The New Westminster Ti[mes].

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

No. 16.] [QUARTERLY (IN ADVANCE) 10s.] VICTORIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1859. [YEARLY (IN ADVANCE,) £1 6s. [PRI[CE]

American Temperance Hotel,

Yates street, Victoria, V. I.

BOARD, PER WEEK $7 00
Board, per Week, with Lodgings 8 00
Single Meals 0 50
Lodging 0 50
Board, per Day, with Lodging 1 50
Board, per Day 1 00

☞ Miners accommodated with Mattress and a place to sleep, Gratis.

WOLF & DUNLEAVY,
Proprietors.

d3

SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GENERAL ORDER OF COURT.

I. All stipendiary Magistrates and Assistant Gold Commissioners, or other persons lawfully exercising the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in British Columbia, are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Deputy Registrars of this Court.

II. All writs and appearances and other proceedings according to the practice of the Supreme Court are to be made returnable at New Westminster.

All writs of summons issued after the 31st day of March, and before the 1st day of October, in any year, shall be made returnable on the 15th day of November, in the same year.

All writs of summons issued after the 30th day of September in any year, and before the 1st day of April, in the next year, shall be made returnable on the first day of June, next ensuing.

All plaints in suits for sums under £50, commenced under the General Order of the 4th July last, shall be made returnable before the Court at its next sittings for the place where it may have been issued.

III. All affidavits, depositions, and declarations, required in any suit or action in this Court, may be made and taken before any person lawfully exercising the jurisdiction and authority of a Justice of the Peace of British Columbia.

IV. So much of the General Order of the 31st December, 1858, as relates to the fees of court upon issuing, entering, and filing, writs of summons and subpœnas, is cancelled, and in lieu thereof it is ordered that there shall be taken as the court fee for issuing and entering any writ of summons, the sum of 12*s.*, and for filing the same when returned, the sum of 2*s*, and for issuing any subpœna the sum of 4*s*.

V. So much of rule 140, of the General Order of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice in Vancouver Island, as declares, that "the days from and including the 24th day of July to the 13th day of October, inclusive, in each year, shall not be reckoned days within which any writ of summons, defence, or other pleading shall be filed, nor shall any such pleading be filed or received upon such days, except a plea of confession, or consent for judgment," is hereby cancelled, so far as relates to the practice in this Court.

VI. The Deputy Registrars will be furnished with blank forms of writs of summons, sealed and numbered, which they are to issue to any person requiring the same, taking the fee and 2*s*. extra for the summons, itself. But any person is to be at liberty to take a copy of the writ gratis.

VII. Every summons issued and appearance or other proceeding had or taken, is to be forthwith communicated by post to the Registrar, A. T. Bushby Esquire, at New Westminster, stating at length the names and additions of every plaintiff and defendant, and the date of issuing or entering the summons, or other proceedings as the case may be.

MATT. B. BEGBIE, J.

New Westminster, B. C. 2nd August, 1859.

Under the especial patronage of
Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert,
The court and Royal Family of Great Britain, the several sovereigns of Europe, and universally preferred and esteemed.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil.

Is justly renowned throughout the world for its remarkable virtues in nourishing, preserving, and beautifying the Human Hair. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine-comb unnecessary.—Price 3*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s*. Family Bottles (equal to four small) 10*s.* 6*d.*, and double that size, 21*s.* per bottle.

INTERESTING FACT.—The following singular and authentic case of restoration of the human hair is worthy of observation, more particularly as it relates to an article of high and universal repute during the last half century. Mr. A. Herrmann, of Queen street, Soho, had been quite bald for some time past, and had tried various preparations for the recovery of his hair, but without any beneficial result. He was then induced to try the effects of "Rowlands' Macassar Oil;" and after daily applying it for about two months, he, much to his gratification, had his hair quite restored, and now possesses a beautiful head of hair. This fact speaks too strongly for itself to require comment,—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

Rowland's Hair Wash.

A preparation from the choicest Oriental Herbs, of peculiarly mild and detersive properties. It pleasingly and effectually cleanses the hair and skin of the Head from scurf and every species of impurity, and imparts a delicate fragrance. It is particularly recommended to be used after Bathing, as it will prevent the probability of catching cold in the head, and will render the hair dry in a few minutes. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

Rowland's Kalydor.

An Oriental Balsamic preparation of unfailing efficacy in thoroughly purifying the skin from all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Freckles, Tan, and Discolorations; in producing a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of the hands and arms. During the heat and dust of summer, or frosts and bleak winds of winter, and in cases of sunburn, stings of insects, chilblains, chapped skin, or accidental inflammation, its virtues have long and exclusively been acknowledged. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

Rowland's Odonto,

OR PEARL DENTIFZICE.

A White Powder, composed of the choicest and most recherche Ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, of inestimable virtue in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath sweet and pure. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

Important Information.

Unprincipled Shopkeepers, for the sake of getting a little more profit, vend the most spurious compounds, under the same names. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "Rowlands," is on the wrapper of each article. Sold by the Proprietors,

ROWLAND & SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London
And by Chemists and Perfumers.

REVISION OF VOTES.

TAKE Notice that the Reviser will hold his Court for the Revision of Votes

For the Town of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, at the Sheriff's Office, Victoria;

For Esquimalt Town, at "The Royal Oak," on Thursday the 5th;

For the Victoria District at the School House, Victoria, on Friday the 6th;

For Esquimalt Town District, at Craig Flower, on Saturday the 7th, and

For Salt Spring and Chemayness, at the Sheriff's Office, Victoria, on Monday the 9th.

On each day at 12 o'clock, at which times and places both the objectors and the voters objected to will have to attend.

And take further notice, that all Electors who have not complied with the terms of the "Registration of Voter's Act, 1859," will be expunged from the list of Voters without further notice, unless their qualifications are amended before the termination of the Court for the District in which the Voter has claimed to vote. d28-i

1860.

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

BY LAST ARRIVAL,

—AT—

STATIONER'S HALL,

A Beautiful Assortment

—OF—

HANDSOMELY BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED

PRESENTATION BOOKS,

—AND—

ALBUMS

For the approaching

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

ANNUALS FOR 1860.
DIARIES FOR 1860.
ALMANACKS FOR 1860.
HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Yates-street.

d5-1m

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

d28

THOMSON & WADDINGTON,

CURED FISH MERCHANTS,

JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA.

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

TOBACCO and TOBACCO PIPES—
For sale,
By ROBERTSON STEWART & Co.

d28

CIGARS FOR SALE.

5000 Havanna *Cigars*, (choice brands.)
20,000 Manilla *Cigars*.
10,000 do *Cheroots*.

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.

October 25th, 189. 1m

HARDWARE.

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

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

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

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

ALFRED FELLOWS,
Government Street.

n1-3m

FOR SALE.

Ex Latest Arrivals.

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

n-1m SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.

WEBSTER & CO.,

Yates street, opposite the Express Offices,

VICTORIA.

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

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order, and Repairing done at the shortest notice. n8-3m

Truett, Jones, & Arrington,

No. 60 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

DRY GOODS!! DRY GOODS!!

JUST OPENED

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

corner of Yates and Government streets.

UNDERSIGNED begs leave to announce to the public of Victoria and V. I. they have opened the magnificent Dry Goods store on the corner of Yates and Government streets, where we are prepared to offer a complete assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

comprising Linens, *Silks*, Delaines, Prints, Poplins, *Merinos*, Flannels, shawls, Mantillas, Embroideries, of every description, and trimmings.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, carpets, Drugget and *Matting*, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

New goods received by every conveyance

The public are solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. HOFFMAN.

New Dry Goods store corner of Yates and Government streets. d6-tc

SARAH FLOOKS.—Should this meet the eye of the above, who married LUKE MULLOY, on communicating with *Edward Flooks*, Melksham, Wiltshire, England, or with Job G. Flooks, H. M. s. Tribune, Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, she will hear of something to her advantage. d10-3t t

FOR SALE—
5,000 lbs. English cut Tobacco, chosen by the Crimean Army Fund, from Beynon & Stocken, London, and bought when the troops left Balaclava.
240 6-lb. tins Soup and Bouilli, from I. McCall & o., London.
20 Revolver Pistols, by Colt and other makers
100 tons British Columbia Hay, at $20 per ton on the Fraser River bank.
50,000 New Westminster Shingles.
Apply to HENDERSON & BURNABY, Victoria,
HENRY HOLBROOK,
d10-1mt Commission Merchant, New Westminster.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

HENRY HOLBROOK,

Commission Merchant,

Liverpool Wharf, Columbia street, New Westminster, British Columbia.

BONDED STORAGE always ready for 500 to 1000 tons Merchandise; consignments received, duties paid, and all orders for the mines for Flour, Bacon, Beans, and other goods immediately attended to.

Great advantages accrue to parties importing direct to New westminster, who will meet with immediate sale for cargoes of staple goods. d7-tc

Hibben & Carswell,

Booksellers and Stationers.

DEALERS in Standard, School, and Miscellaneous Books. Novels.
Staple and Fancy Stationery,
Blank Books,
Gold Pens, and fine Pocket utlery,
Drawing and Photograph Paper,
Tracing Paper and Tracing *Cloth*,
Gift Books, and Annuals.
Stationer's Hall, Yates-street.

October 25th, 1859. 1m

FOR SALE BY

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & co., corner wharf and Johnson streets—
Brandy, 35 hhds Martell, Marett's and Imperial;
Do 200 cases Imperial;
Do 100 ditto cognac;
Rum, 25 ½ csks fine old Jamaica;
whisky, 2 puncheons Irish;
sherry, 34 ½ csks medium and superior;
Port, 28 ½ do do
Do 23 do do fair;
10 cases, a choice article;
champagne, 65 cases qts and pts;
claret, 100 cases;
Ale, 25 hhds Bass No. 3, new brew;
Do Burton Brewery co., and Morice Cox & co. in bottles
Porter, Morice Cox & co., do.

n1-1m

Salt Spring Island Store

AND POST OFFICE.

THE subscriber having received consignments of Flour, Groceries, and Provisions, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., will open a store at his Farm on Saltspring Island, about the 15th inst. All goods will be sold for cash, at Victoria prices, cost of transportation added.

All sorts of produce, such as shingles, deer, grouse, furs, &c., taken in exchange for goods.

Positively no credit will be given.

J. BEGG.

N. B. Choice kinds of Fruit Trees, &c., always on hand and for sale at reasonable rates. 6-t

FOR SALE.

By the Undersigned,
500 Mats Batavia Rice.
50 kegs Scotch Oatmeal.
200 casks superior Salt Beef.

n-1m SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.

LESTER & GIBBS,

HAVE just received a very Choice Lot of Groceries, and are constantly receiving fresh goods by every steamer, which they offer at very low rates.

Families are especially invited to call, as every thing is selected with great care for Family use.

Very superior Teas, sugar, Coffee, and Butter.

YATES STREET, above WADDINGTON STREET.

n15-1m

JUST RECEIVED and for sale,
2500 lbs Bergin's Celebrated Family Soap;
400 lbs English White do
500 lbs French Sperm Candles;
500 lbs New Zante Currants;
200 lbs candied itron;
50 doz. California Corn Brooms, assort'd sizes
Salt Salmon in casks for export.

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

COALS! COALS!!

OF BEST QUALITY,

EIGHT DOLLARS PER TON,

For Sale by

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

d16-tc Wharf street.

POTATOES, POTATOES!!

1000 BUSHELS POTATOES constantly on hand by

JULES RUEFF,

Commission Merchant and Broker, Wharf-street, opposite Southgate Mitchell. g1m

J. N. JEFFRIES,

Dealer and Importer of

PAINTERS'

Oils, Tools, Colors, and Brushes.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

A New and Splendid Assortment of

Wall Paper and Borders.

WHITE LEAD,
English and American.

Oils,
Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Turpentine, Varnishes, Japan, and Gold Size.

GOLD LEAF AND BRONZE.

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

J. N. JEFFERIES,
Sign Painter.

FINE OLD BRANDY, PORT AND SHERRY, CLARET,

—AND—

Sparkling Champagnes.

W. H. OLIVER,

IMPORTER OF LIQUORS,

Johnson street, opposite Wharf street,
—Has for Sale—

Cliquot Champagne;
Heidsick do
Imperial do
Sansevain Bros' celebrated California Wines;
Old Tom Gin; Scotch Whiskey;
Old Jamaica Rum; Syrups, Cordials;
Bitters, &c. d23-6i

Notice.

I HEREBY authorize and empower JOHN BOOTH, of Victoria, V. I., to act as my attorney, during my absence from the Colony.

THOMAS NEWMAN INNES.

Victoria, V. I.
Dec. 7th, 1859. d17-tc

NATHAN POINTER,

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

—AND—

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

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

A magnificent assortment of gent's silk Scarfs,
A full assortment of gent's superfine Manchester GINGHAM SHIRTS,

ON YATES STREET,
Opposite the Bank of B. N. A.,
VICTORIA, V. I.

He is now prepared to offer the largest assortment GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

ever exhibited in Victoria, comprising all the latest styles of the celebrated Davis and Jones superfine patent white and colored SHIRTS.

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

Ladies should call soon and examine those superior

Baltic Stockings for Winter Wear.

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

I shall receive Fresh Goods by every arrival from London.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

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

October 4, 1859. tc

M PRAG,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

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

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

October 4, 1859. o4-3m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, ... CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

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

JOHN J. HALEY,
Proprietor.

The "International Hotel Coach" is in attendance at all hours, to convey Passengers to and from the Hotel, for $1.00 each including baggage. o18-tc

JOHN WINTER,

(Established 1852)

Commission Merchant,

62 California street, between Front and Battery,
San Francisco, Cal.

BREWERS', SODA, and TANNERS' MATERIALS

DRUGS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand.

Also CHOICE HOPS in Bales, Half Bales and Zinc.

Orders from any part of the State promptly attended to. Prices given, (and samples sent—if desired,) per return Express.

☞ Refer to the principal Brewers, Druggists, &c., throughout the State. d9-tc

Washington Restaurant.

REFITTED AND IMPROVED.

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

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

Excellent Cigars always on hand. n8-1m

SACRAMENTO HOUSE,

Waddington-street, near Yates-street.

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

Board and Lodging $7 00
Single Meals 0 50

The travelling public are requested to call.

o10-1m JOHN NICHOLAS & Co.

FOR SALE BY

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co., corner Wharf and Johnson streets—
Sheet Lead;
Pipe Lead;
Galvanized Iron for Roofing;
Galvanized Buckets;
Hardware, an assorted invoice;
Tinware, do
Cement and Lime;
Gunpowder, best Rifle;
Blasting Powder;
Shot.

n1-1m

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND LAND AGENTS,

Yates street, Victoria.

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

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
Gold Dust Purchased.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

J BEGG, practical Gardener and Nursery-man, having obtained the agency for the sale of Fruit Trees from one of the best Nurseries in Oregon and California, will be happy to supply farmers and others with the choicest descriptions of Fruit Trees, at the lowest market prices. J. B. will also attend to the planting out of trees, if required. All trees planted by him will be warranted to grow, and true to name. For particulars apply at the office of the "New Westminster Times."

N. B.—Gardens, Orchards, and public parks, will be laid out on the best principles, and most reasonable terms. The fall is the proper season for planting out trees. s10-3m

THE PHŒNIX,

Corner of Yates and Waddington streets.

HOT LUNCH EVERY DAY.

SOUPS:

Mock Turtle, Clam Chowder, Ox Tail and Vegetable Soups every day.

THIS FAVORITE RESORT keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of French Brandies, English and *Spanish* Wines, Cliquot Champagne Wine, Sainsevain's Native California Wine, English Ale and Porter, on draught and in bottles, together with a choice selection of all kinds of Liquors.

Those that are fond of a choice Havana will do well to call. A choice selection of Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskies always on hand to make Hot Punches.

☞ Hot Tom and Jerry every day, and a pleasant Room to sit down and be happy.

Call and see. Yours, &c.,

d3-1m T. H. McCANN.

Shipping Intelligence.

SCALE OF CH

PORT OF VICTORIA, DEC. 29.

ONE INCH, OR U

ARRIVED.

" ec. 24—str Columbia, Dall, San Francisco.
" 25—brig Persevere, Copeland, San Francisco.
" sloop Comet, McIntire, San Juan.
WO INCH 16—bark Nahumkeag, —— San Francisco.
" Dec. 27—schr Mary Ann, Jones, Nanaimo.
" sloop Ludovico, Carr, Sooke.
" Dec. 28—str Eliza Anderson, Wright, Port Townsend.
barkentine W B Scranton, Cathcart, San Francisco.
schr Loando, Keller, Honolulu.
FC schr Marion, Boyle, Sooke.
schr Nanaimo Packet, Walker, Nanaimo.
sloop Leonede, Allen, Port Townsend.
barge Henrietta, Moore, New Westminster.
Dec. 29—schr Lalla Rookh, Rogers, Port Townsend.
schr Thorndike, Winsor, Port Townsend.
schr Indian Queen, Rouse, Port Townsend.
ship Georgiana, Matches, San Francisco.

CLEARED.

Dec. 24—str Columbia, Dall, San Francisco.
26—brig Persevere, Copeland, New Westminster.
Dec. 27—schr Pronto, Church, Port Townsend.
schr Wild Pigeon, Saunders, Port Townsend.
str Otter, Mouatt, New Westminster.
schr Reporter, Elger, Port Townsend.
schr Mary Ann, Jones, Nanaimo.
Dec. 28—str Eliza Anderson, Wright, Port Townsend.
schr Nanaimo Packet, Walker, Nanaimo.
Dec. 29—schr Thorndike, Winsor, Port Townsend.
ship Georginna, Matches, San Francisco.
schr Osprey, Gardner, Nanaimo.
sloop Leonede, Allan, Port Townsend.

The New Westminster Times.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31.

In a long article, headed "Colonial Mint," the *Colonist*, some days ago, essayed to prove that such an establishment here must of necessity become a failure. Now, from this proposition, in the face of the appalling amount of figures brought to bear against it, we entirely dissent. Assuming that our cotemporary's figures are correct, we think the conclusions drawn therefrom are altogether wrong. Because the average yield of the mines now is $1,500,000, it is unnaturally inferred that it will always remain so. Yet, in the very same columns it is asserted that the yield is increasing, and expected to increase to a large extent next year. The propriety of at once establishing a colonial mint to keep pace with the rising wants of the colony is at once apparent. At present the strange anomaly is presented of Government equalising our sovereign with the American five dollar piece, and of the mercantile body refusing to receive it as such. Now, in the event of a mint being established, the colonial sovereign could be made equal in value to the five dollar piece, by putting more gold into it than there is in the regular English sovereign, and the same with its aliquot parts. The coin of England and America—the two great trading nations of the Pacific—being thus equalized in value, the only difficulty in the whole matter that we can see is dismissed; for we presume that the Home Government would make full allowance for additional value of our colonial coin. The advantages would be immense—a large revenue which, at present, finds its way into the pockets of private individuals, would tend to enrich the Colonial Treasury, and the English Government would reap one of the fruits of an English gold producing country, instead of a foreign country doing so, as at present. The private circulation would daily increase (it is put at the minimum by our cotemporary), and the advantages of having a mint of our own will be apparent to the people in all those many ways which our cotemporary so graphically describes. We venture to say, it will not only shortly pay its own expenses, but will become a source of revenue to these colonies, and we sincerely thank the Home Government and our able and energetic Treasurer, for the zeal and promptitude displayed in the matter—a boon, which Australia did not obtain for years, has been accorded to us at once; and we are well aware that to the Treasurer is the credit due. We anticipate a rich harvest from the mines next year, and were we to wait, as the *Colonist* so prudently advises, we should see a whole year's profit slip through our fingers. The taste in which the article we are commenting upon was written, was as bad as its logic. Our cotemporary cannot help always protruding its disgust at any word, thought, or sentiment English, and in this special instance loudly and undisguisedly crows at the hoped-for fact, that we must always remain dependant upon San Francisco. Were our cotemporary *avowedly* American in his feeling and sentiment, and were he to come forward any boldly hoist his colors we could pass over his partiality, as we honor all those who honor their country. Tearing away a thin veil of statistics and wretched logic, we discover nothing but chagrin and ill-humor, at the idea of the Queen's Head usurping the place of the American Eagle, and the badge of "Merrie England" that of the emblem of republican liberty. What our cotemporary means by our "objecting to have liberty thrust beneath our noses," we cannot understand. If it be an insinuation that we dislike liberty, we can only attribute it to his general ignorance of English feelings and character. Its presence on the foreign coin in use as the authorized circulating medium, we certainly dislike; but its real living presence is as dear to the hearts of Englishmen as to any nation on the face of the globe: for it we have made sacrifices such as no other people would attempt; to it America owes the groundwork of her liberal government and institutions; for English law is American law; but we candidly confess we prefer liberty in its good old English garb, than when dressed in republican garments. But though the *Colonist* is the originator and possessor of everything honest, good, and pure—editor included—still we cannot help thinking we know something about colonial matters, after fifteen years' experience, not in Nova Scotia, but *every colony* under the British Crown—not even excepting Hong Kong. We therefore meekly cling to our own ideas upon the matter, and to our love for the 'dear little island;' and we are afraid that in this respect we shall get credit for that John Bull obstinacy so much spoken of by foreigners. We shall continue to nurture these feelings, and above all this one—that we dont like to see our money going into other people's pockets without receiving some equivalent in exchange, and dependence on other powers or places, is a proposition that sounds not prettily in our ears; therefore in despite of our cotemporary's sentiments upon this subject it is probable that we shall support our "Financial Myths," in their determination to face the prophecied ruin, and confer a lasting benefit on the colony.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH—we beg the gentleman's pardon—Amor de Cosmos—by express enactment of the California Legislature, seeks the suffrages of the townsmen of Victoria. The mighty word hath gone forth—the "Caucus" hath proclaimed it. Bill Sm—, pardon us again, Amor de Cosmos is the man. So temperate is his language—so truthful his tongue—so modest his demeanor—so unprejudiced his views—so brilliant his intellect—who can disapprove? Authority, the authority of the "Caucus" has removed the unpleasant responsibility of selection. Ought we not to be grateful—grateful to the eight or nine influential and disinterested gentlemen who have assumed our discriminative powers, and dictated to us from their secret conclave, the course we must pursue. In this instance, we are willing to admit for the sake of argument, that an Editor of a first rate paper, enjoying a spotless reputation, calm and dispassionate, benevolent, unbiassed, and talented, possesses qualifications, superior to the common crowd; but we have grave doubts whether the precedent be a safe one—whether we may in this or in future elections, accept the nominees whom the "Caucus" for the time being may think proper to cram down our throats. It may be hereafter, that the support of the "Caucus" may be given for a consideration. *Now*, we know that the members of *this* body are purely disinterested. Who is there intimately acquainted with the antecedents of Messrs. Duncan, Cooper, Young & Co., that can doubt it? Are *they* standing for any constituency? Are *they* endorsing each other—helping each other? Of course not. Have they entangled in their meshes any gentleman possessed of a reputation for independence, and pinned their nominee like a dishclout to his tail? Do they appeal to a popular dislike, and without reason brand their opponents with a hateful name? Indignantly we say No! Their enemies are fools, liars, base, receivers of bribes, bondsmen to the H. B. C., silly, incapable. The "Caucus" only are pure, disinterested, patriotic. On this occasion therefore, let us bow down and worship the Golden Image the "Caucus" hath set up. But how if the Image be brazen? How if vanity and a bilious temperament, ignorance, cunning, political dishonesty, unscrupulous abuse, be the characteristics of the future Nominees? How if the nomination be itself obtained by pledges of a personal character to the members of the "Caucus"—little tit-bits for each of the family? How if wire-pulling, juggling, and duplicity, be the weapons of the Nominees? Suppose, for instance, the Town Candidate were to cry up "Free Port, or Death," and the Country Candidate "Protective Duties in favor of Home Produce." Suppose a popular member, armed with the terrors of his Name, in combination with self-styled "Reformers," should menace with the vials of his wrath, all those who dared to think otherwise than he chose; will it have been wise to have tamely submitted to the infallibility of a creature who like the monster Frankenstein, may become our tyrant and haunt us to our death. And suppose (and imagination can go no further) suppose that a wolf—long, lean, and hungry, who shall have forsworn allegiance to his Queen and his country, were to come forward in sheep's clothing, and, under cover of the "Caucus" Ticket, strive to sow dissention between our Colonial and English population, shall we then escape our deserved ignominy, and become the laughing stock of our enemies—the victims of our self-created tyrants—bought, sold, slaughtered and devoured at shambles of our own erection—who shall pity us?

CATO the Censor, being one time scurrilously treated by a man who led a dissolute and infamous life, answered and said:—"It is upon very unequal terms that I contend with you; for you are accustomed to be spoken ill of, and can speak of it with pleasure; but with me it is unusual to hear it, and disagreeable to speak it." Such, also, is our reply to the polite epithets applied to us in Saturday's *Colonist*. We deemed it our duty, as journalists, to expose an attempt to corrupt the purity of our elections, and a design to introduce un-English systems and sentiment into these new colonies. These charges, although applicable and truthful, were directed against no one in particular, and an innocent person would certainly have had no grounds to come forward in refutation; the public will consequently easily understand the adaptation of the saying—"Whom the cap fits," &c. A respectable colored man brought us a letter, which we published, reflecting, in a political light, on the editor of the *Colonist*; we had nothing whatever to do either with the sentiment or circumstance therein contained. We do not think it necessary to touch any further upon the subject, and so long as our cotemporary dignifies his pages with such choice specimens of good breeding as evidences of a just cause—and so long as he can obtain such well-known worthy and respectable coadjutors, as his issue of Saturday indicates—so long will he be safe from any retaliation on our part. We would merely, however, remind the parties concerned in this doughty and chivalrous attack, that however expert they may be in the use of such elegant diction, an intelligent public cannot appreciate their efforts, nor would such a style of writing redound greatly to the moral or intellectual well being of the rising generation of these new colonies—and we would further remind them, that neither bluster nor gratuitous disgusting epithets on their part will ever afford the slightest obstacle to our determination, as independent journalists, to expose either secret conspiracies against the liberties o the people, or infamous plots against the rights of individuals.

Local Intelligence.

THE HARBOR LIGHT.

The Light erected by the Harbor Master at the entrance of the Harbor, was lighted for the first time on Saturday last, and can be seen from the Race Rocks, and is plainly visible a distance of twelve miles. Capt. Nagle's zeal in carrying out this most necessary requirement, is deserving of commendation.

POLICE COURT.

28th December, 1859.

(Before Mr. Justice PEMBERTON.)

Mr. John Doran, carrier of the *British Colonist* newspaper, was brought up on a warrant, charged by Mr. W. F. Herrie, with committing an assault upon him that morning. Mr. Doran admitted the assault, but plead in justification, that Mr. W. F. Herrie's statements as contained in the *Gazette* are untrue, consequently he had a right to assault him. Mr. Justice Pemberton, having heard the evidence which went to prove the assault, (and that Mr. Herrie's clerk had heard some one threaten to kill him, [Mr. Herrie,] which threat Mr. Herrie swore Mr. Doran had used to him,)—bound both parties over to keep the peace for six months towards all of her Majesty's subjects, and fined Mr. Doran 40s. for the assault.

Capt. Gosset has received official intelligence from the Master of the Royal Mint, London, that the staff of the Assay and Refinery branch of the B. Columbian Mint, have been selected and may be expected by the next or the following mail steamer. Chemicals for analytical operations had been sent by long sea route some months prior to the Master of the Mint's communication, as to the usual factory. Captain Gosset intends adding a geological museum, and a Chemical Department for the examination of all ores. The names of the officers now on the way are, Mr. Claudet, assayer; Mr. Bacon, melter; Mr. Bonsfield, assistant assayer; Mr. W. Hitchcock, operative melter.

WIT!!—Our cotemporary says "both good ideas and good English, appear to be very scarce in the *vicinity* of this office. We hope our friends at "Stationers' Hall," the "Boomerang," Messrs. Watson & Kane, and sundry others, will not feel agrieved at this piece of *brilliant wit* on the part of our cotemporary's funny man.

H. M. S. GANGES AND TRIBUNE.—These vessels are stated in Tuesday's *Colonist*, to be about leaving for England with the marines recently embarked. This is incorrect; these vessels will not go home for some months. The marines were embarked because the Colonial authorities were desirous of diminishing the expenses of the Colony. For our part we would have retained this useful body of men, and sent off the Sappers and Miners, as one Sapper costs more than three Marines, and certainly the Marines have been more useful. Were the Chief Commissioner to employ the skill and talents of the fine body of men under his orders in their legitimate duties, and for which they were sent out, viz., in the making of roads, we should not object to their remaining, but under present circumstances we consider that they are a useless burthen upon the Colony.

THE INDIANS.—It is high time steps were taken to prevent the recurrence of attacks on the part of Indians similar to the one committed upon Captain Nagle some short time since. We are informed that during the past week several gentlemen have been molested on the Esquimalt Road, and a naval officer had a pistol discharged at him as he was riding home some few nights since. They must be cleared out of the vicinity of the Town, otherwise the scalps of some of our worthy citizens may be *non est* before long.

THE H. B. CO.'S STORE.—The capacious new brick store on the Company's wharf is rapidly approaching completion. It is 125 feet by 55, substantially buil, and a credit to the Company, architect, and builder

WE are informed that Messrs. Langley & Co. purpose erecting two fire-proof stores on Yates street, one on the site of their present store and the other on the adjoining lot.

To the Editor NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.

SIR:—It is with surprise that I have heard the objection raised against the eligibility of Mr. Cary to a seat in our House of Assembly, that he is a government official, I mention this gentleman's name, as the objection is raised quite generally, apart from any personal topic, favorable or unfavorable to Mr. Cary himself. It is laid down broadly, that no government official ought to be a member of that body; inasmuch as holding an office may be presumed to have a tendency to influence his views and his vote in the House. That this tendency may well be conceived to exist unknown, at all events, in a great measure unknown, to the member himself: nay, the more honorable his disposition, the less likely he would be to suspect himself of being liable to such an influence. It is agreed, therefore, that he cannot have, or carry into effect an independent opinion, and that the influence thus exerted on his views, will be so much the more irresistible, as unsuspected by himself. These views are, I have reason to believe, entertained by honest electors, and are not put forward for mere party purposes; they seem, therefore, to deserve to be discussed.

The first observation I shall make is, that there is no popular constitution in the world, nor can there well be conceived to be any, in which such a reasoning is allowed to prevail. To commence with the constitution of the mother country, the lode-star and model from which every other is derived, it is quite notorious, not only that government officers are quite elegible to sit in the House of Commons, but that the most influential government officials must necessarily be there; if they do not, no ministry could stand for a month. The chancellors of the exchequer, and two at least of the Secretaries of State must in practice find constituencies to ratify the selection, and confidence of the sovereign—or the ministry must fall. In all the past ministries, since the Reform Bill, all the leaders have been in the Lower House. Sir Robert Peel, the greatest of them all, it is well known, was so fully aware of the necessity of a seat in the Lower House, for the maintenance of his power, that he repeatedly refused a peerage, and in his will laid his injunction upon his sons to follow the same policy. In the present ministry, what would become of Lord Palmerston's or Lord John Russell's influence if they were in the Upper House? And so in all the colonies of Great Britain—whose Constitutions are modeled from hers; all, or most of the principal government officers are eligible to sit in the popular House—the House of Assembly.

Unless the executive, whose office it is to originate measures of legislation, have some recognized spokesman in the House, to afford explanation, asked or unasked, of the policy of the government, the objects of proposed bills, the views taken by the executive of bills introduced by private members, and answers to the numberless questions of which notice is every day given in the house of commons; it is scarcely possible to see how business can be carried on.

There is another important consideration on the other hand, that if government officials are ineligible, it is placed in the power of a despotic executive, to nominate and retain in office, what tools it may think fit, utterly regardless of the repugnance of the people, who have then only the resource of placing themselves in open and indecent opposition to the executive itself, by votes of censure, addresses of disapproval, &c.—a situation which tends to embitter, and render dangerous the conflicts, already sufficiently dangerous and bitter, of political differences. If the government official be in the House himself, he can be thwarted, and his measures outwitted; he may even be rejected by every constituency, and so prevented from being any longer a useful tool, without any such indecent conduct or embarrassing situation arising.

But if he be debarred from presenting himself before a constituency for their approval, if he be debarred from appearing in person to explain and support in the House the measures which he has introduced, it is evident that an unscrupulous executive may allege that there is no test by which to ascertain the disapproval of the electors, that he is misunderstood, and has no opportunity of proving the benefits to be derived from his measures, and retain him in power accordingly.

There is, however, the examples of a neighboring nation, it will be argued, which has, like ourselves, free and popular institutions; and in which it does operate as a disqualification of any candidate for the popular House, if he hold any situation under government. This is certainly, in the United States, a disqualification for Congress. But it is to be observed that in the United States, the Senate or Upper House is not nominated, as in Great Britain and her colonies, but elected, and elected by the same body as the Lower House: and it operates as no disqualification for a seat in the Senate to have a government office.

In effect, the principal Secretaries are, if I mistake not, always Senators.

The reason of the disqualification in the United States, therefore, fails here: and I, for my part, would wish that the majority of the officials were eligible, which would practically render it necessary that they should find some constituency to *endorse* the appointment of the executive.

So far, therefore, from thinking Mr. Cary's official station a disqualification, it is in my opinion, his highest recommendation: it will render him a much more useful Attorney General, if he be a member of the House of Assembly, and a much more useful member of the House, if he be Attorney General. As to its being legal that he can sit if elected, there is, of course, not the shadow of a doubt: as to the expediency of his being there, i. e. that every Attorney General must possess the confidence of some constituency, I apprehend there can be as little.

I am Sir, &c.,

A BRITISH COLONIST.

SIR:—The subject of government has, more or less, occupied the thoughts of every thinking man since the days of Adam, and no two agree on any one point. It is just as impossible to determine what kind of government is best suited to mankind in general, as it is to say what is the best shape of a hat, or a coat. Tastes differ as well as requirements, and we often see one government flourish with full success, in one part of the world, that could not exist an hour in any other. But if it is hard to define good government, it is not so difficult to point out what is bad. The ruin or prosperity of a country, generally depend upon the administration of its government, and it does not require much political sagacity, or any extraordinary depth of observation, to see that the present unsatisfactory condition of these colonies, as regards the "Land System" is in a great measure attributable to our present rulers. The remedy, however, rests with the people. Return good and worthy men to the House of Assembly; urge upon the crown the transfer of its rights in the land of the colony to the local Legislature. This once done, fall faith in the agricultural prosperity of the colony will be established, and the present stagnant and melancholy state of things ended. Shall these tracts be suffered to remain any longer impervious to colonization, and the requirements of civilized man? No! The Home Government shall insist upon such a disposition of these lands, as will invite capital, foster industry, encourage immigration. There can be no doubt, that she earnestly desires advancing the prosperity of these colonies, and that she will readily concede that agriculture is the basis of wealth and prosperity in all countries; of this, England is a notable example. Her trade and industry form the basis of her power, yet the revenue of her manufactures, commerce, and personal capital, does not exceed two thirds of the revenue demand from her agriculture alone. This fact surely points out how important it is to encourage farming pursuits. In this noble art, Great Britain has taken the lead, and we find as the result, a corresponding amount of intelligence and civilization. The United States, Russia, Prussia, and other nations alike testify to the degree of pre-eminence, attributed to the agricultural element of national wealth. In the States of America, the wise policy is pursued of inducing immigration by making concessions of land, conceding to them the exclusive possession by pre-emption. This exellent system gives to every one who is the head of a family, the right to 160 acres upon paying the minimum price of one dollar and a quarter an acre, about five shillings English currency, and the immigrant may settle on land at once, whether Surveyed or not. This privilege has been of the greatest possible advantage to the immigrant, and has done much towards peopleing vast territorial posessions, besides tending largely to the expanding of the country—the happiness and prosperity of the great masses of the people, and it has done more towards the promotion of settlements, and the developement of their agricultural resources than all other causes combined. Tens of thousands of wretched indigent families, have by this superior law, been enabled to obtain comfortable homes, and vast wilds have been subdued into civilization, exhibiting the peaceful homestead of a prosperous and happy people. Such is the condition of things in the neighboring states. How do matters stand with us? What has been done to settle up the country? The answer is short and simple, *nothing*. What has been done to discourage the peopleing of the vast surplus which still lies in valuless waste? The answer is equally brief—*everything*. The policy pursued has been disasterous in the extreme, and unexampled in the history of any other dependency of the British crown, and pertenaciously persisted in for reasons as yet unexplained to the public, and to them incomprehensible. Grievously indeed have those persons who have given consideration of the subject of colonization, and who have felt deeply in the future of the coloay complain, but to no avail. Every obstacle has been cast in the way of the agriculturalist, who desired to settle in the colony. This I testify to as a fact, and I do not think that any conscientious man can be found to gainsay it. The inflexible reply to one and all, has been that land could not be had even at government price, or upon any terms until first surveyed and put up to auction, and that squatting or pre-emption would not only not be tolerated, but such aggression would be visited by the summary process of ejectment by the stern arm of the law. Such has been the discouraging announcment which greeted hundreds of emigrants who were anxious to settle in the colony, and who had a full knowledge of all the natural obstacles incident to such settlement, and amongst them were many who had ample means to improve their allotments, and provide for their immediate support. Has not the colony been all but strangled in its infancy? Electors beware who you return to the House of Assembly! Yours &c.,

MORE AXON.

To the Editor NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.

SIR,—Last Saturday's *Colonist* contains a very ignorant and stupid advertisement, signed "John Copland," and reflecting on the compositors in your office, charging them with not having a "University education," because some *literals*, appeared in the previous issue of your paper.

Now sir, almost every man of *any* education or intelligence, is sufficiently acquainted with the details of "printing," to know that wrong letters (literals) are inseparable from the "art," (especially when compositors are tired out by working from 14 to 18 hours per day, for some weeks past,) while any child knows that *would* should not be spelt with a *b*, and any grammar school pupil could tell from the "context" that *greet* meant "*great*". If a compositor should spell "ass" according to cockney pronunciation—"*hass*" or ignoramus, as "ignorarmus," then this gentleman with the "University education," might show how "that the school-master was abroad," and not at home.

Whether this gentleman with the "University education," who refers to *Webster* to prove that "should" is not a word he can understand, ever "sported his oak" at one of the Universities, or if he was ever "within bounds," whether it was as *bursar*, or College *scout*, I have very grave doubts, certainly his captious effusion, does not prove him possessed of that amount of common sense, or Yankee smartness, required in a Representative, whether of Salt Spring, or Salt River.

TYPO.

December, 27th, 1859.

NOTES ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The town of Hope is at present composed of one long street facing the river, with a few isolated houses scattered about in different quarters; the view from the natural platform, which runs parallel to the river, and fronts the street, is most pleasing. Opposite is Greenwood Island, now converted into a luxuriant garden, between which and the town, the Fraser river rushes along, forming a dangerous eddy, and by no means a pleasing locality in an Indian canoe. On all sides majestic eminences, or rather mountains, rear their pine clothed crests, affording always a grand and picturesque scene, particularly when clad with their winter coating of snow, and giving forth occasionally a glow of tints and colors as rich as Turner's wildest imagings.

Here the fervent heat of summer is always tempered by a delightfully cool breeze, which blows daily from the westward, and here no mosquetos are found envious of one's comfort by day, and sleep by night.

Hope is commendable for the advantage it possesses in the picturesqness of its scenery, and its agreeable climate, but it has other and more substantial merits. In a commercial point of view, it is a position of much importance, being at present, the head of navigation, and likely to remain so for the future, the high water season excepted, when Yale may be reached with difficulty. The situation of the town is in every way advantageous, on a fine flat with adjacent and natural agricultural lands, with very fair prospects of success in the way of mineral wealth, and at the junction of four most important roads, one to Boston bar, another to Kamloops, a third to the Semilkameen and Colville, and the fourth and not least in importance, to Langley. It is possessed of fine timber, with ample water power for sawing lumber and mining purposes, to be drawn from the Coquehalli river, which traverses the whole of the back of the flat on which the town is situated. A most unfortunate spirit of rivalry and jealousy exists between the inhabitants of Yale and Hope; both towns have their germs of wealth irrespective of each other, if they would only put their shoulder to the wheel and aid themselves; but on the contrary, each is occupied in endeavoring to obstruct the other; every dollar expended on the Hope and Boston bar trail calls down the rage of Yale, and every proposition for the making a road from Yale to Lytton, the dissatisfaction and ire of Hope. Meanwhile both parties are at a stand still, doing noting to help themselves, and omitting to make these slight improvements in their neighborhoods which would prove of so much immediate and ultimate advantage to them, that in the coming year, they will see that their interests are not at variance, but identical, and we may then expect to see them turn out most flourishing and promising communities.

SCRUTATOR.

(To be Continued.)

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Commodore Vanderbilt has bought out the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The English Ministry have declined to send the Mails to Australia *via* Panama. The first train ran over the Victoria Bridge, on 25th November. The reports from Brownsville created intense excitement throughout Texas. Mr. Campbell, Deputy Sheriff, had been returned by Cortinas unharmed, contrary to the wishes of his men.

The Harper's Ferry excitement was subsiding. The report that Gov. Packet of Penn. had tendered to Gov. Wise the services of 10,000 men, to guard the Jails between Maryland and Virginia, is incorrect.

The relations between France and England are considered by the *Times* in an unsatisfactory condition.

The following interesting extract from the *Times* will throw some light on the most important question of the day—the Hudson Bay Company's claim:

The capital employed by the company is £1,265,08[illegible] and consists of stock standing in the names of the proprietors, £500,000; valuation of the company's lands and buildings, exclusive of Vancouver Island and Oregon, £318,884. Amount expended up to September 1[illegible] 1856, in sending miners and labourers to Vancouver Island, in the coal mines, and other objects of colonization, exclusive of the trading establishments of the company, and which amount will be repayable by the Government if possession of the island is resumed, £81,07[illegible] Amount invested in Fort Victoria and other establishments and posts in Vancouver Island,—this amount is not exactly ascertained,—estimated at £75,000. Amount paid to the Earl of Selkirk for Red River Settlement, £85,111, Property and investments in the territory of Oregon ceded to the United States by the treaty of 184[illegible] and which are secured to the company as possessory rights under the treaty, $1,000,000,—say, £200,000. The distribution of profits to the shareholders for the years 1847 to 1856, both inclusive, have been,—1847, 1 per cent. dividend; 1848, 10 per cent.; 1849, 10 per cent. 1850, 20 per cent., of which 10 per cent. was added to stock; 1851, 10 per cent.; 1852, 15 per cent., of which 5 per cent. was added to stock; 1853, £18 4s 6d. per cent., of which £8 4s 6d. was added to stock; 1854, per cent.; 1855, 10 per cent.; and 1856, 10 per cent. The price of stock, ex dividend, was,—July, 1847, £20[illegible] 1848, £200; 1849, £200; 1850, £210; 1851, £210; 185[illegible] £215; 1853, £225; 1854, £210; 1855, 207½; 1856, £[illegible] Out of 268 proprietors in July, 1856, 196 purchased their stock at from 220 to 240 per cent.

Groceries and Provisions,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WM. B. SMITH, announces to his Friends and Customers of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, of having removed to his new commodious store, adjoining the corner of Yates and Government streets, and respectfully calls their attention to his large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Which he is now prepared to offer at very reasonable prices.

Finest qualities of Black and Green Teas, Rio and Java Coffees, Chocolates, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Jellies, and choice assortment of general Italian and Oilmen's Stores, selected with special care for family consumption.

Is in constant receipt of Fresh California and Oregon Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, direct from the dairy

All orders promptly attended to, and goods warranted as represented.

Victoria, Nov. 25, 1859. d3-1m

ENGLISH BRUSHES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Toilet, Painters', Stone, Shoe, Scrubbing, &c.,
For Sale by
d28- ROBERTSON STEWART & CO.

CONSIGNEES NOTICE.

THE Consignees of the American Bark "NAHUMKEAG, Reed, Master, are hereby notified that she will commence to discharge cargo at the wharf of SAMUEL PRICE & Co., this morning. All goods when landed, are at the risk of the owners. And all goods remaining on the wharf after Five o'clock, will be stored at the expense of the owners. Shippers will please call at the office of Sam'l Price & Co., pay their freight, and receive the orders for their goods,
SAM'L PRICE & Co..
Victoria, V. I. Per N. HICKS.
27 Dec. 1859. d28-

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES.—An assortment for Sale,
d28 By ROBERTSON STEWART & Co.

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

JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMER LABOUCHERE.
A Beautiful Lot of
Gentlemen's Dressing Robes.
—ALSO—
SILK UMBRELLAS,
Of high Finish.
A full assortment of Gent's Superfine
WHITE SHIRTS.
A New Style of
BYRON COLLARS
—AND—
GARROTTE COLLARS.
The Latest Styles of
IMPERIAL CRAVATS.
THOSE SUPERIOR BENGAL
SILK DRAWERS.
I am now prepared to supply the numerous calls for
Gents' Night Shirts.
Call and examine at
d28tm N. POINTER'S.

GARDEN SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT and FIELD SEEDS.

CURTIS & MOORE

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have been appointed agents for the sale of Garden Seeds from the most celebrated Gardens of California, the Atlantic Etates, and Europe,
Purchasers of those Seeds can rely on the certainty of their growth. We GUARANTEE them fresh and true to their kind.
The largest stock and greast variety ever imported into these Colonies.
URTIS & MOORE.
d16-tc Druggists, Yates street.

CHRISTMAS PURCHASES.
Just Received by Pacific.
Fresh Currants,
Layer Rasins,
Dairy Fresh Butter and Cheese,
Lard, Candles,
English Bacon and
Hams,
Fine Family Tea.
Colonial Produce Store,
Corner Yates and Government sts.
d21- T. PHELAN.

TO GEORGE HUNTER CARY, ESQ.

SIR: We, the undersigned, electors and residents in Victoria, feeling confidence in your ability, independence, and integrity, are anxious to secure your return for this constituency, and have accordingly formed ourselves into a Committee for the purpose of attaining that end. We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

Edw. Stamp,	J. J. Southgate,
John Miles,	J N Thain,
E G Alston,	Rob't Burnaby,
G T Gordon,	J Gastineau,
Kenneth McKenzie,	A R Green,
John Parker,	A F Main,
Robertson Stewart,	E Green,
E Hammond King.	

Victoria, 21st Dec., 1859. d23-tc

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA.

GENTLEMEN:
I have much pleasure in accepting the kind assistance you have offered me, and can only say that, I will, if returned for your town, do every thing in my power to justify your good opinion. I propose shortly, in the most public manner to reiterate, the policy which I believe should be followed in this colony, and in the meantime I will say that we must keep Victoria a Free Port, never admitting the thin end of the wedge, whether it comes in the shape of protective duties in favor of home produce, or under cover of annexation. We must settle up the available land in the colony, and we can only effect this result by a judicious preemptive system. Our taxation must be direct and equalized; unimproved lands must bear a special burden, and your town must be incorporated. The whole procedure of the courts of Justice must be set on a new footing—cheapness, rapidity, and finality, must be introduced. A Registration system, obviating the necessity of Deeds, must be carried through. The Indians must be tried by Indian commissioners, unfettered by the technicalities and refinements which render their punishment so difficult and expensive. Law and Equity must no longer be divided, and the time of Jurors no longer wasted. Your House of Representatives must take upon themselves the civil expenditure of the colony, and exert their control over its finance. With regard to the Hudson's Bay Company, I am not disposed to join in any crusade against them in their private capacity, any more than to allow them an advantage over the colony—as to their alleged claim I do not believe in its existence, or that it has ever been ventilated except by the so-called "Reformers," and when set up, it must be tested in the manner usual in any private case of contested account. Whenever the interests of the two colonies threaten to clash, I will resign my official position in the colony, where I can be least useful. In conclusion I can only thank you again, and have the honor to remain gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE HUNTER CARY.
Victoria, Vancouver Island, December 22nd, 1859.

To Messrs. Stamp, Southgate, A. R. Green, E. Green, Alston, Parker, John Miles, Burnaby, Gordon, Gastineau, Kenneth McKenzie, A. F. Main, James N. Thain, Robertson Stewart, and E Hammond King.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE VICTORIA DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—I come forward, in compliance with the wishes of a considerable number of the electors of your District, as a candidate to represent you at the ensuing election.
I claim your suffrages as a liberal and independent Reformer.
Every measure that will promote the rapid growth of this promising Colony, and foster its real progress, will have my warm support.
The present depressed state of the Finances of this country, demands early and serious attention, and, in order to keep taxation within the smallest possible limits, the utmost economy and prudence in administering the resources of the country, consistent with the efficiency of the public service, must be observed.
I am firmly convinced that the continuance of the present Free Port, in the face of the heavy duties imposed on merchandise by neighboring countries, will so attract to our shores shipping and commerce from all parts of the world, as to render this place eventually the emporium of the Pacific.
I am desirous of aiding any feasible plan for the improvement of our postal communications, that will not prove a burthen on colonial funds.
I am in favor of an assisted emigration of the industrial classes, to enhance the value of land and its produce, and to distribute the necessary public expenditure over as large an area as possible.
I am opposed to the appropriation of State Funds to the endowment of any particular religious denomination. Every church should be supported by its own members.
A liberal and well digested Land System, that will open up the productive resources of the country, and increase the number of bona-fide settlers, will be steadily advocated by every means in my power.
I shall be prepared to forward every measure that will tend to the establishment of a large export trade in timber, lumber, and the other staples of the island.
I shall steadily oppose all measures which would tend to any combination of political power and privilege in the hands of a chartered few to the detriment of individual enterprise in the colony at large.
If elected, I am prepared to introduce such Reforms as are necessary for the adaptation of English law to the exigencies of the colony.
It is of the utmost importance that prompt measures be adopted to improve the condition of our Roads, Bridges and Harbors; and the purchase money of public lands should in the first instance be devoted to this purpose.
I shall further to the utmost, all measures of a sound liberal progressive nature, that will promote the benefit of the colony; and the development of free institutions will ever find in me, should I have the honor of being elected your Representative, a zealous and hearty supporter.
I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE.
dec23-tc

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SELL Fine Bathing COLOGNE at 75 cents per quart

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SELL PURE BAY RUM at 75 cents per quart bott

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TENDERS are invited for BILLS in sums not less than £250, drawn on the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's Treasury, London.
W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
September 7th, 1859. Treasurer.

STEAMER FREIGHT REDUCED.

GOODS from the San Francisco Steamers will be received at Esquimalt, and delivered at Victoria with despatch, for
One Dollar per Ton,
JOHN T. LITTLE & CO.
d16-tc Wharf street.

ESQUIMALT TOWN ELECTION.

THE following Gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee to promote Captain Gordon's Election for the Town of Esquimalt:

Robert Burnaby,	Ed. Stamp,
John Criddle,	Thos. Trounce,
John J Cochrane,	H P Pellew Crease,
Lewis Davies,	Edward Green,
John U Howard,	John Parker,
Benj. Pearse.	

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF ESQUIMALT.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the wishes of several influential Electors of the Town of Esquimalt, I have come forward to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election. I propose doing myself the honor of waiting personally upon each of you on the earliest occasion, and in the interim I wish briefly to explain the principles upon which I venture to ask your support.
I am a reformer in the true acceptation of the term, (i. e.) I will at all times give my most earnest support to every measure calculated to advance the true interests of the Colony, and am equally determined to resist those of any anti-progressive tendency. To preserve Victoria a Free Port, I will use my best exertions.
As one who has the real interests of the Church at heart, I wish in our young Colony to see her self-supporting.
Being fully convinced that the interests both of Victoria and Esquimalt, demand a well surveyed and soundly built road from one Town to the other, I will do all in my power to obtain that object.
Should you do me the honor to return me as your Representative in the House of Assembly, about to be summoned, I pledge myself to use every exertion to further the welfare of the Town of Esquimalt and that of the Colony at large, and
I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. T. GORDON.

TO THE
ELECTORS OF VICTORIA TOWN.

GENTLEMEN:
Responding to the support proffered me by numerous Electors, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate to represent your interests in the House of Assembly.
Impressed with the importance of the position to which I aspire, and of the more than ordinary duties that must devolve upon the members of the next Parliament, I shall if elected, endeavor to perform my full share of the Public work, pursuing a perfectly independent and liberal course upon all questions, and towards all parties, seeking to effect a unanimity of action in the adoption of measures of genuine reform, to advance this colony, and render it what it is destined to become, the future Great Britain of the Pacific.
Identified as I am with commerce, I earnestly desire to see this port made a great emporium for British and European manufactures, whence the markets on this coast, including also those of the Sandwich Islands, Northern China, and the Amoor countries may be supplied. Our geographical position, with capital and Free Trade to back it, I am satisfied would establish that cheapness here which is the attracting and governing power of commerce. In our Forests, Fisheries, Coal and other Minerals, we have resources to furnish large exports, and to return cargoes of our own producing, if properly encouraged.
The Reciprocity Treaty existing between Canada and the United States, should be extended to this side, between us and our neighbors.
We need an Ocean Mail Service.
This Town must be incorporated, with Gas and Water privileges reserved for its special benefit.
Our Island should be thoroughly explored, the Government Lands disposed of liberally to actual settlers, and the proceeds applied to the making of roads, and the aiding immigration, with the preference given to respectable females.
In dealing with our Finances, we must seek to uphold and establish our colonial credit. I have heard it stated that we have the incubus of a debt to begin with. It is a British maxim that you cannot dispose of a man's property without his consent. I am not aware that the Parliament of this colony has ever voted supplies for which it had not provided ways and means. If therefore the Hudson's Bay Company claim any debt as now due to them, they must seek redress from the proper quarter; for my part, I pledge myself most emphatically to resist upon constitutional grounds, the payment of any such claim by the people of this colony.
I advocate the collection of Revenue by Direct Taxation, charged upon property, and not upon industry. Our expenditure must be regulated by strict economy.
The present Franchise Act I regard as a temporary measure, wholly insufficient for the requirements of a new colony.
In relation to the many other important questions of the day, such as the support of Churches, Schools, Asylums, and Prisons; the adoption of a Registration Act for Lands, &c., &c., I will postpone their discussion until I shall have the pleasure of personally meeting you, when I will explain my views on these and other subjects in detail.
I am, Gentlemen, yours etc.
SELIM FRANKLIN.
Victoria, December 17, 1859.

TO JOHN SEBASTIAN HELMCKEN Esq.
13th Dec. 1859.

SIR:—We, the undersigned Electors for the District of Esquimalt and Metchosen, are desirous of being again represented by you in the ensuing Parliament, and having every confidence in your liberal views, parliamentary experience and integrity, desire you to allow yourself to be put in nomination as a candidate for the representation of this district, and engage to do everything in our power to further your election:

COMMITTEE:

W R Parsons	James Wilson
Major George Foster	Matthew Francis
John Parker	Matthias Rowland
John Russell	Jos. Montgomery
Edward Green	Edward stamp. d14-6

December 14th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN;—Having already served as your representative in the House of Assembly, and having been well known to you for a number of years, I feel proud of the renewal of your confidence.
Conscious that I have fulfilled, to the best of my ability, the promises made at last election, I accede to your desire, and allow myself to be put in nomination for the Esquimalt and Metchosin District, and hope, with your valuable aid, again to win, and advocate, as heretofore, Truth, Justice, Honesty, and Progress.
As soon as the House of Assembly is dissolved, I will publish an address declaratory of my views and future intentions. I am, gentlemen,
Yours, &c.,
JOHN SEBASTIAN HELMCKEN.

To W. R. Parsons, Major G. Foster, John Parker, John Russell, Edward Green, James Wilson, Matthew Francis, Matthias Rowland, James Montgomery, Edward Stamp.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LAKE DISTRI T.

GENTLEMEN;—At the request of several electors, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election, to represent you in the House of Assembly.
I advocate the thorough reform of all abuses, and earnestly desire to see the colonization of this country loyally and honestly encouraged.
Every church in my opinion should be supported by its own members.
Every measure that will tend to develope the resources of this Island will have my cordial support.
As a landowner I shall strongly urge upon the Government the paramount and immediate necessity of the appropriation of all moneys, derived from the sale of country lands, to making roads, bridges, and other improvements in the several districts from which these funds arise.
I consider the success of this Colony greatly depends upon keeping the ports free, and I am opposed to the annexation of this Island to British Columbia.
Should I have the honor to be elected your representative, I shall always be found at my post, ready to advocate all liberal and independent measures of reform, calculated, according to my best judgment, to benefit the colony at large, and more especially those tending to prevent the political power of this country from being made an engine of any monopoly or injustice at the expense of our population at large.
I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
GEORGE F. FOSTER.
Vancouver Island, December 15, 1859.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ESQUIMALT AND METCHOSEN DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—At the request of several Electors, I have resolved to come forward once more as a Candidate for your suffrages to represent you in the new House of Assembly, upon the sound, liberal, and independent principles I have ever advocated.
When the proper time arrives, I will lay before you in full detail the mode in which I desire to see these liberal views carried out.
I have the honor to remain,
Your obedt. servant,
THOS. J. SKINNER.
Nov. 10, 1859. d12-tc

TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, San Francisco.—
Many female servants are required for Victoria, where good wages could be had. Also monthly nurses and nurserymaids. The undersigned would be glad to communicate with any San Francisco Employment Agency Office, upon the subject.
E. H. KING,
Office "New Westminster Times."

Received ex Pacific.
FINE
ASSORTMENT OF WOODEN PIPES,
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FIVE cents will be charged on all Newspapers sent to Brish Columbia by Express till further notice.

VICTORIA
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he still occupies his old stand on Government street, where he would be happy to serve his old friends and the citizens of Victoria. 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,
—ALSO—
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An excellent variety of
ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,
And a full assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
FINE FROCK COATS, DRESS COATS,
OVER COATS, VESTS AND PANTALOONS,
Of different colors;
FASHIONABE SILK HATS;
Children's Toys,
Of all kinds, India Rubber and Wax.
N. B. Due notice will be given before moving into my new and commodious Fire-Proof Brick store, adjoining the Bank of British North America, Yates-street, Victoria.
d9-tc K. GAMBITZ.

CHRISTMAS DAINTIES.

MINCE PIES, OYSTER PATTIES. Also all sorts of Meat and Fruit Pies supplied on the shortest notice.
Plum Puddings and Cakes made to order.
Orders left at the office of the New Westminster Times, punctually attended to. d5-tc

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CORRESPONDENTS for the *Victoria Gazette*, in British Columbia Oregon, and Washington Territory. To men of ability, the most advantageous terms are offered. Apply to the Editor,
Yates street,
Victoria.
Also responsible and energetic agents.
Dec. 1, 1859.

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ADVERTISERS in the VICTORIA GAZETTE, will have the privilege of advertising in the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES, which now has the largest circulation of any paper in the Colony, upon payment of one half extra. It is particularly requested that advertisements sent in may be distinctly marked with the number of insertions required, also whether for one or both papers.
Advertisements for long periods inserted upon the most reasonable terms.
No advertisements received after 7 p. m., the day previous to publication.

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.

OLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Victoria, V. I., 19th November, 1859.

The following opinion of the Attorney General upon the subject of the lands allotted to settlers in the Chemanis District, is herewith published for general information.

By Command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

I AM of opinion that the contract disclosed by the correspondence concerning the Chemanis settlement contains nothing which clothes a petitioner or claimant with the right to sell his allotment. I am further of opinion that the vendor loses his claim by selling, and that the purchaser, from such claimant, would take nothing by his purchase; and I would recommend that, at some future period, a right to sell shall be given to every settler who has improved and settled his land to a certain extent, and that bona fide settlers should be confirmed in their claims. But in order to prevent the land from being taken for speculative purposes (which has already occurred to a great extent,) I would suggest that the license in question should be retained at present, and that a registry of claimants should be at once opened. If such a course as I have suggested is taken, the speculator cannot, any more than now, hold his land without settlement and improvement, much less sell it; he would not therefore claim, but leave to the bona fide settler a fair proportion of the useful land
(Signed) George Hunter Cary.

AGENTS and Subscribers of the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES, and VICTORIA GAZETTE, in British Columbia, will oblige by furnishing the office with instructions as to how they may wish these papers sent to them as postage of 5 cents per copy has to be paid.

M. W. CARY,
BOOT MAKER,
Government Street, opposite the Washington Restaurant.
Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order in the most fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices.
All articles guaranteed to be of the best workmanship. Repairs executed. n12-1m

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

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Prospectuses and the necessary forms of proposal, with every information, may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, at the Company's offices
H. D. DAVENPORT,
oc18-tc SECRETARY.
For particulars apply to E. H. KING, Victoria.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND,
16th December, 1859.

Business Directory.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner Wharf and Johnston-streets, Victoria, V. I. Dickson, De Wolf & Co., Merchant-street, San Francisco. s10-tc

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Albert Wharf, Victoria, Vancouver Island, and Battery-street, San Francisco, California. s10-tc

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, Douglas street, Between Yates and View, Victoria. Sashes, Doors, and Blinds made to order with neatness and dispatch. Lumber for sale. Eastern White Pine, Redwood siding, Redwood Flooring, and Redwood scantling. Jobbing attended to. d3-tc

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JAMES BELL,
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ARCHITECT,
Yates Street, Victoria,
IS PREPARED to furnish designs for all kinds of public and private buildings.
Superintendence, valuation, and measurement of the different descriptions of mechanical work connected with building. oc25-tc

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DEBTS and Rents collected, Accounts adjusted Houses and Land for sale. Money to loan.
d10-s

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

R. C. JANION, Liverpool. JANION, GREEN & CO., Honolulu.
JANION, GREEN & CO. Commission Merchants foot of Johnson-street, near the Bridge, Victoria V. I. Agent for the Llverpool Underwriters' Association. n12-6

SAMUEL PRICE & CO., Merchants, Wharf-streee Victoria, Vancouver Island. o4-tc

MUSIC.
S. A. LESTER begs leave to announce that she will give instruction on the Piano. Residence, Vancouver-street, between Belot and Belcher.
November 4th. 3m n8

T. PHELAN, corner of Yates and Government-streets Victoria, dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, and Glassware. oc4-tc

Notice.
Office of the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.
ANY person or persons Printing or Publishing any Paper under the name, style, and title, of the *Victoria Gazette*, will be prosecuted for so doing, as that Title belongs exclusively to the Newspaper published at this office. E. HAMMOND KING.
Victoria, Dec. 12, 1859.

NOTICE.
THE Government Gazette will hereafter be published on every Tuesday, instead of on every Saturday, as heretofore.
Dec. 17, 1859.

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA.

GENTLEMEN,

The dissolution of the House of Assembly having taken place, it is incumbent on me, (having accepted your invitation to offer myself as a candidate to represent you at the next election,) to enter into detail as to my political views and opinions; but in doing so, I wish you to consider that I entirely disclaim any pretension to address you in the style of a practical political writer, trusting in plain and simple language, guided by honesty of purpose, to impart to you my ideas. The time is evidently approaching when you will be called upon to provide entirely for colonial expenditure; now, so to impose taxes or dues that they may bear as fairly and equitably as possible on the different members of a community has always been, and probably ever will be the most difficult task for a legislature to deal with.

Should you honor me by returning me as your representative, this important question shall receives my most careful attention, and shall be fully discussed with my constituents, prior to my coming to any decision on the subject.

An alteration is at once required in the system of the disposal of lands, and without entering into details with which you are probably all acquainted, I say at once, let us have a system after the American one, as exercised in their Territories, that is, not a jot less liberal, but if we can improve on that system, let us do so. To rely upon the sale of lands as a regular source of revenue has been proved to be fallacious; it is to a *nefarious* and flourishing body of settlers that a country owes its prosperity. With good government population is the surest wealth of a country.

A proper system of registration must be established, so that land may be cheaply and expeditiously transferred, whereby its value is considerably enhanced.

The fees and expenses in the law courts must be considerably reduced, and a rapid and simple mode established of recovering small debts.

With regard to the endowment of a State Church, although I am, and always have been, a member of the Church England, I could not conscientiously, (the fact being clearly evident that it would be utterly impossible to make legislative provision for the many different denominations of the Christian religion) single out one sect for special protection; it would be an invidious distinction, and therefore one unjustifiable to draw.

I entertain the greatest respect and admiration for the members of other religious communities, who by their voluntary efforts and contributions are rearing places of worship in these colonies, and otherwise furthering the all-important cause of religion, and there can be no doubt but that the members of the church of England will be equally zealous under the self-supporting system.

Gentlemen, we are much indebted to the liberal members of the late House of Assembly for the Reform Bill, as passed last session; but it is an incomplete and partial measure. There can be no dispute, but that population is the natural basis of representation; nature intended that all men should enjoy an equality of political rights, and although in days gone by restrictions have been imposed, the time is evidently fast approaching when they will be abolished. Now, it must be clear to you, that the more the suffrage is extended, the more is the power of the government in the hands of the people, and the less are they liable to arbitrary legislation; for it is far easier to bribe, coerce, or influence a small constituency than a large one, and you therefore cannot, I feel sure, be content with the modicum of reform obtained from the late Legislature. Many intelligent men have been shut out from having a voice in the affairs of a country, they have worked hard in assisting to build up. The giving the franchise to graduates of the English Universities would appear to be simply an act of patronage; it may assume a different aspect, of this you will judge when you see how these gentlemen vote, but what claim they have to the privilege more than a respectable handicraftsman, I think you will fail to discover; they may prove to be most valuable members of our community, but the fact of their possessing the initials M. A. or B. A. is no criterion on that score; for this and other incongruities in the reform bill, we must not attach blame to the liberal members of the late House, we owe to them the extension of the franchise, and, such as it is, it now gives the power to the constituencies of Vancouver Island, in a considerable degree, to discriminate and to form a Legislative Assembly, in part composed of such materials as will at least resolutely endeavor to resist all attempts that may be made to control their undoubted privileges, or ignore their legitimate demands.

Referring to the stamp and character of men whom I trust may form the liberal majority of the new House, leads me to the composition of the present council; on ordinary occasions we may deal in generalities, but this is a crisis in the era of Vancouver Island. Now is the time to lay bare the errors, short comings, and improper composition of its government; as Englishmen we have the inalienable right to do so.

Gentlemen, I have been acquainted for some years with all the members (save one,) of the council—most estimable men and proficient in the knowledge of that peculiar business and trade, in which almost from childhood, they have been engaged—a business which successfully to follow, it has been imperatively necessary that they should be completely withdrawn from the busy haunts of civilized men. Now in addressing you, the electors of Victoria, (I feel that I am addressing as intelligent a constituency as any in her majesty's dominions,) I ask you, can it be expected that the members of the council, to whom I have alluded, who have been subjected to such long and complete isolation, should be in any way impartial and practical Legislators? The other member of the council arrived here from California, at the period of the gold excitement in 1858, and was previously unknown in the colony; almost immediately on arrival he commenced a correspondence in the *Times* newspaper (one of the most influential and powerful journals in the world) upholding the administration by representing difficulties that never existed, and villifying the character of the miners as support to his statements, and was then appointed to the present council; and you probably all know the general character of the accounts contained in the letters regarding this, and the sister colony, written by this special correspondent of the *Times* how far they were correct, and were likely to benefit these colonies, and how the assertion that thousands of *brigands and vermin of the* masculine gender, who had taken up their residence in Victoria, was likely to induce respectable settlers to come from England, or elsewhere, I leave you to form an opinion, but a more wholesale and foul slander never went forth to the world, for a more orderly, finer, and well circumstanced body of men, never entered a country, than the 30,000 or 40,000 miners, who in 1858, landed on this Island and in British Columbia. Would that they could be induced to return. It was the same *Times* correspondent, who, at the conference of the council with the assembly, concerning the franchise bill, most strenuously opposed any extension of the same.

Gentlemen, you will judge for yourselves, how such a council as I have described, is likely to work in unison with a really liberal house of Assembly. Having adverted to the subject of the composition of the council, and given you my opinion plainly on the same, I now turn to that of justice, and I consider the eve of a general election, as a most appropriate time here to insert the copy of a portion of a very important communication, made by the Governor of this colony, to a late Secretary of State, Mr. Labouchere, on the subject of the first general election.

Extract of dispatch from Governor Douglas to the Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, M. P., dated Victoria Vancouver Island, May 22nd, 1856.

"It is, I confess, not without a feeling of dismay, that I contemplate the nature and amount of labor and responsibility which will be imposed upon me in the process of carrying out the instructions conveyed in your dispatch. '*Possessing a very slender knowledge of legislation, without legal advice or intelligent assistance of any kind,* I approach the subject with diffidence."

N. B.—At that time the present Chief Justice was in office.

The admissions this extract contains were made after long and careful observation, and therefore given after sincere conviction, and without qualification condemn both council and judiciary; comment on the latter, from personal feeling, I would willingly pass over, but in the position in which I am now placed by accepting your request to become a candidate, I cannot do so, without being liable to the charge of partiality, as well as moral cowardice.

The Chief Justice of this colony is invested with all the powers of the Lord Chancellor of England, and of the Judges of the Ecclesiastical and other courts, &c., &c.; cases of the most, abstruse nature may at any time arise, requiring profound legal acquirements and acumen, on the part of the Judge, before whom they would come—acquirements that can only be obtained by years of study. It is unreasonable to imagine that the necessary qualification for such a high and responsible office can be intuitive, nor can it be right to trust to chance for the acquisition of knowledge necessary for a Chief Justice, or that he should exercise jurisdiction at the risk of injustice, although unwittingly inflicted.

From the importance which this colony has now assumed, the highly responsible office of Chief Justice should immediately be filled by a duly qualified, legal practitioner, and one of established repute in the profession. To retain the present head of the judicial department in office—is subversive of that respect and confidence that should appertain to so high a functionary, is dangerous to the public, and, by Governor Douglas's own confession, useless.

Gentlemen, much more might be said bearing on the question of reform, but I feel sure that you must be convinced of its immediate necessity in the highest quarters, as being the ground work of all others. I must now draw towards a conclusion, earnestly reminding you of the importance of the coming election. What I have stated to you, I trust you may consider, bears the impression of truth and reason. I cannot see that I have indulged in anything approaching to ambiguity, or anything that can be construed into personality; it is only with men in their public capacity that we have a right to deal.

The highly important question of Education, roads, development of natural resources, &c., &c., I have not touched upon, there can be but little effectual legislation in such matters without money, which, with our limited population, will be the difficult thing to procure, and should you fail in obtaining a staunch, liberal majority in the House of Assembly, (but, on the contrary, should a submissive majority prevail,) you will have little control over the system of taxation, and possibly less regarding the outlay of revenue, and the important subjects above mentioned.

In conclusion, I would urge on you to strain every nerve, in order legitimately to secure a majority of liberal members in the new house; and then, with a thoroughly independent assembly, and let us hope, with an enlightened and reconstituted council, with our law courts presided over by an able and duly qualified lawyer, we may claim to take a position in the world, worthy of a British Colony; confidence will be inspired in our institutions, and then, we may reasonably expect that persons may be induced to visit our shores, and embark their capital in such enterprises as the natural resources of the colony encourage, thereby giving stability to present, and promise for future investments.

Electors, turn a deaf ear to all cajoling, and specious promises, and vote as your common reason, and common interest dictate, when the victory must be yours.

EDWARD E. LANGFORD.

December 26th, 1859.

THE undersigned are now receiving a full and complete assortment of fine Liquors, the following of which form a part:

Booth's Old Tom in puncheons.
Burnett's do in cases.
Harvey's Scotch Whiskey in Puncheons.
Holland Gin in Pipes.
Champagne Cider in bbls. and kegs.
Younger Edinbro' Ale in stone Jugs.
do do in Bulk.
Allsopp's Burton Ale do.
Salt's do do.
Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s Bottled Porter.
Truman, Hanbury's do.
Allsopp's Bottled Ale.

And for sale by

THOS. PATTRICK & Co

n26-1 Corner of Johnson and Government sts.

Ex Manuella and D L Clinch,

SWAIN, BOORD, & Co.'s OLD TOM in puncheons
Worthington & Co.'s do do do
Thompson's do do do
Irish Whiskey. do
Martell and Marett Brandy in hhds:
Port and Sherry in ½ casks;
Bass & Co.'s No. 3 Ale, New Brew;
Burton Brewery Co. do do;
Jones' Sparkling Devonshire Cider in cases;
Assorted Invoice Liquors &c.

For sale by DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.
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JUST RECEIVED.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, ex "Gomeiza," from London:—

BOTTLED MALT LIQUORS,
Of the following well-known brands, viz.
Hibbert's London Porter and India Pale Ale;
J. W. Bridges & Son's Best Stout Porter;
Robert Porter & co's. London Porter, in pts. & qts.
Jones' E. I. Pale Ale and London Stout Porter;
Robert Tooth's London Porter and Burton Ale;
Saunders & Cameron's Bottled Beer.

—ALSO—

Batger & Co's London Preserved Fruits, in bottles;
" " Jams, in jars;
" Lozenges and Scotch Mixtures, in tins.

—ALSO—

Superior Stout Red Port, in 1 doz. cases;
" " " " in 3 doz. cases.

—ALSO—

A select assortment of Gosnell & co's PERFUMERY, consisting of Hair Brushes, Soaps, *Perfumes*, &c., &c., of the finest quality.

—ALSO—

Minie Rifle Carbines, brass mounted, elevating sights;
" " " with hair triggers, do;
Revolvers and Holster Pistols:
Double-Barreled Carbines, steel mounted;
Rifles and Indian Guns, of various patterns.

—ALSO—

Booth's Old Tom:
Burnett & Co's Old Tom, with patent stoppered bottles.

Also, received from London—

Capt. G. Rhodes' Patent Field and Guard TENTS, complete;
Portable Chairs, forming Bedsteads, with Mattresses, &c., complete;
Crimean Canteens, &c., &c., &c.

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ROYAL THEATRE,
OF
VICTORIA, V. I.,

East side of Douglas street, between Fort and View st.
250 Shares $100 each.

The following is a Prospectus of the proposed Theatre to be erected by Mr. Verydhen.

THE Undersigned hereby subscribe for the number of shares affixed to their names for a Theatre, 120 feet front by sixty feet deep, to be built of brick, by Charles Verydhen, *according to plan and specification*, and to be delivered by him, with the ground and twelve sets of scenery complete, and also a Concert room, 30 by 60, for the sum of $25,000, said Theatre to accommodate about 800 persons,

The shares are payable in four instalments of $25 each; the first when ⅔ of the number of shares shall shall have been subscribed, and the others on the 31st. of March, 30th of June, and 30th of September 1860.

When ⅔ of the number of shares shall have been subscribed, a meeting of the shareholders shall take place for the nomination of a Committee and Treasurer.

Receipts shall be given by the Treasurer for each instalment, and the shares delivered after complete payment.

In case of non-payment into the hands of the Treasurer of an instalment due by a shareholder, his share or shares shall be sold at auction by the Treasurer for the amount of said shareholders.

Each shareholder shall, in proportion to his number of shares, have ownership in the land, Theatre, concert room, and to the revenue therefrom.

The contractor will commence the building when ⅔ of the number of shares are taken, and shall draw on the Treasurer for 4-5 only of the work as it progresses, said work to be ascertained by a special committee of three members appointed by the shareholders; the said Contractor shall not receive the balance before the first of October, 1860, at which time the whole building is to be delivered complete, and in good order, into the hands of the Committee.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Victoria V. I., 18th November, 1859.

The following opinion of the Attorney General with reference to the transfer of real estate is herewith published for general information.

By command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NUMEROUS applications for Title Deeds to the town lots in British Columbia have been made which cannot, unfortunately, be granted; the English law, which has ruled in British Columbia since the formation of the colony, required that every valid transfer of an estate in land must be made by a writing, sealed and delivered by the party transferring, and that the word "heirs" should be coupled with the name of the person to whom the transfer is made, if any greater estate than an estate for life is intended to pass. The right to complete a purchase of a town lot commenced by some other person, and the right to the land in full by the person transferring, are both interests in land requiring the above formalities for their valid transfer, and in both cases the word "heirs," should have been used. Hence I am unable to issue rown Grants to sub-purchasers who are unable to produce a Deed, signed and sealed by the original purchaser from the Crown

A measure to remedy past evils shall be immediately prepared.

(Signed) George Hunter Cary.

READING ROOM.

FOR the greater convenience of the public, the YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION have removed their Reading Room to the front room on the ground floor of the house of Dr. Dickson, opposite the Bastion, Government street.

The public are invited to become subscribers to this room, on the table of which will be found the *Times, Illustrated News, Saturday Review, Athenaeum, Record, Watchman, Patriot, Scotsman, Melbourne Argus, New York Herald, Weekly Bulletin, Montreal Witness, Victoria Gazette, British Colonist, New Westminster Times*, and other newspapers.

The room is comfortably furnished and will be found a pleasant resort in which to spend a leisure hour. Open from 5 to 10 o'clock, every evening, Sundays excepted. Subscription six shillings, or one dollar and a half per quarter.

The Secretary will be in attendance every Monday and Thursday evening, from 6 to 7 o'clock, to receive subscribers names.

N. B. Donations of Newspapers, Magazines, or Books thankfully received.

d3-1m JOHN COOPER, Sec.

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10 hhds Jeffry's Celebrated Edinburgh Ale,
20 casks Byass's Ale, in Pints.
d28-4i SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

VICTORIA, V. I.,
Friday 25, Nov. 1859.

AT a Meeting of the committee held this day, it was resolved as follows:

1st. The first Winter-concert for this Season shall be given in the week preceding Christmas Day. Each Member, in addition to a personal admittance, will be entitled to a ticket admitting two friends.

2d. A general meeting of the whole Society for musical practice, will be held in the ensuing week, at a place and time to be announced in subsequent advertisement.

3d. All Members are particularly requested to attend such meetings, and to invite such of their friends as may wish to become members of the Society. The attendance of all persons proposing to take a part in the performances is especially desirable.

A. T. BUSHBY,
nc5-tc *Hon. Sec.*

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

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

Blankets, scarlet and blue;
Clothing, an assortment;
Boots and Shoes;
Cordage and Twine.

n1-ml

10,000 LBS. WHITE LEAD.
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A LARGE Assortment of WINDOW GLASS, and Artist's Tools and Colors. Oil, Turpentine, Varnish Putty, Graining Tools, &c., &c.

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Pay highest prices for gold dust.

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d3-1m

Langley Hotel.

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

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

☞ Storage for merchandise on reasonable terms.

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

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Mr. PIERCE—recently of J. & O. S. Pierce, of San Francisco—now residing there, will give his attention to the filling of special orders for any style of Furniture, thereby saving time, trouble, and expense, to parties here.

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