The New Westminster Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

No. 25.] [QUARTERLY (IN ADVANCE) 10s.] VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860. [YEARLY (IN ADVANCE) £1 6s. [PRIC 1s.

[From the *Victoria Gazette.*

THE theory of unjust abuse alone, comprehending the ignoring of principles, the falsifying of statements, and the suppressing of documents, was at one period known only to the political writer; but it has found its practical application through every phase of opposition, from politics down to the common business of every day life—perfectly understood by the most humble individual, and commands attention merely in the same ratio as works of fiction, according to the originality and pathos of the views which may be expressed connected therewith. Unjust abuse may be, therefore, considered a very imprudent mode of obtaining a substantial result, as it always diverts the reader from a judicious view of the subject, and prevents right and wrong being placed in their proper positions, which constitutes, however, a providential stumbling-block to the most talented efforts of abuse, as no organized effect can thus take place. Let unjust abuse, therefore, be banished from all argument connected with public measures, and our young colonies will prosper more rapidly. To present a prompt, candid view of any subject based upon reasonable principles, according to the circumstances of the case, is, doubtless, the proper course to solicit a public movement, which in the present instance we adopt with reference to our immediate necessities connected with the introduction of progressive measures to facilitate transit into the interior of British Columbia.

It is suggested, therefore, without further argument, that a Petition be put in progress throughout the mining settlements of British Columbia, with New Westminster and Victoria, praying the Home Government to grant a specific and permanent measure for the construction of roads, to facilitate transit into the interior of British Columbia. The petition to be transmitted through his Excellency Governor Douglas to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, Downing Street, praying at the same time, that his Excellency Governor Douglas will reconsider the subject connected with the five dollar mule tax, towards an equitable adjustment of that measure, which, according to proclamation, is to be levied for the construction of roads during the present emergency, occasioned by extreme public financial difficulty; the Home Government having declined to make direct advances for colonial improvements. The description of measure which the Home Government is most likely to grant, is one to which a precedent is attached. Let it be further suggested, therefore, that the petition should specify the basis of such a measure, which may be stated thus: The organization of a Board of Trustees, with ample authority to raise money in England for the construction of roads in British Columbia, at the average rate of interest—levying tolls merely for the payment of interest, repairs, and incidental expenses, with a sinking fund to pay off the money borrowed in the course of a few years. By adopting this scheme, a source of profitable investment would be created, connected with colonial improvement, which would command the capital required to construct the roads in a rapid and substantial manner.

Should the above course be approved of by the public, towards immediate and prospective welfare, let action be at once commenced, as time, at present, connected with the construction of roads is too valuable to be lost with unproductive argument. The people must, therefore, be up and doing.

UPON the subject of a loan for the purpose of carrying out improvements deemed absolutely indispensable, and to relieve us from our present financial difficulties, all classes in these colonies appear to be unanimous; the only question, therefore, which remains to be discussed, is the best method of raising it, and providing for the payment of interest and subsequent liquidation. The House of Assembly meets to-morrow, and we are desirous of directing the attention of the Members to the paramount importance of the "Loan Question." Money is well known to be ten-fold more valuable in the infancy of a colony than at any later period of its growth. One hundred thousand pounds sterling, or five hundred thousand dollars, would, we think, be a very fair sum to commence with, and judiciously expended, would enable much to be done towards the construction of roads and streets—and the erecting of public buildings, such as Lighthouses &c. The expenditure of this sum in the colony at the present crisis beyond improving our position generally would be the means of giving employment to numerous mechanics and laborers—an impetus to trade, and be an inducement to immigration and settlement, which would eminently tend to increase our present prosperity and permanent stability. We would therefore propose, that the Governor be empowered by the Legislature to take measures for immediately effecting the above mentioned loan, which could be obtained in the English market for five per cent per annum, or six at the very outside. The interest should be payable annually, the principal redeemable at the expiration of 21 years, for which bonds under the public seal of the colony should be given, and an imperial guarantee could doubtless be obtained. Having made this suggestion, we will reserve further remarks until a future issue, when the possession of financial statistics will enable us to show beyond the possibility of a doubt, that our scheme is not only perfectly practicable and highly advantageous, but can be most easily carried out if we are properly supported in our endevors to do so.

MULE TAX MEETING.

On Saturday night, a meeting was held at the Assembly room, Broad Street, ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining the expression of the opinion of the inhabitants of Victoria on the tax about to be levied on pack animals, leaving the towns of Douglas and Yale, for the interior of British Columbia; and to take action thereon. Owing, no douht, to the disreputable and ridiculous manner taken in the early part of the day to call public attention to the meeting, very few of the respectable inhabitants attended. This is much to be regretted, as, we believe, had this class of our citizens countenanced the meeting, something really tangible and beneficial would have been the result. The tax being so obnoxious and unpopular, we are convinced it only required an earnest and respectful action on the part of the inhabitants to have the impost either repealed, or greatly modified. As it was, public opinion was represented by the same clique of political agitators and stump orators (now grown almost frantic since their late defeat) that have hitherto infested every meeting of any importance that has been held in Victoria, to the detriment of the public good, and who have undoubtedly contributed more towards checking immigration to these Colonies, than all other circumstances combined.

After several gentlemen had been called to the chair, and each declining, Mr. Copland was at length obtained, and Mr. Muir acted as Secretary.

The Chairman, at some length, attempted to explain the object for which the meeting had been called, stating that a series of propositions had been prepared and placed on the table, with a view to having them examined and reported on by a committee appointed by the meeting. A proposition was then made and seconded, that a committee be appointed to carry out this object, which was carried; but as a number of gentlemen who were *proposed as a committee, for some peculiar reasons* of their own, declined to act, the business of the meeting was brought at once to a complete dead lock; and a considerable length of time was expended in useless efforts (to the disgust of numbers who in consequence left the room) to bring the meeting to some kind of concerted action on the matter to be discussed.

Mr. Hicks at length rose and commented severely on the apathy of those present. He, however, did not look upon the Mule Tax in the same light as a great number of people seemed to view it. Every one was convinced that the tax *was wrong, inasmuch as it pressed* upon one portion of the population of British Columbia more than another, and the class who were thus injuriously effected were the only producers in the country; but British Columbia must be taxed, and Gov. Douglas had the right to levy what imposts he liked, from authority received from the Home Government. What he objected to as he had already said, was the nature of the tax. He would suggest that, as the whole population would benefit by the construction of roads to the interior, taxation for that purpose should be generally borne by the inhabitants, and New Westminster he considered the proper place to collect it. After a few sensible remarks, the speaker wished some one, who understood British Columbian matters better than he, would come forward and speak on the subject, hoping, however, that nothing of a disrespectful nature might be said, believing that such a course would be much more effectual in the end. He moved that the resolutions be read to the meeting for discussion.

The motion being seconded and carried, the secretary read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the miners of British Columbia are the bone and sinew of the colony, that they are the only producers, and the principal consumers, who pay almost all the taxes, and are therefore entitled to every *consideration.*

Which was carried.

The second resolution was then read.

Resolved, That British Columbia has been and still is most incompetently and arbitrarily governed; that the numerous burdens and restrictions heaped on miners and the refusal to allow the public lands to be settled on, are ample proofs of this fact, and contrary to the express instructions from the Home Government, "That a council of intelligent miners should be from time to time assembled and consulted with."

Mr. Barnet objected to that portion of the resolution having reference to the "refusal to allow the public lands to be settled on," which he stated to be an untruth, as a proclamation had been issued a short time since allowing the inhabitants to pre-empt the land.

A gentleman made some remarks about a tract of land opposite Fort Hope being sold by auction at $25 an acre, only three months ago.

Mr. Barnet—That was some time before the proclamation, to which I have reference, was made.

The gentleman did not care for that; he considered that charging the people a dollar an acre more for land than they could get it in the adjoining territory was tantamount to a refusal to allow the people to settle on the lands.

Mr. Barnet—I consider it is worth a dollar an acre more to have the benefit of living under the British flag. (Cheers and laughter.)

The amendment and original resolution being put to the meeting, the latter was carried.

The following resolution was then read and passed *nem. con.*

Resolved, That it is totally irreconcilable with sound laws and common justice, that any man should have the power to levy taxes without the concurrence of the majority of the taxed or of their representatives

[Our Compositors had set up the two preceding resolutions, when Mr. Muir, the Secretary, came into our office, and requested that the original copy should be handed back to him, as Mr. Copland, the Chairman, wanted to make some slight *alterations,* promising to return them immediately. Up to the time of going to press, they have not made their appearance—comment on our part is unnecessary.]

Several calls being made for some British Columbians who were present, to come forward and speak on the subject before the meeting,

Mr. Wright rose and said that he felt rather reluctant to come before them, being an American, but as they wished to have the views of the people of British Columbia, he could tell them that they were one and all, from New Westminster to Alexander, opposed to the tax—that they considered it obnoxious and unjust in the extreme. That he for one, never heard of such an arbitrary measure, and he could scarcely credit that Englishmen would put up with such a despotic form of Government as exists in British Columbia. He had always heard of Englishmen boasting of their freedom, but he must confess his views were not flattering, if British Columbia was a specimen of it. The speaker went on to say that he was the more surprised at the arbitrary nature of the government, coming as he did, from a country where every man had a voice in the construction of the laws, when he was interrupted by cries of "No! No!! no such thing." He thought that there was no necessity for such a tax as the one under discussion—that a loan might be obtained if properly gone about, and that England, with her vast resources, would never feel the want of so small a pittance as would suffice for British Columbia. He concluded by calling upon the Englishmen to come forward and strive to obtain the removal of a Governor who had proved himself so incompetent, and not leave foreigners to suffer under, and battle against the difficulties that beset every one in British Columbia.

Mr. Davis rose to put the last speaker right with regard to Englishmen, and English institutions. If the gentlemun had only given English hisory a slight perusal, he would have found that no other nation had ever expended such an amount of blood in the cause of freedom—that they did not shrink at decapitating even a King, when it was found necessary; and the English people here, had, perhaps, as nice a perception of liberty, and as strong a disposition to preserve it, as the gentleman who just sat down—and that consequently his over-anxiousness on that matter was entirely uncalled for. (Cheers and laughter and cries of "Bravo Davis.")

Mr. De Cosmos rose and thundered denunciations against the head of the Governor, in a style that would have done credit to Fox or Pitt. He would strike at the root of the evil, and remove for ever the great cause of all their calamities—Governor Douglas.

Mr. Shanks followed, and in an equally high and classic style, interspersed with an infinite degree of scurrility against the Governor, which was considered extremely humorous and effective by the meeting, with the exception of one or two *gentlemen,* who unfortunately found themselves in the midst of the delightful coterie. He said it was nonsense to send petitions to England—they wanted a delegation; and he for one, would contribute his share out of a hundred persons, towards that object.

Rev. Mr. Clarke being called upon rose and said that, on coming to the meeting he had no intention whatever of speaking. That although he agreed with the resolutions that had been read, he wished it to be distinctly understood that, so far as the last speaker was concerned, he washed his hands entirely of what had been said. Such gross attacks on the Governor he considered disreputable in the extreme. He was opposed to the Mule Tax, but he wished to see the evil grappled with in a proper manner. He considered that the want of representative government in British Columbia was the fertile source of all the mischief; and when he thought over the horrors which were enacted in Canada when she suffered under the same description of despotic government as that now existing in our sister colony, he was constrained to have the most gloomy forebodings of the struggles which he considered imminent in the future of British Columbia, unless a representative system of government were at once granted to the people. It was the basest libel ever penned to say the people of British Columbia were not yet fit for such a system. Wherever even a *few* Englishmen were collected, a representative form of government was pre-eminently the one suited to their desires and natural capacity. He did not see why the mere fact of crossing an ocean or continent should deprive an Englishman of his birthright; or in fact any portion of the privileges other than local, he enjoys as a British subject in the mother country. He did not think a council nominated by the Governor would be any improvement—it would be simply the one-man-power in another form. Anything short of proper representation would be entirely useless The speaker then, after a few more observations proposed a resolution, which, owing to the conduct of the chairman, before alluded to, we cannot present to our readers.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that a delegate should be sent to England, in conjunction with the inhabitants of the sister colony, to represent the *grievances of British Columbia. A committee being* formed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and the Rev. Mr. Clarke's name being proposed, that gentleman declined to sit on a committee with Mr. Shanks, on account of the language that had been made use of by the latter gentleman, in his remarks on Gov. Douglas. The meeting which had been undergoing a gradual diminution throughout the whole proceedings, and which at its close comprised but a few individuals, broke up, without even the usual vote of thanks.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who were appointed a committee:—Messrs. Waddington, De Cosmos, Hicks, C. B. Young, Shanks, W. Muir, W. J. McDonald, John Copland, and Captain *Cooper.*

It was quite evident that the Mule Tax was but a secondary consideration to the cut-and-dried resolutioners who called the meeting, and that under cover of this grievance, their ambitious brains were addled with the grand idea of sending a delegate to England. What a superb and sublime conception! We will wait with the utmost anxiety to see the necessary amount raised, and the "saviour of his country," sent on his glorious mission rejoicing to England's capital. If such a trip will only have the effect of decreasing his bile, and give him an idea of civilization and common decency, we think the money will be well expended.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Lawrence, Mas., Jan. 19.

One of the most terrible catastrophes on record occurred in this city, this afternoon. The Pemberton Mills fell with a sudden crash at about five o'clock, while *some* six or seven hundred operatives were at work. The mills are a complete wreck. Some two or three hundred persons are supposed to be still in the ruins. At present it is impossible to give anything like a correct statement of the loss of life, but, from the best authority, it is believed at least two hundred are dead in the ruins. Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out, together with some twenty-five persons mortally wounded, besides some fifty in different stages of mutilation. Mr. Chase, the agent of the mill, and Mr. Howe, the treasurer, escaped by running from the falling building. It is impossible, as yet, to tell the cause of the disaster.

Our reporter has just come from the ruins, and the scenes there beggar all description. Some two or more acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery of the fallen buildings. Huge bonfires are burning, to light some two or three thousand persons who are at work as if for their lives, to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be relieved from their tortures. Every few *minutes some poor wretch is* dragged from his prison, and it is heart-rending to hear their cries, as they are drawn out with legs and arms crushed and torn. One man, shockingly mangled, cut his own throat to end his agony. The whole city seems to be in mourning. Many are running through the streets, and others with frantic cries, are searching the ruins.

Temporary hospitals have been arranged for those rescued. Many stand by the wreck overcome with despair. Another terrible crash has occurred, caused by the clearing away, threatening death to all who may still be alive in the ruins. Gen. H. K. Oliver is conspicuous and active in directing those persons who are endeavoring to rescue the victims of the disaster. Gangs of men with ropes are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck which imprisons so many. Some of the rescuers were killed in their humane efforts. Since we left the scene of disaster reports of more of the dead and dying are constantly coming to us. Surgeons are coming in from all directions, and everything that can be done at such a painful moment is doing for the suffering victims of the fatal calamity, the mystery of which will have to be cleared up by the inquest.

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Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 2.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 24—Sloop Sherman, A. F. Mitford, Port Townsend.
Feb. 25—Sloop Leonidi, C. F. Allen, Port Townsend.
Bark N. S. Perkins, Ritchie, San Francisco.
Feb. 27—Schr. D. L. Clinch, Bunker, New Westminster.
Schr Royal Charlie, Jenkins, Nanaimo.
Feb 28—Saucy Lass, Edward Mellington, Nanaimo.
Feb. 29—Str Eliza Anderson, Bushnell, Port Townsend.
Str Pacific, Patterson, San Francisco.
Str Panama, Dall, San Francisco.
Str E. Anderson, Bushnell, San Francisco.
March 1—Schr Harriot, Coffin, Port Townsend.
March 2—Schr Langley, Delholt, Nanaimo.
Schr Lalla Rookh, Rogers, Port Townsend.
Bark Athelstan, Bracey, London,
Str Otter, Mouat, New Westminster.
Str E. Anderson, Bushnell, New Westminster.
Schr Kossuth, Oliver, Port Townsend.

CLEARED.

Feb. 25—Sshr. Kossuth, Foster, Port Townsend.
One Canoe for New Westminster.
Feb. 27—Schr. D. L. Clinch, Bunker, San Francisco.
Str Otter, Mouat, New Westminster.
Sloop Orient, Bourbon, New Westminster.
Schr Royal Charlie, Jenkins, Nanaimo.
Feb 28—Saucy Lass, E. Millington, Sooke.
Four canoes for New Westminster.
Feb. 28—sloop Josephine Hewitt, Cooper, Salt Spring Island.
str E. Anderson, Bushnell, Port Townsend.
Feb. 29—Bark N. S. Perkins, Ritchie, San Francisco.
str E. Anderson, Bushnell, New Westminster.
March 1—Plunger Wanderer, Peterson, Port Townsend.
schr Antelope, Kelsy, New Westminster.
Bark Jeanette, Haverland, Port Townsend.
One canoe for New Westminster.
March 2—Schr Lalla Rookh, Rogers, Port Townsend.
Str Otter, Mouat, New Westminster.
Str E. Anderson, Bushnell, Port Townsend.
Schr Langley, Delholt, Nanaimo.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str Panama, from San Francisco—H Lever, J Rosenfield, A Leclerc, Mr Bacon, Mrs Johnson, Mrs Ackler and 2 infants, J A Harris, J King, J Griffith, C Pitch, E Levy, E Lansing, A McLean, W Barman, C D Easterbrook, John Brown, F Walker, Wm Niles, S Bell, W Read, Geo Ewing, and 60 Chinamen.

Per Str Pacific, from San Francisco—Mr Johnson, W Pickett, D S Gladwin, R F Smith, J Couch and wife, N Moore, T E Ladner, P C Dari, M Myers and wife, C Dogan, Mrs Foster and child, Wm Montserret, S Hoffman, Mrs J Henneway, Miss E Lacy, Lu Chong, J C Hellenberg, T Ewing, M Overbeck, C N Strovall, L Willey, Mons Durico, L Savo, M Kalmer, Geo S Wright, Capt Miller, T Pattrick, John Scranton, D Styles, Wm Lewis, M Silver, Mrs Nias and 2 children, G Burns and wife, Mrs McKenna, M Staggett, M Sylvester, M Glasgow, Mrs Kwong Lee and 2 children, P Wilson and wife, N Riley, Geo Hicks, S Hucke, M Wood, L Greenhow, C Backer, J Pike, and 74 Chinamen.

The New Westminster Times.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I do hereby notify that I have disposed of all right and title to the Newspaper called the New Westminster Times to Mr. Leonard M'Clure of the Town of Victoria.

E. Hammond King.

In conformity with the above arrangement, and at the urgent request of the inhabitants of British Columbia, the New Westminster Times will, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, be printed and published in New Westminster. It is not thought necessary here to enter into an elaborate prospectus of its future course, the conductor rather preferring to allow the claims of the Times to public support to rest entirely on its general merits, merely stating, however, that its line of conduct will be *thoroughly independent*, and devoted exclusively to the interests and welfare of British Columbia.

It is scarcely necessary to make the usual hackneyed appeal to advertisers;—being the only paper published in British Columbia, and the determination on the part of the conductor to make it not only the voice of public opinion in that colony, but to have it circulated from New Westminster to Fort Alexander, should afford a sufficient inducement for this description of support from the inhabitants of Victoria and elsewhere. As a source of authentic information connected with the mineral and other resource of British Columbia it is expected it will obtain that support here which the importance of such a knowledge to the inhabitants of Vancouver Island might reasonably warrant. The New Westminster Times will be in no way connected with any other publication.

All arrangements which have been previously entered into with subscribers and advertisers will be punctually carried out.

Leonard M'Clure.

Progress and Despotism—the two prime movers of all enterprise, based upon the assimilated experience of the most profound thought, have, since the commencement of human action, been opposed to each other with various degrees of success, the events connected with which, have furnished material for the history of all nations from ancient periods down to the present day; but fortunately for the permanent existence of the human race, we find a natural law on the side of progress prevailing, a proof of Divine origin, universally diffused throughout the masses, which ultimately overcomes all the efforts of despotism. Despotic rule, however, is always dreaded by the people of a free Government such as our own, consequently the cry of despotism may be raised in our midst as a powerful lever for party purposes, without any great cause of complaint, particularly when the necessities of British Columbia (notorious for its difficult access) during the critical period of its existence, present the opportunity of inducing a belief that despotic government is the cause of difficulty, notwithstanding what may be reasonably considered the administration of progressive law towards the productive developement of British Columbia. On the first appearance, therefore, of any error of law, which may frequently occur on the part of a young colonial Government connected with the construction of progressive measures, from the difficulty of procuring materials suitable for the occasion; the cry of despotism will be uniformly raised by many individuals, without taking into consideration the following view of the case: that the fault or error connected with any measure at the present period of our colonial history in the far North West, is certainly with the public, as there seems to be a complete absence of organized reason on the side of the public with reference to progressive measures, from whose experience the laws connected with the progressive developement of our new country ought to be deduced. The public would, therefore improve their position at once by quitting the abuse of government and adopting without delay, a system of organizing information of a practical nature, with reference to the introduction of progressive measures for the advancement of our colonial prosperity. A mode of action indicating the existence of a reasoning public, which would, according to precedent, command the serious attention of both the colonial and Home Government, as they certainly wish to be informed of every practical view of improvement, connected with our financial position, whether for temporary or permanent relief. The above course would also neutralize the question with capitalists in England, can we be trusted with money in this quarter of the Globe for public improvement?

Previous to commencement of the above mode of action on the part of the public, by way of improving the course, we take the liberty of suggesting the following measure based upon the necessity of increasing the production of gold in British Columbia essentially required previous to a healthy expansion of commercial speculation being established. The measure referred to, would provide for the organization of an official valuation of the mineral property in British Columbia, including the Hydraulic facilities for the economical extraction of the gold; extent of gold fields &c., which appears to be in the first place essentially required for government purposes, particularly to furnish the basis of law towards permanant equitable disposal of the mineral property of British Columbia, and in the second place, with the view of constituting a reliable source of official information, for the guidance of intending emigrants at a great distance from the scene of operations, who are essentially required to work the mines, which are the most valuable stock in trade of British Columbia, and like all other stock would be much improved by the impression of an estimated official value, and introducing a regular Profit and Loss account in the colonial Ledger, to be handed down to future generations with increasing returns, as the improvements connected with the extraction of the gold from the Placers and Quartz, now classed with the great inventions of the age, established the fact that gold mines are a permanent source of production. British Columbians must, therefore, take the proper position at the source of government in a business like manner.

Local Intelligence.

OPENING OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

At 12 o'clock yesterday His Excellency Governor DOUGLAS, C. B., accompanied by Rear Admiral Baynes, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Pacific Squadron, and other Naval Officers, and all the Heads of Departments, attended at the New Court House, James' Bay, to open the Legislative Assembly. His Excellency was received by a Guard of Honor of the Royal Marines Light Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Sparshott.

After the usual preliminaries, Gov. Douglas spoke as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly:

It is a subject of congratulation, that the second Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island is convened at a season of comparative prosperity; when trade and commerce have assumed a firm and settled character; when the excitement and fluctuations which succeeded the discovery of gold in British Columbia have passed away, and every description of property has attained a high but legitimate value; when population is increasing, and enterprises, which must add largely to the wealth, and promote the general prosperity of the colony, are being set on foot by the courageous efforts of private associations; and when a well founded feeling of confidence in the stability and progress of the colony pervades the minds of all classes.

The only event which seriously threatened to interrupt the prosperity of the past year was the occupation of the Island of San Juan by the troops of the United States; but as that force has been since in part withdrawn, and all questions respecting the disputed territory referred to Her Majesty's Government, it is hoped from the conciliatory tone adopted by both Governments, that nothing will occur to prevent a peaceful solution of the question at issue.

I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have announced their intention to enter into possession of Vancouver Island, and that the connection of the Hudson Bay Company with the Island was to terminate as soon as questions of account between the Company and Her Majesty's Government were settled, and, moreover, that the connection must be regarded as already terminated,—to this extent, that the Company are no longer required to provide means for defraying the expense of the civil administration of the colony.

Her Majesty's Government continue to express the most lively solicitude for the prosperity and well being of the colony, but have, nevertheless, authorized me distinctly to state, for your information, that Vancouver Island, like other British communities, however small, must expect no assistance from without towards defraying the ordinary and regular expenses of her government.

The amount of these expenses, and the salaries to be paid in the first instance, is left to our discretion, Her Majesty's Government having no wish to see any provision made beyond what the limited means of the colony will allow, for the civil government of the Island.

They, however, deem that payment for services of a permanent nature, such as those of the Governor, Chief Justice, and other principal officers of Government, *whatever their amount may be*, shall be fixed by law, and not merely placed on the annual estimates.

Such being the case, it becomes our duty at once to take the necessary steps for raising a revenue within the colony to meet that expenditure; and I shall not fail, on such provisions being made, to recommend that the moneys hereafter derived from the sale of crown lands within the colony, may be left by Her Majesty's Government at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature.

I will cause the amount of that expenditure to be hereafter laid before you, together with the estimates for the year 1860.

It will also be expedient, in course of the present session, to revise the existing laws of the colony, and to provide, by other enactments, for the quieting of titles transmitted through aliens, and for the registration of deeds, as the want of such laws is now felt to be a public evil; and their enactment will be a measure of general utility and advantage, by adding greatly to the value of real estate, in facilitating its transfer and conveyance, and by the security given to the title to land.

It will further be expedient to provide means for defraying the expense of making a selection from the Statute Law of England of such Acts as may be adapted to this colony.

The Public Schools have also strong claims upon our attention, and provision should now be made for their future support. I think inquiry will elicit the fact that the teachers' salaries are disproportionately small for their station in life, and inadequate in amount for their support in a decent position; as, since those rates were fixed, a great increase has taken place in the price of almost every necessary of life. A larger salary, by making the office desirable, will secure efficiency and high attainments in the teachers, and, with respect to the existing schools, may, by an increase of fees, be allowed without adding to the public burdens.

The moral and religious education of the people being one of the most important duties deserving of the attention of the Government, the present is a fitting time for the initiation of a system providing for the erection and maintenance of places of Christian worship.

In a new country, to which persons of all religious persuasions are invited to resort, it would be impossible, without injustice to some, to establish an endowed church; but it is, nevertheless, the duty of states to protect the interests of religion, and especially when new settlements are formed, to cause the means of religious instruction to be placed within the reach of every member of the community, either by granting assistance proportionate to, and in aid of private contributions, or by some other method which may appear more conducive to that end.

We have also to consider how the colonization of the country, and the developement of its resources can best be promoted.

With a pleasant, and healthy climate, which on the whole may compare favorably with that of any other country, Vancouver Island also possesses a fertile soil; forests of vast extent; a sea-coast abounding in fish, and studded with safe and convenient Harbors; extensive coal beds; and the unoccupied lands of the Crown form a wide and varied domain, and we have to consider how those sources of wealth are to be developed and to be made of value to the colony.

To encourage and enable settlers to occupy the lands of the Crown, and to bring those lands into a productive state, are the first and obvious steps towards that great end. But its full attainment is impossible with our present small population: therefore inducement should be held out capable of attracting emigrants to the colony, as it is chiefly to such means that we must look for an increase of population; and, as without attractive inducements, there will probably be no large emigration of British subjects to this part of the world.

The system of Free Trade already established in the Colony is one singular advantage enjoyed by the producing classes of Vancouver Island, and its usual effect in reducing the prices of foreign necessaries, must ultimately enable them, in this market, to compete successfully in our own staples with the producers in other countries.

Pursuing that course of policy with respect to the general trade of the Colony, I am prepared also to concur in any measures which may tend more directly to encourage settlers to occupy and cultivate the country; and I believe that the cheap and easy acquisition of public land, and the construction of roads, to facilitate and reduce the cost of transit to and from the settlements, will tend materially to the advancement of those objects.

Should it appear that greater inducements are necessary to aid the settler in his early struggles with the difficulties, which nature everywhere interposes to the fruition of his hopes, it will be our duty to consider to what extent, and in what way that aid should be granted.

I will, hereafter, lay before you the copy of a correspondence with Capt. Stamp, a gentleman representing a highly respectable English association which propose to form a settlement at some eligible point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, for the purpose of establishing fisheries, and of entering largely into the manufacture and export of deals and ships' spars. An enterprise so desirable and important in all its bearings with respect to the Colony, that I did not fail, by such inducements as I could offer, to confirm the association in their purpose.

If the results obtainable through those industrial pursuits may be estimated from the number of ships employed, and the amount of capital invested in the fisheries and timber trade in the British Provinces of North America, we shall at once perceive their extraordinary value and importance. Fortunately, the growing trade of Nanaimo, where, as appears by the Port returns for the month of January last, a number of vessels forming an aggregate tonnage of 2000 tons, were then employed in taking in coal for exportation, furnishes a ready illustration of the subject and of the results that may be expected from judicious and well-directed enterprise.

I would further direct your attention to the great national object of establishing fisheries on the coast of Vancouver Island, in order that the subject may be brought thoroughly under review, and that measures may be adopted to attract attention to a branch of industry of great political and commercial importance, and that is capable of adding so largely to the wealth and future power of the colony.

It is in contemplation to bring forward many useful measures in course of the present session, but especially an act for the incorporation of the Town of Victoria, which will speedily be laid before the Legislature for their consideration. The native Indian tribes continue in a perfectly tranquil state, and the assurance received from them universally, profess sentiments of loyalty and of devoted submission and obedience to the government.

The House of Assembly will have to provide means for extinguishing, by purchase, the native Title to the Lands in the districts of Cowitchan, Chemainis, and Salt Spring Island, which are now thrown open for settlement. The purchase should be effected without delay, as the Indians may otherwise regard the settlers as trespassers and become troublesome.

In conclusion I have to express a fervent hope that your deliberations may be guided by the wisdom which cometh from above, as that alone can save from error and direct the councils of nations to those measures which will render them great, prosperous, and happy.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, the Chief Justice has been appointed to receive your declarations of qualification, you may then proceed to choose a Speaker, and to appoint the officers necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the House.

Victoria Directory.—We have been just presented, by Mr. Mallandane, with a copy of a statistical publication bearing the above title. It is printed at Messrs. Valentine & Co., San Fransieco, and its typographical appearance is very creditable. The Directory evinces much care and ability on the part of the compiler, and is a very valuable acquisition to the inhabitants of Vancouver Island, and those who take an interest in the Colony's welfare. Its price is $2; subscribers, $1 50.

We learn that a celebrated actor, who by his talent in delineating Yankee peculiarities, has earned the Soubriquet of Yankee Addams, has arrived in this town. Mr. Addams, who is on his way to Australia, will play here for the first time, on Saturday (to-day) night. "The Vermont Wool-dealer," and other amusing and entertaining characters will be represented.

Arrivals.—250 passengers arrived by the "Panama" and "Pacific."

Run Aground.—We learn that the "Athelstan" got aground in the outer harbor, but no injury resulted.

To Intending Immigrants.—We have received several letters from English families in California, enquiring for information respecting these colonies, they having been informed that British Columbia and Vancouver Island are not desirable places for settlement, and that land is not to be had. We can only say come and judge for yourselves. We believe there never was a young colony offering greater advantages to the working man. The land can be had for 10s per acre now, and we expect to see it shortly reduced to 5s. Pre-emption is allowed, small capitalists are much wanted, and would find endless openings in the farming and fruit growing business in British Columbia.

Melancholy Bereavement.—The young and respected wife of J. A. McCrea, expired on Wednesday morning, in this town, leaving a young family and affectionate husband and father to deplore their sad and unexpected affliction.

Lock Your Doors.—Thomas B. Sprague having fallen under the displeasure of the Vigilance Committee at Olympia, has returned in company with other suspicious characters, but Sprague has been lodged in Victoria Jail.

Cathedral Church.—The Iron Cathedral brought out by the Bishop, arrived in the "Athelstan," and will be erected on Douglas-street.

House of Assembly.—Dr. Helmcken was elected Speaker. Mr. Selim Franklin, member for Victoria Town, after having taken the oath offered to him, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," and having taken his seat and voted for Speaker, was requested to withdraw by the Speaker, the question of the legality of his sitting in the house without taking the usual oath, having been raised by Mr. Waddington, member for Victoria District.

Fourteen days are allowed to present petitions against the return of Members of the House.

After a desultory discussion upon various questions the House adjourned until 2 p. m., this day.

The "Otter" returned from New Westminster, on Thursday. Among the passengers were the Bishop of Columbia, Judge Begbie and Collector Hamley. The Fraser is covered with canoes containing miners bound to Fort Alexander. The sappers and miners, 90 in number, left in the steamer Henrietta for the Harrison River. They will be employed there two or three months, removing the obstacles to navigation. Several large stores are in course of construction on the lots with water frontage at New Westminster.

The Treasurer of the Royal Hospital desires us to acknowledge the receipt of eight dollars from Mr. Copeland, being a donation from the Committee of the Burns festival held at the Colonial Hotel, of the balance of funds on hand.

Postage Stamps.—These necessary articles arrived by the last mail. More are expected by the next steamer.

Correspondence.

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

MULE TAX MEETING.

To the Editor Victoria Gazette.

Mr. White [Wright] the Packer says he is not a citizen of England, has no property here, but still he would like to have a road to pack his mules, so that he might travel with them; but still, he don't think he ought to pay anything towards making the *same*. He alludes to how it might be made, so that it would not affect him by borrowing money from *British Capitalists*, as one way. The gentleman Packer did not say whether after the money was borrowed and expended on the road, and a toll on it, if the road did not pay the interest, that he would * * * * * * * * Not that there is the least fear of any British money going through his hands for road making. Mr. Wright must know that if he refers to his own country he will find that *public loans* are the life blood of corruption, and as such ought never to be advocated. We do not wish to saddle our children with a debt, but may be this gentleman has none, so that his thoughts are only for the present almighty dollar. If the gentleman had proposed a tax of $50 on every *Chinaman* landed here, for the purpose of road making, every Englishman in the room would have coincided.

I do not know whether Mr. Wright was ever in San Francisco or not, but he alluded to the way the roads were made in his country, and being an American, that is part and parcel of his country. The gentleman Packer says the property holders ought to make the roads for him to travel on. I will ask the Gent if the property holders on Folsom-street made the plank road to the Mission Dolores, or whether it was not a company who got a charter for 7 years to put the road through without being bound to let vehicles pass except at certain rates. What was the consequence? They assessed a most exorbitant toll for all horses, waggons, cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., and wanted to make foot passengers pay also, and funerals.

My contract to deliver coal, sulphur, hay, nitrate of soda, and other materials to the Acid Factory, for the San Francisco Mint, was at one time as high as $4.50 per ton of 2200 lbs.; out of which for each team I had to pay 75 cents going *loaded*, and 76 cents coming back loaded or empty. No matter, the toll was collected, the road was kept in repair by the company, but they could well afford to do it. If the same had been done here, it would have been a British outrage.

I had three teams on the road, making four trips each daily, which cost me $1.50 a trip, making for three teams toll, the nice little sum of $18.00 per day.

I had the contract with Dr. Coon & Co., for nearly three years, how I kept it, being a foreigner was a *mystery to the Americans, and my secret.*

I think a good Acid Factory would pay here at $5.00 per ton for coals. Nitrate of Soda, from a place called Iquique, in Peru. Sulphate can be obtained at Mauna Loa, Hawaii S. I., or probably there is some round Mount Baker.

P. S.—If he uses the road make him pay for it, but it *ain't made yet.*

T. E.

Mr. Selim Franklin has furnished us with the following:

[COPY.]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, Vancouver Island, Feb. 24, 1860.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a dispatch from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging the receipt of your petition with reference to the occupation of the Island of San Juan by an armed party of the troops of the United States of America.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

William A. G. Young,
Acting Col. Sec'y.

To Messrs. Selim Franklin and others, signers of the said petition.

The Duke of Newcastle to Governor Douglas, C. B.

[No. 22.]

Downing Street, 30th November, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 48 of the 14th of August last, enclosing a *memorial from inhabitants* of Vancouver Island, respecting the recent occupation of San Juan by United States troops. I request that you will inform the memorialists that Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate their loyalty to Her Majesty's crown and person; that Her Majesty's Government deeply regret the unprovoked aggression of General Harney on a territory of disputed ownership; that they are in negotiation, however, with the Government of the United States on this subject, and wish, without surrendering Her Majesty's rights, to maintain amicable relations with that country.

I have, etc.,

Newcastle.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Dates to 11th January.

Advices are received from Liverpool to the 11th January, by the Steamer *Nova Scotian.*

THE CONGRESS AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

A Paris despatch says that it was becoming every day more doubtful whether the Congress would assemble. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the chances of the Congress meeting were of the most shadowy kind.

A French journal, the *Opinion Nationale*, supposed to speak with some authority, believes that if the Italians decide for the annexation of the north and central part of their peninsula, England would gladly accept the combination, whilst France would accept it with still greater satisfaction, on condition that Savoy and Nice would be restored to her (France). The *Opinion* does not anticipate that the cabinet of Turin would object; and after arguing that Austria, Russia, and Prussia, have no power, will, or right to interfere, says that it is assured that this combination is seriously entertained by the government of London and Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The funeral of Lord Macauley took place at Westminster Abbey on 9th January. Among the pall-bearers were the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, &c. The funeral, although divested of all pomp and ceremony, was very impressive,

The London *News* comments on a summary of President Buchanan's message. It says there is no reason to complain of the manner in which the President deals with the general relations between England and the United States.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The bark Comet, sixteen days from Honolulu, arrived yesterday, bringing later news from the Sandwich Islands.

We have now, says the *Polynesian*, three Russian men-of-war, propellers, in port, viz: the Rynda, 10 guns; the Novik, 10 guns; the Plastoon 5 guns.

His Majesty will receive Admiral Popoff, commanding the Russian squadron now in port, and his officers, at the Palace, this morning, (Jan. 21.) at 11 o'clock.

The brig Consort, lately from Port Madison, with a load of lumber; and now lying at the esplanade, was formerly in the United States service. She was storeship for Commodore Wilkes in his exploring expedition, being at that time bark rigged. The vessels of the expedition caused much excitement, and left a great deal of money here; but the old Consort now looks unpretending enough, and is not likely to create much stir.

Murders and tragedies, says the *Commercial Advertiser*, appear to be the order of the day, and while it is so, we must record them. The friends of John Richardson, Esq., Circuit Judge for Maui, will be pained to hear that he committed suicide, Friday Jan. 5. In company with Mr. Charles Lake and some natives, he rode to his cattle range in Kula, on East Maui, and while the men were driving in the cattle, he parted company from them, rode up to a tree, tied his horse and hung himself. Search was made for him, and about midnight he was found suspended from a limb about twelve feet high, and lifeless. His horse was found tied about four rods from the tree. His head was covered over with his poncho, and the slip-noose over that. His body was taken down and carried to his late residence at Waikapu. A coroner's jury was called, and the verdict rendered was, that he came to his death by hanging himself, while in a state of temporary insanity. He had been laboring for some time under mental aberration, caused, it is said, by domestic troubles. He applied recently for a divorce, which had been denied. Mr. Richardson was about 35 years of age, and one of the most intelligent and promising of his race. He had been a member of the House of Representatives ever since its organization, we believe, and was recently promoted by the King to a seat in the House of Nobles. His death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him, while the Government will lose a cordial supporter and faithful servant.

Senator Broderick's Will Found.—They have, it appears, found at Washington city what you failed to discover in San Francisco, namely: a will of the late Senator Broderick. The fact is stated by one of the Washington correspondents. The will was made in 1855. It awards ten thousand dollars to John A. McGlynn, of San Francisco, and the remainder to Geo. Wilkes, of New York. It is estimated—I think largely—that the whole estate of Senator Broderick, after paying his debts, will amount to between eighty and ninety thousand dollars. The executors are John A. McGlynn, of California; Geo. Wilkes, of New York, and Andrew Butler, of California. It is said the generosity of Broderick towards Wilkes arose from the fact that they were tried personal friends of long standing, and Mr. Broderick was induced by Wilkes to acquire a taste for literature and devote himself to the study of history, which Broderick afterwards acknowledged to be the best advice he ever received. The discovery of this will must interfere greatly with the calculations of those who have labored so earnestly to settle their claims as heirs of the late Senator. Mr. Wilkes will, it is thought, proceed at once to San Francisco.—*Alta correspondent.*

Steam Wagon in California.—A correspondent of the Petaluma *Argus* says:

Mr. Duncan, of Salt Point, has rented a mill-seat from Mr. Wright, at the mouth of Russian river, and is now moving his mills from their present location to this. There is a large quantity of excellent timber in the canons up the river, which he will float down at high water. The lumber will be shipped from Bodega port. He is having a steam-wagon built at the Vulcan Foundry, San Francisco, on the same plan as the one built for the Arizona Mining Company. Mr. Duncan is to pay $10,000 for the wagon, provided it will bear up thirty tons, and haul ten tons up a grade of one foot in seven; failing to do which, the builder is to pay all damages accruing thereby.

A Young Lady Burned to Death.—Miss Lucy Pixley, residing with her brother, some three miles from Independence, Mexico, was burned so badly on Sunday last, as to cause her death on Tuesday. A pigeon flew into the room where the members of the family were sitting, and in endeavoring to drive it out, it came in contact with a bottle of turpentine which sat on the mantlepiece, upsetting it and spilling it on the dress of the unfortunate victim. She was horribly burned. Her brother was also badly burned, so much so as in all probability to lose the use of his right arm.

THE phrase "from the cradle to the grave," is now rendered, "from the baby jumper to the jumping-off-place."

BIRTH.

At San Juan, Feb. 8, the wife of Mr. Francis Campbell, of a daughter.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 29, at 9 o'clock, A. M., GEORGIANA PORTER MCCREA, aged 23 years, wife of J. A. McCrea, and daughter of Capt. Porter, of San Francisco, Cal.

At New Westminster, B. C., of canker, Mrs. CAROLINE S., wife of Wm. K. Kilborn, aged 45 years.

Oregon and Massachusetts papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED

By the arrival of the Panama, the finest White and Colored

MARSEILLES SHIRTS,

ever exhibited in Victoria.

No. 165 WHITE SHIRTS, are the finest Shirts we have ever offered, with French & Polka Cuffs, No. 248 Extra Superfine, No. 472, No. 276, all of these Shirts have come direct from the factory, with all the improvements of 1860. These Shirts for style and ease are unsurpassed.

—ALSO—

a full assortment of the improved late styles of

BYRON COLLARS,
GARROTE COLLARS,
BISHOP'S COLLARS,
STRING COLLARS,

—ALSO—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SILK UMBRELLAS

Of High finish. Shirts with Byron Collars, and without Collars.

Call and examine at

m2-1m N. POINTER'S.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.

THE STEAMER OTTER, now lying at Myers' Wharf, will leave punctually for the above port, at 4 P. M. THIS DAY.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.

W. A. MOUAT, Master.

Victoria, March 2, 1860. m2-1t

Fx Athelstan.

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH FURNITURE.

Dining Room Chairs, in Hair and Morocco;
Easy Chairs;
Sofas;
Dining, Consulting, and Loo Tables;
Wardrobes;
Sideboards;
Cheffoniers;
Toilet Tables, Basin Stands;
Tray Glasses and Mirrors;

For sale by

m2-1m HENDERSON & BURNABY.

Fx Athelstan.

16 QR. CASKS VERY SUPERIOR DRY SHERRY (Vino de Pasto);
50 cases fine 6 years old Pale Brandy;
99 cases C. Tanqueray & Co.'s Ginger Brandy.

For sale by HENDERSON & BURNABY.

m2-1m

WANTED.—A Young Man of steady habits, of a trade or without, for general help, for which moderate wages and board will be given.

Particulars at J. N. JEFFERIES, Sign Painter, m2-1i Yates street.

NATHAN POINTER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

MESSRS. DAVIS & JONES'

SHIRTS,

OF NEW YORK.

And L. ATKINSON'S Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirts, of Philadelphia. Just received, the latest style of Baltic Shirts, from London.

—ALSO—

A fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose; Gents' Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.

—ALSO—

A fine lot of Derby and Saxon Wool Shirts and Drawers, White and Colored Marseilles Shirts. A full assortment of Gents' Superfine Manchester Gingham Shirts. A magnificent assortment of Gents' Silk Scarfs. A new style of Gents' fine Cassimere Comforters and Opera Scarfs

A superior article of Children's Woollen Hose of all colors and sizes; Umbrellas and Carpet Bags.

ON YATES STREET,

Opposite Bank of British North America,

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 style of the celebrated Davis 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.

Orders filled for all parts of British Columbia and Puget Sound.

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. m2-3m

UNDERTAKING.

THE UNDERSIGNED having a complete stock on hand, is now prepared to execute any order therewith, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

R. LEWIS,

Corner of Government and Broughton streets, m2-tc Victoria.

R. LEWIS, Contractor and Builder, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria. m2-3m

New Advertisements.

MACDONALD & CO.,

OFFICE ON YATES STREET.,

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

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

Pay highest price for gold dust.

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

Purchase Navy Bills and Bills on London.

d3-3m

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, VICTORIA.

TENDERS wanted for the Haulage of the material comprising the Iron Church, ex "Athelstan," from Union Wharf to the Site of the Building in Block R Douglas Street.

Tenders also wanted for Excavating the Foundations of Church, and the clearing and levelling of the ground.

Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of JOHN J. COCHRANE, C. E. Government Street, to whom the tenders are to be addressed.

N. B.—Tenders received till 6th March.

m2-1w

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the Society will take place on WEDNESDAY evening, March 7th, at half past seven o'clock, at the Hall of the Hudson Bay Co., for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year, and other business. A full list of the members can be seen during the week at the Acting Secretary's office, Government Street.

Punctual attendance is requested.

ROB'T HOMFRAY,
Acting Secretary.

Victoria, Feb. 29, 1860. m2-tc

Ex ATHELSTAN, FROM LONDON.

PILOT REEFING JACKETS;
Pilot Trowsers and Vests;
Fancy Doeskin and Tweed Trowsers;
Fancy Drilled Trowsers;
Drab Moleskin Trowsers;
Men's Overcoats;
Drab Cord Vests, with sleeves;
Serge Shirts and Linsey Drawers;
Reversible Water-Proof Coats;
And a general assortment of Men's Clothing.

For sale By

m2-1m DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.

Ex ATHELSTAN.

TEA.—Fine Black Congou;
SOAP—best English Yellow and White;
SALT—in jars;
TOBACCO—best Cavendish;
BUTTER—best Irish;
SARDINES;
CHEESE—superior English and Dutch;
HAMS—fine York;
Congreve Matches;

For sale by

m2-1m DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.

Ex ATHELSTAN, FROM LONDON.

BRANDY—1858, United Vineyard Proprietors;
RUM—fine old Jamaica;
WHISKY—Irish and Scotch, in bulk and bottle;
PORT—very superior, in case;
SHERRY, do do
CLARET, do do
CHAMPAGNE, do do

For sale by

m2-1m DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.

Ex ATHELSTAN.

FACING BRICKS—hard white Essex;
FIRE BRICKS;
ROOFING SLATE—countess;

For sale by

m2-1m DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.

Ex ATHELSTAN.

NAILS AND SPIKES;
Sheet Lead;
White Lead;
Assorted Paints;
Putty; For Sale by

m2-1m DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co.

Ex ATHELSTAN.

POWDER—Blasting and Rifle:
SHOT—Assorted sizes;

For sale by

m2-1m DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co.

Ex ATHELSTAN.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A choice assortment;

For sale by

m2-1 DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co.

Ex ALTHELSTAN.

BASS ALE—50 hhds. new brew;

For sale by

m2-1m DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co.

Ex ATHELSTAN.

GINGER BRANDY—150 cases Swain, Boord & Co's;

For sale by

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co.

m2-1m Sole Agents.

Ex ATHELSTAN.

OILMEN'S STORES—A large assortment;

For sale by

m2-1m DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co.

Ex ATHELSTAN.

BOILED OIL—50 casks, each 5 gallons;

For sale by

m2-1m DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co.

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

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

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

TENDERS are invited for BILLS in sums not less than £256, drawn on the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's Treasury, London.

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

WANTED.—A man to Cook, and make himself generally useful. Apply to the

m2-2t BOOMERANG.

Scotch Oatmeal. Pearl Barley.

FINEST QUALITY, Fresh Manufactured, from the Craig Flower Mill, Vancouver Island.

For sale wholesale, by

HENDERSON & BURNABY,
Wharf street, Victoria,
Where samples can be seen. m2-1m

Fx Athelstan.

PILOT REEFERS AT LOW RATES.

For sale by HENDERSON & BURNABY.

m2-1m

PHŒNIX.

CORNER YATES AND WADDINGTON SREET

THIS well known Saloon is celebrated for keeping the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars; the patronage this Saloon receives, and the business it is doing, is a sufficient guarantee for the reputation of the House.

The proprietor, thankful for the very liberal patronage he receives, would say that he is continually receiving, from the Importers direct, the Choicest Brands of English and French Liquors,

Such as Martel Brandy;
Sazerac do
London Dock Brandy;
Duff Gordon's Sherry;
Old Spanish Port;
Champagne, Eugene Clicquot;
Sparkling Catawba, N. Longworth;
Cal. Wine, Sansevain Bro.;
Swaine Bordes Old Tom Gin;
Wolfe's Schnaps;
Joe Bowers' Whiskey;
Dunlop's Scotch Whiskey;
Fine Old Burbon do
&c., &c., &c.

Those wishing to buy a bottle of genuine English or French Liquors will please call, and they will buy of me again.

The Oyster Saloon is supplied regularly with Fresh Oysters from Sooke; epicures can depend on getting them done up in every style to their satisfacion.

Genuine Havanas always on hand; attached to this Saloon is a Reading Room where my patrons will always find files of the Latest European and American Newspapers and Magazines.

THOMAS H. McCANN,
f27-3m PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.

32 SHARES of the British Columbia and Victoria Steam Navigation Company. Liability limited by Act of Incorporation. Can be had at par value, on application to

JAS. N. THAIN,
Secretary.

At the office of Sam'l Price & Co., Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria.
Feb. 29, 1860. f29-1m
Port Townsend Register, & Colonist copy.

JOHN J. COCHRANE, C. E.

WILL attend the Sale at New Westminster, of the Reserved Lots there, on 5th April, and will make purchases on the usual commission.

J. J. C., while employed as Town Surveyor at New Westminster kept a careful Register of the quality and value of each lot, whether wooded, underbrushed, cleared or otherwise, and will give the necessary information on application at his office, Government Street.

Very valuable water lots and first class business lots on Columbia Street, Douglas Street, adjoining the Court House, the Market, &c., &c., at New Westminster.

—ALSO—

In Victoria, Lots No. 297, and No. 298 on View Street, very good situation for building purposes; both Lots are fenced in.

Lots No. 919, and 920, near Government Buildings.

Lot No. 7 block 12, on View Street, fenced in. A very desirable site for a private residence.

5 large sized lots on the Church Reserve.

A very excellent lot on Fort Street, lately part of H. B. Co. garden; and lots in various other parts of Victoria.

—ALSO—

Several eligable lots in Douglas, B. C.

To be sold by private bargains by

JOHN J. COCHRANE, C. E.

Land Agent, Surveyor, and Auctioneer of Real Estate, Government Street, near Post Office, Victoria, V. I.

f29-1m

CLIFTON HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

between Yates and View sts., and facing Trounce st

VICTORIA, V. I.

SELECT PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

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

Married couples would find the above a comfortable and desirable residence. j17-1m

WEBSTER & CO.,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in Boots Shoes, Leather, and Findings, of every description. Also—Ladies' Shoes, of all kinds. n8-3m

LD. LOWENBERG.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

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

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

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

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

JUST RECEIVED BY

LANGLEY & BRO'S,

SEEDS

OF RELIABLE QUALITY.

Kitchen, Garden, Flower, Agricultural, and the best selected Grass Seeds.

Also a variety of

BULBS AND ROOTS.

For sale by

LANGLEY & BRO'S.

f15-1m Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Victoria.

CHURCH AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

TENDERS will be received up to the 31st March inclusive, for the building of a Church at New Westminster.

The CHURCH is to be a Framed and Stud building, eighty-nine feet long; fifty-two feet wide; and thirty-nine feet high; consisting of Nave, Chancel, vestry, recess for Organ, porch, and belfry.

The plans and specifications may be seen on application to the Rev. J. SHEEPSHANKS, New Westminster, to whom tenders are to be addressed; having written on left hand corner, the words "tender for Church."

JOHN SHEEPSHANKS, M. A.
WILLIAM H. McCREA. } *Hon. Secs,*

Feb. 27th, 1860. f27-3w

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

WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,

EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY

ORGANIZED MAY, 1852. CAPITAL, $600,000.

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

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

Shipments direct from England via Southampton and Aspinwall.

Treasure Shipped and Insured at lowest rates.

Packages and Letters received up to latest hour of sailing.

Checks on our office in San Francisco.

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

The UNION BANK OF LONDON, and

ROYAL BANK, DUBLIN.

Receive Deposits, general and special.

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

Advances made on Gold Dust.

Purchase Goods of every description.

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

Office, Yates street, between Wharf and Government streets.

d3-tc C. C. PENDERGAST, Agent.

VICTORIA DRY GOODS STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to his NEW FIRE-PROOF STORE, corner of Yates and Government streets, where he is constantly supplied with NEW GOODS by every steamer, and has always on hand a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—OF—

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

SILK, VELVET, AND CLOTH.

Also a large variety of FINE SILKS, and BONNETS.

An excellent variety of

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,

and a full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Fine Frock Coats; Dress Coats; Over Coats; Vest and Pantaloons of different colors; Fashionable Silk Hats. Gilt Cornices, Curtain Rings, Window Shades of all colors, French Cassimeres, Broadcloth, Beaver and Pilot.

Also—a full assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.

FAMILY FURNISHING GOODS.

Shawls, Alpacas, Merinos, DeLaines, Furs, Gloves, Riding Hats, Gauntlets, Cloaks, Mantillas, Velvets, Embroideries, Ribbons, Laces, Carpets, Rugs, Druggets, Oil-Cloths, Paper Hangings, Mattings, etc. etc., And all other goods pertaining to the business, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—All orders from British Columbia, Oregon, or Washington Territory, by Express, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

j29-tc K. GAMBITZ.

FOR SALE.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED A LARGE AND VARIED assortment of

EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL

WATER-PROOF GARMENTS,

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

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

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

Victoria V. I. Feb. 23, 1860. j21-1m

BOARD REDUCED

—AT—

RINGO'S RESTAURANT.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE BOARD AT

RING'S RESTAURANT.

—WILL BE—

REDUCED TO

$8 00 PER WEEK,

Payable in Advance.

f22-1m

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

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

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

The lowest tender will be accepted if otherwise satisfactory. JOHN WRIGHT,

f22-tc Architect, Yates-street.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

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

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

The Lowest tender will be accepted, if otherwise satisfactory. JOHN WRIGHT,

f22-tc Architect, Yates-street.

TO SALT SPRING ISLAND, CHEMAINOS, AND NANAIMO.

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

f15-3m

HARDWARE.

A. & A. FELLOWS.

IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

HARDWARE.

HAVE on hand, and are regulary receiving direct from England, Smith's Tools of all kinds, Iron Chains, Grindstones, Ox Chains, Bows and Yokes, Galvanized and Japanned Buckets, Milk Pans, Hollow-ware, and all kinds of Builders, and General Hardwares, which they will sell at

VERY LOW PRICES.

—ALSO—

All kinds of AMERICAN HARDWARE at a slight advance on

SAN FRANCISCO RATES.

Up River Traders, and the trade supplied on liberal terms.

Yates street, Victoria, Feb. 13th, 1860.

PARTNERSHIP.

MESSRS. ALFRED & ARTHUR FELLOWS inform their friends, and the public of Victoria, that they have entered into partnership to carry on the Hardware business, heretofore conducted by ALFRED FELLOWS.

A. & A. FELLOWS are in connection with the House of F. P. Fellows & Co., Hardware Merchants, Wolverhampton, and have consequently unusual facilities for importing English Goods at the Lowest rates. They have also made arrangments for a regular supply of all kinds of American Hardware, and hope by strict attention to business, and to the wants of their customers, to obtain a continuance of their favors.

ALFRED FELLOWS,
ARTHUR FELLOWS.

f13-1m Yates Street, Victoria, Feb. 13, 1860.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by two young men who have been used to the Lumbering business, and have a general knowledge of accounts. Apply by letter to "W. E. G." at the office of the *Victoria Gazette.*

f13-3i

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex "ANNA KRELL," from London.

100 cases Superior Islay Scotch Whiskey, in cases 1 doz each,
100 " " Glenlivat Scotch " " 1 doz each;
100 " Robt. Porter & Co.'s quarts London Porter, in cases, 3 doz each;
75 " " Porter Co's pints London Porter in cases, 6 doz each;
75 " Robt. Porter Co's quarts Pale Ale in cases 3 doz each;
75 " Robt. Porter & Co's pint Pale Ale in cases 6 doz each;

SAM'L PRICE & CO.

corner Wharf and Johnson Street.

f15-1m Victoria, Feb. 15th, 1860.

N. MOORE & CO.,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.,

Have Just Received the

ENTIRE STOCK

OF A

New York Retail Dry Goods House, which they will sell at about

HALF THE USUAL PRICES!

Charged for such Goods in this Market.

IT CONTAINS A GOOD ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Prints, De Lanes,
Merinoes, Embroideries,
Laces, Hosiery, Gloves,
Bleached and Brown Muslins, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Table Damask and Cloths, Doileys and Napkins, Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats, Gents' Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests.

ALSO

A Variety of Trimmings.

To all of which they would respectfully call Public attention

N. MOORE & CO.,

f10-1m Yates Street, Victoria.

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.—GEO. W. Chapin & Co.'s Male and Female Employment Office, under the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association. Particular attention paid to supplying Private families with

SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS.

Also, have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency Office, collect Bills, Rents, etc.

GEORGE W. CHAPIN & CO

f15-tc N E cor Clay and Kearny street.

LANGLEY & BRO'S,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINE.

SEEDS.

GARDEN, FRUIT, FIELD AND FLOWER,

Of reliable qualities.

Paints, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty and Varnishes.

OILS:

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

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID AND ALCOHOL.

LAMPS:

For coal Oil and Burning Fluid,

&c. &c. &c.

Orders executed at the lowest market rates, and promptly dispatched. d12-3m

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

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

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

The lowest tender will be accepted if otherwise satisfactory. JOHN WRIGHT,

f22-tc Architect, Yates-street.

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

February 6th, 1860. f6-tc

Correspondence.

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

[*From the Victoria Gazette.*]

Douglas, Feb. 14th, 1860.

SIR,—Having noticed several statements respecting distances from certain posts to others in British Columbia, and further, respecting the most practicable routes to the upper country, more especially an article by the editor of the *Colonist* some short time since, headed the "*Routes in British Columbia.*" *I send you a corrected* Table of distances from Douglas to Cayoosh, which should stand thus:

Douglas Portage to Small Lake Lilloet...	28 miles.
Across Small, and Great Lake Lilloet.....	18 "
Pemberton Portage to Anderson Lake...	24 "
Across Anderson Lake.....	16 "
Short Portage to Seaton Lake.....	1½ "
Across Seaton Lake.....	16 "
To Cayoosh.....	3½ "
Total.....	107 "

From this Table it will be seen that fifty miles of this route can be accomplished by water, and as a proof of the ignorance of the *Colonist*, of the subject upon which it professed to give such accurate information. I may remark that the editor rather condemned the water travelling as a disadvantage, *but he does not know, even* with all his colonial experience, that goods can be transported by water for half the sum they cost by land. It is not improbable that we may shortly see steamers ploughing these lakes, if so a great reduction in the price of provisions will necessarily take place. The water carriage for the distances I have mentioned only amounts to one and a half cents a pound. Where is the waggon road where goods could be transported the same distance for a similar amount? The inhabitants of Douglas do not ask that theirs should be the only route supported, and wish Hope and Yale every success, and that they may get a waggon road to the interior, but do not want any more trails, they being of no use. The only chance of cheapening transport is by a good system of roads, and let money be borrowed for their construction. What would a debt of £200,000 be to British Columbia, with its vast resources, if they could only be developed, and they never can be, until funds are obtained to aid the hardy pioneers now struggling under so many difficulties. On the route I have given, we have over fifty miles of as good a trail as can be, and five miles more are nearly finished, the trees being cut away. On the short portage the waggon road is also completed, so that if this entire road is not finished to Cayoosh by next October, the Lands and Works Department deserve castigation. The Hudson's Bay Company are now sending their goods by this route to the interior.

I see by the *Colonist* I am charged with being paid for puffing. I rather smile than feel hurt at the imputation, but can only retaliate by assuring you that my knowledge of the honesty of your cotemporary editor, from old Californian experience teaches me that he judges of me by his own standard—"a thief thinks that every man steals." Let him get a bait and he will puff any body, all he has been trying for is (like many bullies about London) to frighten people into patronizing him. But his head is not of the *right calibre to carry on so deep a game* successfully. Give him tether, and like many others he will hang himself in the noose prepared for his betters. His bile is stirred up by the late Election, but will subside shortly, at least I hope so for his own sake, for he is making himself very miserable about nothing.

Yours, respectfully,

OBSERVER.

To the Editor Victoria Gazette.

SIR:—Referring to my late communication upon the decimal question, I would now proceed to show that there would then be no difference between simple arithemtic, and money arithmetic.

Our present account book monies, are pounds, shillings, pence, farthings; 20 to the pound, 12 to the shilling, 4 to the penny. The decimal account book monies would be—pounds, florins, cents, mils. 10 to the pound, 10 to the florin, 10 to the cent. It would of course be open to every one to keep his books in the form most convenient to himself. Some would use the columns as they are, and under the decimal system would place pounds in the pound column, florins, cents, and mils in the second; but the figures themselves would be the same however written, and would stand in the same simple arithmatical relation to each other. It would not matter whether the figures were written £1,252, or £1 2fl, 5 cents, 2 mils.

With the decimal monies of accounts, we should have simple arithmetic. The figures 3, 4, 5, 6, would stand in presisely the same relation to each other, whether they were to be read as three thousand four hundred and fifty-six, or as three pounds, four florins, five cents, six mils. If we had to subtract from the 3456 875, it would make no difference whether the figures were to be read three thousand four hundred and fifty-six, and eight hundred and seventy-eight, or three pounds, four florins, five cents, six mils, and eight florins, seven cents, eight mils. The sum would be worked in precisely the same way in both cases, and the answer (2578) would be the same whether it were to be read two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight, or two pounds, five florins, seven cents, eight mils. If we had to multiply by ten, we should add the cipher at the end—the 3456, would, as simple numbers, then be read, 34,560, and as money £34, 5 florins, 6 cents, 0 mils. The change to the simple decimal system can be made at once, without anything either to learn or unlearn. Instead of compound arithmetic, we should have simple arithmetic, which is decimal. The change can be made with but little disturbance of any existing ideas as to money or value, and it will be a disgrace to the age in which we live if the change be not instantly made.

Surely it is not without avail that the decimalization of our currency and accounts was urged by Lord Wrothesly, in 1824; by Mr. Babbage, in his Economy of Manufactures, in 1832; General Pasely, in 1834, in an elaborate work detailing the numerous varieties, especially of measures in use throughout the Kingdom; by Professor de Morgan, in his Companion to the Almanac for 1841—48 and 53; by the Commission for the Restoration of the Standard Weight and Lineal Measure, appointed by Lord Montrealin 1838; by Dr. Bowring, in the House of Commons in 1847, from which the first practicl steps in advance were taken by the issue of the florin, bearing on it the words, "one-tenth of a pound;" by the Parliamentary Committee in 1853; by Sir J. Bowring in his able work on decimals, published in that year; and by the second Commission, a distinguished member of which, in 1853, wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, urging the completion of our decimal system of coins from the pound to the thousand of a pound, and who, in their report in 1854, *felt it incumbent* on them, although the coinage did not form a part of the enquiry referred to them, again to enforce the importance of carrying into immediate effect a change in our coinage, which would so much simplify all monetary calculations and accounts. There can be no doubt that the change would be hailed by the whole community as the greatest possible boon. Why, then, is not the Proclamation trumpeted? simply because we *will* live behind the age!

I shall, in my next letter, advert to ths subject as taken up by your correspondents "British Columbian" "O. P. Q:" and "Viator," although I confess that I should prefer meeting the statements authenticated by the author's name, so as I may know what weight may be attached to his opinions. Meantime, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. G. F. MACDONALD.

February 27th 1860.

To the Editor Victoria Gazette.

Victoria, Feb. 28th, 1860.

SIR:—As some misrepresentations of the remarks made by me at the mule tax meeting, occur in your report of the same, you will oblige me by inserting the following corrections of that report. I did not say, "that I could scarcely credit that Englishmen would put up with such a despotic form of government as existed in British Columbia." Still more unfounded is the statement, that I "called upon Englishmen to come forward and strive to obtain the removal of a Governor who had proved himself incompetent, &c., &c." On the very contrary, I distinctly stated that, *I would take no part in the discussion upon the subject of the Government;* that I was a foreigner, and did not consider it within my province, and that in my opinion *the only way* to relieve us from exorbitant taxation, was to impose a tax on real estate, and to remove the impression of the Home Government—that the Colony of British Columbia is able to support itself without aid.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours, &c.,

G. B. WRIGHT.

[WE have much pleasure in giving insertion to the above, and entirely concur in most of the sentiments expressed by the writer. His practical views are worthy of attention, and do him infinite credit.—ED.]

Local Intelligence.

The following reply to the Memorial transmitted to the Queen by the inhabitants of these colonies, upon the occasion of the occupation of San Juan Island, has been furnished to us by Mr. Dallas.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO GOVERNOR DOUGLAS.

Downing-street, 21st Oct., 1859.

SIR,—I have received your despatch of the 27th August, forwarding a Memorial to the Queen from certain inhabitants of Vancouver Island expressing their feelings on the subject of the occupation of San Juan by the American troops.

This address has been laid before the Queen who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to command me to express Her satisfaction at the spirit of loyalty and patriotism evinced by the Memorialists.

It is Her Majesty's hope that the Governments of the respective Nations will be able to settle this question in a spirit conciliatory to the adjoining country, and satisfactory to the colonists.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

To GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—On Monday evening, a concert was given by the Philharmonic Society, in the hall of the Court House, James' Bay, which was kindly lent for the occasion. The room was tastefully arranged and brilliantly lighted. The Orchestra opened the performances with the "Palmero" Quadrille, and its improvement since the last concert was most agreeably apparent; where all the performers acquitted themselves so well, it would be almost invidious to select any individual for particular praise, yet at the same time we cannot forbear expressing our approval of the masterly manner in which Mr. Coote Chambers rendered "Ah che le morte," that beautiful morceau from Le Trovatore, on the cornet-a-piston. Considering it was this gentleman's first appearance before the public, the self-possession, taste, and nerve that he displayed were remarkable.

Madame Hautier's performance of "La Prima Donna," and Madlle. La Charme's spirited interpretation of "Fleurs de Marie," were both excellent, and deserved the encores they received.

The universal favorite, Master John Bayley, added one more laurel to his wreath, by his execution of "De Beriot's Sol6" on the violin. This young gentleman who, we are delighted to see has no less modesty than genius, each time he appears affords more promise of future excellence, and does the greatest credit to his father's careful and valuable instruction. The chorus emulates the Orchestra in a spirit of progression, and we have reason to hope that the society, by practice, and augmentation of its numbers will in time, be able to produce some of the great works of the first masters. The female voices on Monday added much to the effect, and the encore of the "Massaniello Chorus" was well earned.

The Governor and party, the Attorney General, and most of the *elite* of Victoria were present.

After the concert, about forty of the members of the society sat down to an excellent supper at the Colonial Restaurant. The best feeling prevailed, and many good things were both said and sung. The absence of the worthy President of the society was greatly regretted, but he was not forgotten; his health and that of their popular secretary, having been amongst the honored toasts of the evening.

FREE STONE.—We are informed that Salt Spring Island free stone will be used in the construction of the Assay Office at New Westminster. This stone will prove a source of profitable investment before long, unless we are very seriously misinformed.

BOILER MAKING IN VICTORIA.—We are pleased to hear that this important branch of work is commenced in this town. Messrs. Watson and Kane, have a new tubular boiler, of the best construction, in progress for the steamer Caledonia; and another in hand for the Julia. We hope before long, that any repairs, however extensive, for either steam or sailing vessels, may be completed here, and the necessity which now exists for going down to San Franciso, will be obviated.

NEW DESCRIPTION OF CONVEYANCE.—*On* next Tuesday, the *Colonist* says "the Policemen are going to Quesnelle river *on* next Tuesday!!!"

NOT CORRECT.—A rumor obtained circulation that Capt. Franklyn of Port Douglas was the author of a letter which appeared in our columns, sighed "Tenass Mosquitoe." We beg to give it our unqualified contradiction, and further to say that Captain Franklyn has never written a line for this journal under any name whatsoever.

THE GOMELZA.—We are informed that this vessel sold, by auction, for $3,900, and re-sold a few hours afterwards, by private sale, for $4,300—good spec.

BENIGHTED.—Did the *Colonist* never hear of a vessel being on the berth several weeks before arriving in a port? The editor will not *be-Knighted* more certainly by going home as a delegate!!!

WE are indebted to purser Lowell, and Wells, Fargo & Co., for Eastern, California, and other exchanges per Eliza Anderson.

WASHOE MINES.—It is computed that $10,000,000 in silver will be extracted from these mines at the present rate. "But" says the *Alta* "most of the mines are of such a nature that they cannot be developed without capital, and those who run about the country with their blankets strapped to their backs, will find that they are *in the wrong box if they come here.* Neither is it worth while for those who intend to spend the summer in prospecting, to come without animals, as a vast amount of dry arid country will have to be travelled over before much can be done, as most of the mineral ground near the towns is now claimed, and can only be acquired by purchase.

BARK Athelstan left the DOWES Sept. 10th—touched at Valparaiso, and arrived here Feb. 28th, in 170 days;—brought a full cargo, and the following passengers: Mrs. Crease, Servt. and three children. Mr. B. Lennard, Mr. Fitzstubbs, Mr. Walker, and four in the steerage.

WITH reference to an almost unintelligable letter which appeared in the *Colonist* yesterday over the signature of Wm. Muir, we have only to say that his statement is entirely incorrect. The conduct of all parties concerned in the transaction referred to, in our last, was so highly straightforward, that we decline any further notice of it

The Chairman of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, in a report to the shareholders, says that the affairs of the company are in a much better state than represented; much of the present trouble arises from dissensions among the directors.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *John Bull* newspaper says: "The dissensions which we described last week as existing in the Cabinet have been but very imperfectly terminated. To such an extent had they progressed at one time that in a few days the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Cardwell, had actually given in their resignations. We believe it is even now doubtful how far Mr. Gladstone is to be considered a member of the Palmerston cabinet. We believe that the only way in which the conflicting Ministers could be persuaded to adjourn their antagonisms was by determining on the production of no less than five different bills, each presenting its allotted portion of the great Reform measure. We presume that the object to be attained by thus splitting up the unfortunate Reform Bill is that some one or two of the component measures may be treated as open questions, and thus that Mr. Gladstone and his friends, if they and the Russell section cannot agree in the minimum qualification for a borough vote, may at least agree to differ on that point without making shipwreck of the other provisions of the plan, or compelling the administration to abandon office."

THE Right Hon. Lord Macauley, better known as Thomas Babbington Macauley, expired in London on 28th December, *of disease of the heart.* In this accomplished noble man, the world has lost its most brilliant literary character as an essayist, political writer, and historian, Lord Macauley was without an equal. England has had cause to mourn the loss of several of her most brilliant geniuses during 1859.

The remains of Lord Macaulay were to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

Albert Smith has had an apopletic attack, and at the latest accounts was in a precarious condition.

The Duke of Cambridge was at Woolwich, on the 18th ult., to inspect the troops and batteries of Armstrong's guns now in store.

The approaching marriage of Miss Dolby with M. Sainton, the eminent violinist, is announced in England.

The Duke of Northumberland has given orders for the construction of no less than a thousand new and comfortable dwellings for laborers.

The city of London Court of Sewers have decided on making a six months' trial of the orderly system of street cleansing, commencing from the 1st of January 1860.

At Dargan, in Clare, a fox entered a cabin, seized an infant from a cradle, and carried it off. The fox was pursued, and dropped the child; but so severe a wound had been inflicted in the infant's throat that it soon expired.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that an "order has been issued to such commanding officers as are in the habit of cursing and swearing when giving orders on parade, to desist fron such vulgar and degrading practices, or to retire from the service."

A circular has been issued by the Admiralty directing that all subordinate officers (except clerks) serving on board her Majesty's ships having steam-power, be instructed in the knowledge of the component parts of the engine and boilers, and in the practical working of the machinery.

Two churches in London, viz., the Church of St. Stephen, Westminster, and Christ's Church, Broadway, Westminster, are open all day for private worship, or for inspection. It is the particular desire of the clergy that no money be given to the attendants.—*English Churchman*

The Spanish Government are said to have conceded a grant of 250 square miles of country on the banks of the Gaudalquiver, in the provinces of Andalusia and Estramadura, "containing more than 160,000 acres of land, of the richest quality," to be colonized by Irish settlers, to whom great privileges will be granted.

THE weather had been unusually severe in London. Water backs in kitchens were exploding in consequence of water being let into them too suddenly while chilled, and show bottles in chemists windows were bursting. The Serpentine had been thoroughly bridged over with ice, and it was recorded as a remarkable circumstance, that 12,000 skaters should have been gathered upon it at one time.

EASTERN NEWS.

The New York papers publish the news of the rich discoveries on the Upper Fraser River.

The Atlantic papers are full of horrible details of the catastrophe at Lawrence, Mass. More than 200 persons have lost their lives. A subscription of $1500 has been already subscribed for the relief of the sufferers.

The United States Government have not returned (as reported) the respectful protest of Miramon against the McLane Treaty. The administration is not anxious to hurry on the Mexican affairs until it can feel its way. The present prospect is decidedly against the ratification of the above treaty.

A scheme for the conversion of the public debt of Canada into one consolidated five per cent stock, has been officially promulgated in London. The liabilities of the colony are stated at £11,500,000.

Through the kindness of Mr. Lowell, the purser of the "Eliza Anderson," we have received papers in advance of the arrival of the mail steamer "Panama"

Royal Hotel.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Board, per week.....$7 to $8 00
Board and Lodging, per week.....$10 00
Wine, Ales, and Liquors of the best description.
Private Rooms for Families.

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

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AUCTIONEERS AND LAND AGENTS,

Yates street, Victoria.

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

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS
Gold Dust Purchased.

SACRAMENTO HOUSE,

WADDINGTON STREET, NEAR YATES STREET.

THIS HOUSE has been newly fitted up and entire l renovated, and is conducted on the European plan The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

Board and Lodging.....$7.00
Single Meals..... 50

The travelling public are requested to call.

QUONG HING.
j17-3m Proprietor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership formerly existing between GEORGE W. PETERSON and LEWIS CAMPBELL, both of Lytton, British Columbia, was dissolved on the 27th January, 1860, by mutual consent, and from that date, I will not be responsible for debts contracted in the name of Peterson & Co.

GEORGE W. PETERSON,
G. W. PETERSON, }
LEWIS CAMPBELL. }

Lytton, British Columbia, Feb. 6th, 1860. f17-4t

COLONIAL COMMISSARIAT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TENDERS are invited for supplying either of the following articles for the space of six months, from and after the first day of April; either at New Westminster, Langley, or Douglas; in such quantities, and at such times as may be required.

The prices to be stated in English currency, and tenders to be delivered at the Office in Victoria, not later than the 15th of March.

ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Fresh meat of good quality, to consist of four-fifths Beef, and one-fifth mutton or Pork.	per lb
Fresh vegetables of good quality, to consist of nine-tenths potatoes, and one-tenth onions, or vegetables in season, in proportion of one-tenth.	per lb
Bread of good quality.	per lb

Note.—The average supplies hitherto required, have been about 1200 lbs. weekly, of each of the above articles.

—ALSO—

For the undermentioned Groceries; samples to be sent and duly numbered to correspond with the Tenders.

Tea, black;	per 1000 lbs.
Sugar, brown,	do
Coffee, ground,	do
Coffee beans, roasted,	do
Soap, English yellow,	do
Pepper, blk ground,	per 100 lbs.
Pepper, do corns,	do
Mustard, (in tins)	do
Candles,	do
Matches, boxes,	per Gross
Oil, Lamp, (common)	per 100 galls.
Tobacco, (shag)	per 100 lbs
Bran,	do
Currants,	do
Salt,	do
Vinegar,	per 100 galls.
Peas, split,	per 100 lbs

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
ACTING COLONIAL COMMISSARY.
Victoria, Feb. 27, 1860. f28

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

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

FORT YALE WAGGON ROAD.

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

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

The lowest or any tender may be rejected.

TENDERS.

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

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

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

By order of His Excellency the Governor.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.
Treasurer.

Feb. 20th, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

By order of His Excellency, the Governor.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

EMORY'S BAR IMPROVEMENT.

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

R. C. MOODY, COL. R. E.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Victoria, 13th February, 1860.

A SON of Erin once gave the following toast:—"Here's wishing you may never die, nor nobody kill ye, until ye knock yer brains out against the silver knob of your own door."

AN ingenious Yankee has invented a whetstone to sharpen the appetite.

LIST OF ALL LETTERS at present undelivered, that have arrived at this office from all quarters, up to this date.

		A	
Angelo P		Adams M	(3)
Allston Esq		Adams W	(2)
Allet T G		Archibald D	
		B	
Bridges T	(2)	Brumfield J	
Boyd J S		Bochon O	
Brown R H	(2)	Bannister J G	
Brown T		Bercher D	
Bunster A M		Berteand J C	
Brown W K		Bishop D M	
Brady G W		Bell W	
Baas J L	(2)	Banks J H	
Buchanan C		Broom E	
Bean E T		Booth G	
Bonney E B		Bonnet Mons	
Bloom E		Browne W A	
Bourgeois C		Beaver J	
Bell Mr			
		C	
Carroll B		Cenie P Mrs	
Crowell W L		Carrigher J	
Cormack J		Crum J	
Coisholm W		Cohen H Mrs	
Campbell H		Cole W P	
Catman X		Cooper H M	
Coxon Mr		Cunningham J	
Caloanine A		Coleman C	
		D	
Dennis W		Dudy J	
Davis J		Dominico Ferro Sigr	
Dobbs F A		Donnelan P	
Davys T B		Donaldson J	
Denman P L		Darre D	
Deighton R		Downie Major	
Deighton J			
		E	
Elricks W J		Edwards F	
Ellis C G		Elliot A	
Elliot J		Exavier G R	
Erickson E	(2)	Engrom H	
		F	
Fay J		Frontin J	
Francis W P		Featherstone Dr	
Frazer D	(2)	Falker H	
Foulat Mons			
		G	
George G C		Gould J T	
De Garro P	(2)	Gibson J E	
Graham T W		Gandee A	
Gourly J		Gloster E	
Grele J		Gerard J	
		H	
Hunt, J		Hamilton, J W	
Hoey, R		Handcock, Mrs H M	
Hunt, Capt J A		Haviland, W H	
How, J R		Hoffman, A	
Humphreys, J B		Harris, Mrs T	
Holmes, J C		Hew, J	
Byde, G N		Herre, Mr	
		J	
Johnson, J		Jessamin, J	
Johnson, Mrs F	(2)	Johns, T	(3)
Johnson, A		Jones, Mr	
Johnson, N C		Johnson, Mrs H J	
		K	
Kirkwood, J		King, R	
Kennedy, J		Kellow, G	
		L	
Lipsett, R	(2)	Lavigne, M	
Lavage, Mrs A		Leavitt, W B	
Lenox, P		Lis, M J	
Lean, G			
		M	
Mesmer, L		Murphy, J	
McCombs,	(2)	Markham, M L	
Meldrom, T		McDonald, D	(2)
McDougall, P M		Melton, B	
Midwinter, Mrs		Major, C	
Mitchell, S		McDougal, W	
More, Rev J T		Mayers, Mr	
Marshall, H J E		McDonald, J D	
Moore, W	(21)	McKean, D	(2)
Matches, Capt J		Miller, W	
McLean, L		Melvin, J A	
May, S P		McMillan, R	
McIntosh, Miss M		Milford, T	
Montgomery, W		McGarvan, M	
Marchette, Mon		McCabe, P	
McIntyre, J		Mercer, Miss G	
		N	
Norre, Mrs C		Nelson, K G	
Norn, Mrs S		Nottmeyer, F	
		O	
Ogiloy, J D B		Ocmender, Capt	
Olin, G		Oman, C O	
Ochener, E			
		P	
Pierben, Mrs		Phillis Randall, Mrs	(2)
Porter, J		Parks, T	
Palmer, C W		Punm, A	
Potter, S J		Pierce, T S	
Pigott, T J		Petibean, Madame	
Pidwell, J	(2)	Palmer, G	
		Q	
Quivers, A		Quester, Nancy	
		R	
Routledge, J S		Robert, S Mon	[2]
Rapelgee, J W		Rumbold, J	
Richards, S		Richardson, J	
		S	
Scott, W A	[2]	Shaw, W	[21]
Sylvis, N H		Sheppard, H S	
Silversmith, J	[2]	Smith, W K	
Shea, M		Scott, J	
Suisse, Mons		Sayward, P	[2]
St George, S		Silcock, B	
Smith, F E		Snowden, J	
Stickle, J E		Stewart, A F	
Shortt, L H		Smith, W	
Smalley, T		Sheppard, T	
Sheppard, L S			
		T	
Taylor, H B		Toman, L	
Thompson, G		Tay, G E	
Thorne, C		Tolesom, S B	
Thomas, G P		Teague, W	
Thompson, J		Trognon, Madame	
		V	
Van Horne, E S	[2]	Victor, B Mons	
Viacara, Mr		Votran, B	
		W	
Wade, J E		Webster, Mrs M A	[41]
Walker, H		Weir, J	
Waters, T T		Wallace, G	
Watt, W		Wilcocks, A	
Walker, H P		Walton, J S	
Willoughby, Mr		Weems, J	
Williams, C H		Wright, G B	
Whitford, A T	[2]	Warner, J	
Wright, W			

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YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

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