The New Westminster Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

No. 26.] [QUARTERLY (IN ADVANCE) 10s.] VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860. [YEARLY (IN ADVANCE) £1 6s. [PRICE 1s.

[*From the Victoria Gazette.*]

THE first meeting of the House of Assembly has, we regret to say, been illustrated by a motion which cannot be anything but a disgrace to the House. Mr. Waddington, the member for Victoria District, has chosen a period when religious differences have been happily terminated—when religious intolerance has ceased to prevail—to revive a question, which has been set at rest in England by the good sense of all parties, and to doubt the propriety of admitting a Jew to a seat in our Colonial Legislature. We are sorry to say that he has found in the House, men fresh from the most solemn protestations in favor of civil and religious liberty to support him. It is, we fear, almost in vain to recall to the minds of such men, the arguments that have been so repeatedly used in favor of the Jews, by the best and wisest in the Empire, or we could point out to them that it is utterly absurd to object to any man's religious opinions, unless they interfere with his civil duties—and it cannot be asserted that a Jew's do. It is much more probable that a Roman Catholic's might, yet he is admitted without hesitation. If this ground is not adopted by those who have opposed Mr. Franklin's taking his seat, we are at a loss to discover what other reason could have decided the sapient supporters of the motion. We can but suppose, that they delight in coming forward as the relics of a past and barbarous system, by which all who refused to believe the doctrines of one set of men were treated as unworthy of companionship. It is painful to suppose that such foolish prejudices can cloud the minds of men in the nineteenth century, but to this supposition we are forced to resort. No man has a right to meddle with another's belief in the greatest and holiest of mysteries. This is a subject that remains sacred between our Maker and ourselves, and we have nothing to do with it, save as it may apply in its active principle to the welfare of society. An attempt to convert (praiseworthy in all sects) is quite distinct from a desire to persecute; and depriving a man of his civil rights on account of his faith is persecution. No doubt, the very men who have raised their voices in the House against the Jew have recoiled with horror from the memory of the scenes that have defaced the history of the world—and no history more than our own. They have shuddered at the thought of the scaffolds of Henry, the faggots of Mary, and the proscriptions of Elizabeth; nay, probably at a later period they have disapproved strongly of the Catholic Disabilities bill, yet they cannot see that even now, they are adopting the same spirit—setting themselves up as judges where no human being is competent to decide, and turning their backs upon a man because he cannot believe that which his reason—educated in a certain faith—refuses him to allow. We would venture to remind our *Christian* brethren that the great principle of the faith we love, and follow, is Charity—the highest virtue that has ever been inculcated by the inspired writers, is Charity—the life of the Holy Founder of our creed himself was one long, and beautiful lesson of Charity. This virtue does not alone consist in a readiness to give alms, but in gentleness to our fellow-men in respect for their opinions—in tenderness for their errors—in anxiety to avoid giving them unnecessary pain and offence. Is this duty, we would ask, fulfilled by a wish to close the doors of the House of Assembly against one, whose fault is, that he does not possess our faith? Certainly not—if we can give a Jew the privileges that a Christian enjoys, without hurting our own religion, and undermining our political Government, we assuredly ought to do so. Our religion cannot be affected by it, for that is supported by voluntary contributions, and is entirely apart from the state. Our form of Government cannot be endangered, for a Jew's political opinions are the same as our own—he will legislate for the prosperity of the island with as much zeal as a christian; he has no prejudices to satisfy peculiar to his creed—no hopes to flatter on the part of members of that creed. He is an *Englishman*, descended, perhaps, through many generations, from an English family; he is as loyal to the Crown, and in fact, in every respect save one, identical with the christian. In all countries Jews are admitted to the same political rights as christians; in England herself, and in all her colonies the same. It is intolerable to suppose that this little spot will permit such a stigma to attach to it, as that of being the last refuge of religious persecution.

We doubt the legality of the proceedings in this instance; the motion was put after Mr. Franklin had twice taken the oaths as administered to him, and been duly declared a member of the House. He was even permitted to go so far as to join in the election of the Speaker, and we cannot suppose that the House will permit its own acts to be abrogated in the off-hand manner of the motion. Again, we are not aware that there is any local Act determining the oath, and if there be not, no precedent will avail to justify the proceeding of Thursday for unless there is some clearly defined local law on the subject, we must be guided by the Imperial Acts, which the "Proclamation" says apply in all cases to this island when no local acts have superseded them.

The Member for the District has made a strange *debut* as a liberal member. It is idle to say that he and his supporters were actuated by a wish to uphold the law—few know even now, if there be any local law on the subject, and none less so, we believe, than the member for the district.

If Mr. Franklin be prevented from voting, we see the germ of much future altercation and bitterness, and for all we shall have to thank a House, who, in the free spirit of liberty, will have perpetrated an act of barbarous persecution.

THE address of His Excellency the Governor was looked forward to with more interest than addresses of that description usually are; inasmuch as it was the inauguration of our civil liberties in this Island. It commences with a congratulation on our commercial prospects, and then slightly touches upon the San Juan difficulty; and we are glad to learn that the conduct of both Governments is still conciliatory, and such as to hold out a hope of an amicable adjustment of the affair. It then announced the necessity of providing ways and means to meet the expenses of Government, as the Hudson Bay Company has ceased to be liable for them. The great doctrine of the Home Government was distinctly enunciated, that this Colony, like all others of the British Crown, must be self-supporting. It is, therefore, idle for us in future to look for any monetary help from home, and we must make our way in the world by our own unaided exertions. For this we must be contented to be taxed, and no fair and just imposition will be grumbled at by the people; but their representatives have a great responsibility on their shoulders. We hope they will discharge it faithfully.

We almost think that, on the whole, it is well for us at once to learn self-reliance, and not become enervated by constant dependence on subsidies from without. The amount of our official salaries is left to our own discretion, but it is wisely recommended that the salaries of Governor, Chief-Justice, and other chief officers of the Government, be fixed by law, and not placed on the annual estimates. A revision of the existing colonial laws was recommended, and a selection from the Statute Laws of England, of such as would apply to this colony, advised. The address enlarged most properly on the benefits of schools, and we perfectly agree with His Excellency, that the salaries of Teachers should be raised. The education of youth is, without any exception, the most important and responsible office that man can aspire to. It should also be made the most honorable. A right step in this direction will be taken by giving our public schoolmasters salaries such as will tempt an efficient and high order of men to fill those positions. We simply repeat a truism when we say that the schoolmaster has more influence on society than any man; for he it is who forms the minds that govern men.

The encouragement of immigration was earnestly commended to the attention of the House, and we hope that it will be one of the first subjects to engage its attention. A liberal land system, we are happy to say, was supported, and the Island at large congratulated on its enjoyment of the principles of free trade. We are agreeably surprised to hear that a proposal will, in a short time, be laid before the House, from Capt. Stamp, the representative of an influential company, to form settlements at some eligible point on the west coast of the Island, for the establishment of fisheries and export of deals and ships' spars. This proposal will, we have no doubt, receive favorable consideration. It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that we contemplate the probable founding of such an establishment here. Our coast and forests are abounding with fish and timber of great value, and the sooner an exportation of them, on a proper scale, is begun, the better for the colony. His Excellency drew the House's attention to the importance of the question.

The Address concluded with a fervent prayer that the blessings of the Almighty may rest on the proceedings of the House.

The style of the Address was distinguished by great simplicity and clearness, and was delivered in a distinct and forcible manner. If the Assembly carry out the measures that have been so ably brought before them, we shall have every reason to be satisfied. In the Address, everything was dilated upon that would be of present benefit to the colony. There is not one great question raised in it that the members of the House have not bound themselves to support, and we trust that all its recommendations may receive careful attention.

EDUCATION.

MR. W. H. BURR, Teacher of the Colonial School, of Victoria, is now prepared to receive into his family four additional Boarding Pupils, to whom a sound English Education will be given.

TERMS.—For Board and Washing, $20.00 per month, payable half-yearly in advance.

Boarders furnishing their own bed-clothes, towels, &c., &c.

Colonial School, Victoria, Feb. 2, 1860. 1m

TO BE LET.

THE best portion of the Building on Government Street, lately occupied by the Banking Co., of the Bank of British North America; composing a large front room and two spacious Attics and Kitchen.

Apply to the Law Chambers of
MR. JOHN COPLAND.

Yates Street, Victoria, Feb. 8th. f8-tc

FREIGHT FROM ESQUIMALT

THE CLIPPERS CHOONER "MEG MERRILES,"
D. ELGER, MASTER.

Will be at Esquimalt on the arrival of the Steamers from San Francisco.

Freight for Victoria will be taken at the lowest rates.

Victoria February 3, 1860. f6-?

T. J. PIGOTT,

JOHNSON STREET, near Colonial Brewery,

FUR-DRESSER, OIL LEATHER TANNER

Skins of all descriptions carefully and quickly prepared, and made up.
Buck Skins suitable for Moccassins,
do do straining quicksilver,
do do lacing machinery belting,
Buck Skin clothing renovated.

T. J. P. has invented a process for taking the animal smell from skins and furs.

CERTIFICATE.

"We have used the lacing leather manufactured by Thos. J. Pigott, and found it superior to anything we have used of Eastern manufacture.
GODDARD & Co."

Pacific Foundry, May 5th, 1858.

Buckskin and other Leathers renovated.
Furs Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞ A Buck Skin Grainer wanted. d12-tc

FOR SALE.

EX BRITISH BARK SEA NYMPH, from London
Pale Brandy, in cases;
R. Porter & Co's London Stout Porter, in cases, 3 doz each;
Bass' Ale, in cases, 3 doz each;
75 casks Hibbert's Bottled Beer, 3 doz each;
2 cases Fancy Clay Pipes;
6 Clocks, and 100 cases assorted Jams and Pie Fruits.
SAM'L PRICE & CO.
f6-t&g-1m Corner Wharf and Johnson str.

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 Salt-spring 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

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ASSAY OFFICE,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

MARCHAND & CO., Assayers of Gold, Silver, and ores of every description. Gold and silver Assays made, and returns given within six hours in Bars or coin, at the option of the depositor. d10 3m

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TO LET.

THE Lower portion of the Brick Building occupied by the *New Westminster Times* Office, in rear of Stationer's Hall. Apply to
n8-tc Messrs. HIBBEN & CARSWELL.

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

---

STEAM ENGINE.

AN 8-Horse Power High Pressure Engine, with Boiler and Connections, complete,
For sale by
d28 ROBERTSON STEWART & Co.

JOHN COPLAND,

LAW CHAMBERS, YATES STREET.

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

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.

ROGERS & ACLER.
d3 Proprietors.

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

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES MORRIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Yates Street, below Waddington-street, Victoria.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, received by recent arrivals,, including Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, at the Cheapest rates.

—ALSO—

Findings of all descriptions.

Parties wishing to purchase will fined it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
f24-3m JAMES MORRIS.

FURNITURE.

BY LATE ARRIVALS the undersigned have received additions to their hitherto well assorted stock of Furniture—and now offer

PAINTED SETS—ten pieces;
EXTENSION TABLES—8 and 10 feet long;
CENTRE TABLES—Serpentine and round tops, assorted sizes;
CARD TABLES—Harp and square pillars;
COMMON " 2½, 3 and 3½ long, with drawers, also Cherry, Walnut, and painted pine leaf tables;
BEDSTEADS—Mahogany, French Cottage, double and single;
LOUNGES—Spring seats, in damask and leather covers;
SOFAS—Spring seats, hair cloth, with round and pillow ends;
DESKS—with fall, and door fronts;
CHEFFONIERS—Walnut and mah'y carved fronts, 3 shelves, fret work;
BUREAUS—one-half marble, Scroll and painted pine, 4 and 6 drawers;
WHAT-NOTS—Walnut and mah'y, 5 and 6 shelves;
MIRRORS—In gilt and mah'y frames, assorted sizes, for parlors, chambers, and saloons;
CHILDREN'S—Cribs and cradles, also high and low chairs, assorted patterns;
CHAIRS—Mahogany hair cloth, spring seats, Cane and wood seat, office, oak, dining, Grecian cane, heavy bar room, and common wood seats;
ROCKERS—Spring seats, mah'y and cane seats and backs, sewing and arm;
SINKS—Wash stands, chair cushions, coverlets, towel racks, willow cribs, &c.,

—ALSO—

BEDDING.

Pulu, Curled Hair, Moss, Wool, and Straw Mattresses, best Feather Pillows, all sizes; in the manufacture of which we use none but the best material, and guarantee our work.

PIERCE & SEYMOUR.
North-west corner of Yates & Douglas Street.
Victoria, V. I. f8-1m

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

VICTORIA BRANCH.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS received in sums of $100 and upwards, repayable on demand. Charge for safe keeping, *one-quarter of one per cent. per month.*

GOLD DUST received for safe keeping at the rate of *Five cents per oz. per month.*

DRAFTS ISSUED ON LONDON,
60 days after sight, at the rate of $4 95 per £1 stg.
3 days after sight, (*in sums of £50 and upwards*) $5 00 per £1 stg.
3 days after sight (*in sums under £50*) $5 10 per £1 stg.

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

DRAFTS on the Principal Cities in the North American Provinces, @ 3 days, as follows:
Canada.....4 *per ct. premium.*
New Brunswick.....4 per ct. do
Nova Scotia.....2½ per ct. do

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

Office hours 10 @ 3—*Saturday* 10 @ 1 *oclock.*
F. W. WOOD.
MANAGER.
Victoria, Feb. 3d, 1850. t&g-tc

BOARD REDUCED
—AT—
RINGO'S RESTAURANT.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE BOARD AT
RING'S RESTAURANT.
—WILL BE—
REDUCED TO
$8 00 PER WEEK,
☞ Payable in Advance.
f22-1m

RECEIVED per Bark "ANNA KRELL" from London. 50 Cases Mackenzies famed Old Tom. For Sale cheap for cash.
THOMAS PATTRICK & CO.
corner Johnson and Government Street.
15 Feb., 1860. f15-tc

NEW WESTMINSTER. A few Lots to be disposed of at the price paid at the Government Sale.
j20-tc SELIM FRANKLIN & Co.

VICTORIA PROPERTY—Improved and Unimproved, in various parts of the Town,
For sale by SELIM FRANKLIN & Co.
j20-tc

100,000 HAVANA CIGARS, of the following brands, viz.

La Ville de Gigon,	Regalia	Britanica.
Espartero's Telemaco	"	"
Washington Irving	"	"
La Victoria	"	"
El Vulcano	"	"
" "	"	Londres
Uriarte	"	"
El Valor de la Rama	"	"
El Triumvirato	"	"

This invoice of fine Cigars is offered for sale by the undersigned at very low prices, by cases, or small lots. The brands are all warranted to be genuine, and expressly selected in Havana for this market, by Messrs. Rousset, Auger, & Co., well known importers of Havana Cigars, in San Francisco, Calafornia.
G. VIGNOLO.
Johnson street, opposite Wharf st.

—ALSO—

Cigars and Cigaritos of new brands received per every ail Steamer. d10-tc

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The "Victoria Gazette"

Published every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING,

Price 12½ cents.

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 ha extra. It is particularly requested that advertisements sent in may be distinctly marked with the number o 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.

WEBSTER & CO.,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

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

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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.

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 aad bleak winds of winter, and in cases of sunburn, stings of insects, chilblains, chapped skin, or incidental inflammation, its virtues have long and extensively been acknowledged. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d* per bottle.

Rowland's Odonto,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

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

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 9.

ARRIVED.

March 3—Schr Colonist, Shain, Port Townsend.
Schr Marion, Boyle, Sooke.
Ship Georgina, Matches, San Francisco.
March 5—Schr Marion, Boyle, Sooke.
Str Otter, Mouat, New Westminster.
Schr H C Page, Oburg, Port Townsend.
Sloop Dashaway, Barney, Port Townsend.
March 7—Schr Flying Mist, Berry, Port Townsend.
Bark Gold Hunter, Brown, San Francisco.
March 8—Brig Glencoe, Brown, San Francisco.
Str Otter, Mouat, New Westminster.
Schr Get-up-and-get, Lloyd, Port Townsend.
March 8—Schr Amelia, Thornton, Port Townsend.
Schr Kossuth, Otis, Port Townsend.

CLEARED.

March 3—Schr Marion, Boyle, Sooke.
Schr. Kossuth, Foster, Port Townsend.
Three Canoes for New Westminster.
Schr C S Kidder, Stowell, Port Townsend.
Schr Elizabeth, Mellvin, Port Townsend.
Schr Harriot, Coffin, Port Townsend.
March 7—Ship Georgiana, Matches, Nanaimo.
Str E. Anderson, Wright, Port Townsend.
March 8—Schr Flying Mist, Berry, Port Townsend.
Str Otter, Mouat, San Juan.
Schr Get-up-and-get, Lloyd, Port Townsend.
March 9—Sloop Leonidi, C. F. Allen, Port Townsend.
One canoe for San Juan.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I do hereby notify that I have disposed of all right and title to the Newspaper called the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES to Mr. Leonard McClure of the Town of Victoria.

E. HAMMOND KING.

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

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

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

LEONARD McCLURE.

The New Westminster Times.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A NEW QUARTER will commence on the 17th inst., when the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES will be published, for the first time, at New Westminster, and become a British Columbian paper. Victoria Subscribers will receive their copies through the agent, Mr George Barnett; and all persons desirous of subscribing will please call upon that gentleman at the office of the *Victoria Gazette*.

LEONARD McCLURE.

Victoria, March 5th 1860.

THE Speech of the Governor of a Colony is generally considered an important document, but the speech of Governor Douglas, delivered to the House of Assembly on the 1st of March, must not only be considered an important, but most able one. Full of forethought, indicating the most deliberate and well-directed study, foreshadowing a course of policy which must, if his Excellency be supported by the members of the house, inaugurate a new era in our History, and open out a field of employment for all classes of the colonists.

Even the political opponents of the Governor are forced to admit the ability and liberality which are displayed throughout his speech. We go further, and assert that it is worthy of being placed in the important position of a progressive guide, not only to these colonies, but to other Governors, organizing new colonies of Britain, and will, doubtless, elevate Vancouver Island and her Executive, much in the estimation of the Ministry, the Leader of which—Lord Palmerston—is not the man to throw any obstacles in the way of the entire Self Government of a Colony which shows that loyal devotion to the Crown of England, Progress, and the utmost liberality of thought and action can be combined.

Notwithstanding our conviction that Governor Douglas's administration is so highly approved of by the Home Government as to be proof against all opposition—his Excellency has so so clearly shown in his address that he is ready and most anxious to give his sanction to any measures of the new House calculated to advance the interests of the colony, that we feel certain he will shortly have little or no opposition to contend with. It may be, however, as well to caution the public as to party aspirations when the conduct of his Excellency is called in question with reference to the settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company. With the direct settlement of these claims we opine his Excellency will have very little to do, as it is more a question between the Imperial Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, than between the colonists and H. B. C.—but he must be malicious indeed who will assert that Governor Douglas would sacrifice the dignity of his high and honorable position—a position which has cost him a life time of expatriation, uprightness, and discipline to acquire, by committing himself to any line of conduct to suit the purposes of any Company, however powerful they may be, which may not be strictly in accordance with justice. The members of the Executive Government, and both Houses of Parliament in England, are watching narrowly every circumstance connected with the Hudson's Bay Company and the settlement and liquidation of their accounts, and we may rest assured that our interests as colonists will not be shelved. The Duke of Newcastle is personally responsible to the colony for the equitable settlement of our affairs, and we are contented to believe that the Hudson's Bay Company will gain no advantage over the Government; and until the result of the deliberations now going on in England upon the question be known, it is unnecessary for us to agitate the matter, and unbecoming to impugn the intentions of the head of the Government whose address contains such numerous indications of the utmost solicitude for our prosperity—Moral, Social, and Financial.

Local Intelligence.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1860.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and comprised the Speaker, Messrs. Cary, McDonald, Tolmie, Crease, Cooper, Waddington, Cole, Gordon, and Foster.

Previous to commencing business, the House proceeded to His Excellency, the Governor, and presented their reply to His Excellency's speech.

The committee appointed to report on the Members' Disabilities question, decided that the oath of allegiance along with those contained in the Franchise Act, alone were necessary. The House adopted the report. Mr. Franklin, consequently, takes his seat again.

Mr. WADDINGTON gave notice that he would introduce a bill to regulate the manufacture, carriage, deposit, and sale of gunpowder in the Town of Victoria.

Mr. McDONALD gave notice of a bill having reference to the construction of chimneys in the Town of Victoria.

Mr. WADDINGTON moved that the House had reason to believe that a gross attempt had been made by Chief Justice Cameron, to smuggle Mr. Selim Franklin into the House, by administering to him a faulty oath — an oath which was not in accordance with the statute—that such conduct was unbecoming a Chief Justice, and that a committee of five be appointed to enquire into the manner in which the first oath was administered, and report to the House according to the facts. He considered that a gross error committed by a Supreme Judge, on such a subject as this, was worthy of the severest censure, and that it was due to the dignity of the House to have the matter thoroughly explained.

Mr. COLES seconded the motion.

MAJOR FOSTER distinctly dissented from the expressions contained in the motion which had just been laid before the House. With regard to Judge Cameron, he considered that the Attorney General gave the House sufficient information to prove that there was neither participation nor connivance on the part of the Supreme Judge, in the matter. He believed the Chief Justice took a legal view of the case and acted on that view, and that he (Judge Cameron) was convinced he was right in administering the oath he did. He (Major Foster) thought that the members of the House must be fully aware of the high character borne by Judge Cameron, (hear, hear) and that it was highly censurable to make use of such unbecoming expressions as were used in the motion. (hear, hear.) There was no reason to make such exaggerated statements. He, however, believed if Mr. Franklin had come forward and stated his objection to the ordinary form of oath, it would have been more becoming that gentleman. He would propose as an amendment simply that a committee of five be appointed to enquire how the faulty form of oath was laid before Mr. Franklin, and report to this House accordingly.

Mr. GORDON seconded the amendment, and said that the motion before the House might be divided into two heads. It began—"Whereas this House has reason to believe that a gross attempt has been made." He did not see how any one could say so. No gentlemen had a right to so pre-judge the feelings or opinions of this House. There was a singularity about the wording of the motion also that made it very peculiar. It commenced with the first person singular and glided into the first person plural. (Laughter.) If a motion is to be put before the House on this subject, let it be done properly, and not, as he had already said, pre-judging the sentiments of the House. In fact, judging from the manner in which the hon. member expressed the motion, one might be inclined to believe that it proceeded from outsiders. It was unfortunately the curse of this colony that every man's motives and purposes were suspected; he, therefore, thought it was the more necessary that the House of Assembly should set an example to the country in this respect. (hear, hear.) The language of the motion he considered extremely unbecoming, and he would, therefore, second the amendment.

Mr. CREASE considered that no person could desire an investigation into the matter more than Judge Cameron himself.

Mr. WADDINGTON withdrew his motion, stating that, under the excitement of the question, he had made use of rather warm expressions, which might be considered unwarrantable.

The amendment, then becoming the motion, was carried, and Messrs. Gordon, Coles, Crease, Foster, and McDonald, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Cary moved that all documents and papers connected with the financial affairs of the colony should be laid before the House, as without them nothing could be done.

Mr. Crease gave notice of motion that the election of officers should take place at the next meeting of the House.

Capt. Cooper gave notice of a motion to decide what number of members should form a quorum.

The House then adjourned till 3 o'clock on Monday.

REPORT OF MULE TAX DEPUTATION.

The Deputation appointed at the public meeting on Monday last, to lay before his Excellency the Governor, the resolutions there passed, beg leave to report:

That the resolutions were duly submitted to his Excellency, who, though he expressed no immediate intention of rescinding the mule tax, assured the deputation, that the collectors at Douglas and Yale had received instructions to give credit for the toll, and that virtually the tax would be inoperative.

That he had applied for an Imperial guarantee for a loan, but that had been refused. That he was, however, entirely in favor of such a measure, and that if a practicable scheme for raising the money were submitted to him, he would take the responsibility, to pledge the credit of British Columbia to secure the payment.

Jn. Thain, A. de Cosmos, A. Waddington, John Copeland, John T. Little.

Victoria, March 8th, 1860.

IN Tuesday's *Colonist* a "report" of Monday evening's Mule Tax Meeting occurs, in which it is stated that the reporter of the *Gazette* was ejected from the room. As the "report" was written by an individual whose present occupation seems to be as little fitted to his mental capacity as his late grocery speculation up the river, it is not to be wondered at that he should make such a blunder as to say that Mr. Davis is our reporter. That gentleman has never officiated in such a capacity at any public meeting in Victoria, and, with the exception of having some weeks ago furnished the paper with a few police items, has never been connected with the *Gazette*. The individual, whether his soubriquet be *Sniggins* or *Muggins* who "reports" for the *Colonist*, would find it much more to his benefit, and to that of the paper were he to cultivate a little truth and more rapid penmanship; but at all events to avoid attending meetings with a ream of foolscap under his arm and a look which would be deemed serious were it not imbecile, unless he can show a greater result than the bare resolutions of the meeting, and a few lines of stereotyped comments. We cannot conclude our remarks without giving an extract from the brilliant report alluded to. Did it appear in any other publication but the *Colonist* it would certainly be styled a "literary curiosity." The Italics are our own:—

"Mr Robert Burnaby was called to preside, *who* stated that he would *throw himself* upon the meeting for support, as he felt himself inadequate to perform the duties, [What duties?] and recommended that a paper be drawn up and signed by the people, asking that some *other* be adopted by the Government to meet the ends desired by the levying of the mule tax."

BURNS' FESTIVAL AT THE COLONIAL HOTEL.—We are glad to see that the Committee of the above Festival, has handed the balance of funds in their hands, as a donation to the Royal Hospital; and that all parties are satisfied with the able manner in which the whole affair was conducted, which not only throws great credit on the Scotchmen of Victoria, but also on their guests, who so warmly co-operated in commemorating the birth of Scotia's Bard, the immortal Burns. The meeting of Scotchmen at this festival, was instrumental in forming the St. Andrews Benevolent Society of Victoria, worthy of all praise.

ANOTHER WHATCOM HOAX.—We have heard that it is contemplated to get up an excitement with regard to the position of Seattle as a starting place for the Similkameen mines. Several persons, some of whom arrived by the last steamer from San Francisco, have a speculation on foot to build up a town on Puget Sound. In the event of a rush from San Francisco to the above mines, these speculators would, no doubt, make a good thing of it; but we should think the experience of the Whatcom sufferers will prevent the public from being gulled again. It is absurd to suppose that Seattle, or any other place on the coast, will be able to compete (should the Similkameen mines turn out trumps) with Fort Hope. If half the capital on the Pacific coast was employed, it would not be able to divert the course of traffic to these regions. The distance from Fort Hope, by the Brigade trail, to Camp de Femme, is about 60 miles; thence to the Similkameen river about 30 miles.

IMPORTANT REQUEST.—It appears that, upon the arrest of a person for debt, on Monday last, by the Sheriff's clerk, the publisher of the *British Colonist* sent for "particulars of the debt," and was very properly refused. We shall have this individual next inquiring what each individual resident of Victoria jail has had for dinner. In criminal cases, the press have certain privileges; but the request alluded to is about the *coolest* we ever heard of. The idea of the *Colonist* designating another man as a bear!!!

UPPER PORTION OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS. These portions of the above named streets are in an almost impassable condition. It is imperatively necessary that immediate steps be taken for their improvement.

MULE TAX MEETING.—A large and respectably attended meeting took place on Monday evening, at half-past 7 P. M., to consider the adoption of resolutions upon the subject of the Mule Tax. The suggestions repeatedly made in this journal, regarding a respectful address upon the subject to His Excellency the Governor were adopted, and the loan question, after some discussion approved of. We have no doubt beneficial results will follow upon the labors of the proposers of the resolutions passed by the meeting.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The French residents in this Town, who, like Frenchmen in all foreign countries, form an orderly, industrious, and highly respectable body, have established a mutual relief Society in this Colony. The public should encourage and support all such useful and charitable institutions, for they do an incalculable amount of good in all communities.

DEPUTATION OF CHINESE INHABITANTS.—Mr. Wight and Mr. Pearkes introduced to his Excellency the Governor Mr. Quong Lee and other Chinese gentlemen, who were desirous of having an interview with the Governor upon the subject of the proposed tax on Chinamen.

SHERIFF'S FEES.—The Fees in this Office must be reduced; they are enormous, and totally unreasonable; £5 15s for an arrest and Bail bonds!!!

"SNIGGINS," THE IMBECILE.—We are glad to find that our exposition of this creature in our last issue has had the desired effect, and that in future the editor of the *Colonist* will combine with his many other qualifications, the occupation of "reporter."

THIS DAY—Saturday, March 10th, at the Warehouse of Sam'l Price & Co., at 11 o'clock A. M., a most valuable consignment of necessary and useful articles, Provisions, Groceries, &c.

DEPUTATION.—A deputation consisting of Messrs. Thain, DeCosmos, Copeland, and Waddington, waited upon His Excellency the Governor, Thursday, upon the subject of the Mule Tax, suggesting that it should be repealed, and a loan raised to carry out certain arrangements with regard to the improvement of internal communications in British Columbia. His Excellency received the deputation favorably, expressed his earnest solicitude for the construction of roads and other improvements, but informed the deputation that he had no power to raise a loan. And we hear that he further suggested that he should be happy to receive a loan. If the merchants of British Columbia would obtain it on their responsibility, the Colonial Government would be happy to guarantee it. And concluded by assuring the gentlemen that the Mule Tax is only a temporary impost.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION—consisting of Messrs. A. C. Anderson, R. Burnaby, Drake, and Crease, had an interview with the Governor Thursday, and presented a petition, numerously signed, suggesting that an increased duty of 5 per cent. should be levied on all goods going into British Columbia, this extra duty to be set aside to form a road fund, and the Mule Tax to be abolished. We are informed that His Excellency's reply was such, as to lead us to anticipate some change in the mode of levying this obnoxious tax.

ANOTHER VESSEL LAUNCHED.—Mr. Elder, of this town, launched the second vessel within a week, on Wednesday morning. She is 60 tons burthen, admirably constructed, and a credit to our colonial shipwrights. This vessel, and the one launched last Monday, will be towed up to Nanaimo by the Labouchere.

REVENUE STATISTICS.—Amount of sums lodged by Mr. Collector Hamley, only, in the Colonial Treasury of British Columbia, during the month of February:—Customs, £2,294 3 7: Harbor Dues, £55 8 0; Head Money, £48 8 0; Inland Navigation Licenses, £58 8 0; Tonnage Dues, £194 10 7; Sale of Lands, £360; Licenses and Ground Rents, £18. Making a total for the month of February of £3,028 18 2; and for the months of January and February, £4,466 19 2.

THE "Princess Royal" will leave for England on Monday, with a cargo of Furs, valued at over £120,000, shipped by the H. B. company.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Lowell for exchange papers from the Sound.

GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—On Monday evening, the members of this Society met for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and examination of financial affairs of the Society, which were found to be in a most satisfactory condition. The balance in hand of the Treasurer was over $300, besides property of the value of $700. The members number over 90, and are daily increasing. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Judge Begbie; Vice President, John D'Ewes, Esq.; Directors, Messrs. Watson, Lumley Franklin, Pearse, Wallow, Waddington, Selim Franklin, and D. Babington Ring; Secretary, Robt. Homfray, Esq.; Treasurer, E. H. Jackson, Esq. A special vote was given to the President, Vice-President, and Hon. Secy's. for the past year; much regret was expressed at the withdrawal of A. T. Bushby, Esq., whose official duties require his presence in British Columbia; and was unanimously elected an Honorary Member.

HANDSOME DONATION.—His Excellency Governor Douglas has presented the handsome sum of $50 to the Philharmonic Society.

THE Bark Gold Hunter, arrived on Wednesday, 11 days from San Francisco, with an assorted cargo. She reports the Glencoe as having left the same day for this port; also a number of Chinamen in another vessel.

THE ship Georgiana cleared on Wednesday for Nanaimo to take in a cargo of coal. We believe this will be the largest vessel that has yet left our shores loaded with this valuable commodity.

CURIOUS LIBERAL PARTY.—The so-called liberal party have lately given the public, through their mouthpiece the Hon. Member for Victoria district, a very good idea of their free and enlightened views. Firstly, the privileges of the colored population excite their bile.—Secondly the civil liberties of the Jews are attacked; Lastly, poor John Chinaman must not be tolerated, owing to a want of producing powers on his part.—Verily, if this crusade continues, the French, Germans, and other foreigners had better prepare for the worst.

GEN. HARNEY NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—At a meeting held in Washington Territory, on the 23rd January last, General Harney was nominated for the Presidency of the United States, by a large majority of the Legislative Assembly.

THE H. B. Co's. steamer Beaver, has been fitted up in most comfortable style for the conveyance of passengers to and from the Fraser, and will shortly be put on the line.

The H. B. Co's. steamer Otter arrived from New Westminster on Wednesday night.

Correspondence.

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

[*From the Victoria Gazette.*]

Sha'll I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side
In the cause of mankind if our creeds agree.
Moore's Melos

SIR,—Liberal ideas flourish in Great Britain, they enlighten America, and they are nationalized in France; and this may be called the *tripod* whence issues the light of the world. *Liberal opinions will rule the Universe.* They will become the Faith, the Religion, the Morality of all nations in spite of all that may be advanced to the contrary. Do we carry liberality, if we distranchise the Jew?

Reading the liberal views of English Statesmen and lawyers of the present day, with regard to governing young colonies, we find the following language:—

We wish to establish universal liberty of conscience, perfect liberty of speech and thought. To make all men equal, whether Protestants, Catholics, Mahommedans, Deists, or others, so that religion shall have no influence in getting them employment under the Government.

Now, Mr. Editor, how could these classically educated Statesmen of the present day who make the science of Government their study for the benefit of 165,000,000 of British subjects of all creeds and colors, scattered from England to the Poles, how could they, consistently with liberal views use any other language. You see they don't wish a man's conscience to be like a lawyer's wig—removable at pleasure.

Statesmen know that the Surgeon with his scalpel-knife, dissecting the human frame for the benefit of science, never yet came in contact with soul or conscience. They also know that men destined for high duties and authority, never consider persons; they only see things according to their weight and consequence. They also know, that in their daily walks of life, they come in contact with men like some in Victoria, of small minds and coarse habits; then they lay the fault to the man's education—his swaddling cloths having neither been fine nor clean.

Yours &c.
T. E.

P. S. Enclosed is an extract from the *North British Review* of 1810, criticising illiberally, the public Education system. You will see the difference of views in 1860 on the same subject, and probably by the same *Review*. Comment is needless. Illiberal views of conscience, or anything else, are not for the Age of Progress. *Onward—forward.*

T. E.

Those who have watched the workings of Public Schools, long and close at hand, are inclined to attribute much of that uselessness and discontent which is one of the most striking features, and which is the despair both to the friends of order and the friends of Freedom, to the National system of Education. Members of various grades and classes in the social scale are instructed together in the same schools, in the same mode, and on the same subject, to a degree of which, we have no example here.

If the peasant, the grocer, or the tailor, can scrape together a little money, his son receives his training in the same Seminary as the son of the proprietor whose land he cultivates, whose sugar and coffee he supplies, and whose coat he makes.

The *boy who ought to be a laborer or petty tradesman* sits on the same bench, and learns the same lesson, as the boy who is destined for the bar, the tribune, or the civil service of the state. This system arises out of the passion for Equality, and fosters it in turn. The result is that each one naturally learns to despise his own destination, and to aspire to that of his fortunate schoolfellow. The grocer's son cannot see why he should not become an advocate, a journalist, or a statesman, as well as the wealthier and *nobler* born lad who was often below him in the class, whom he occasionally threshed, and often helped over the thorny places of his daily task.

ADVICES from Japan states that the American Minister has visited Yedo, and was the guest of Mr. Consul General Harris. During his stay, he was invited by the Prime Minister at Yedo to an interview at the hall of the "Prohibited Palace," which he accepted, and where some of the chief personages of the realm were assembled to meet him. Mr. Ward has since returned to Shanghai. The Japanese Government has intimated to Mr. Harris that the Japanese Embassy will be ready to embark for the United States in the Spring, and the Powhattan has orders to receive them.

NOTES ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Continued.

Not having penetrated farther than Spuzzem (where there is a ferry across the Fraser, about fifteen miles from Yale) I am notable, at present, to give any description of Upper British Columbia, and must defer notice of that region to another day. I am, however, informed that the character of the scenery, and of the country generally, from Yale to Cayoosh, or even to Alexander, is identical with that I have described. The Fraser forces its way the whole of the distance through or over a wall of fearful rocks, forming in its passage the most dreaded canons, or passes—terrible in the rapid and tumultuous passage of the waters. Snow-clad mountains rise precipitously from the river bank, leaving here and there small indentures, or recesses which are always auriferous. Sometimes a succession of benches rise one above the other, till they reach the base of the hills. It must not, however, be supposed that this is the character of the whole country, I allude merely to the immediate vicinity of Fraser river itself; around Cayoosh, Lytton, and Alexander, are fine tracts of arable and pasture land, which I hope, some day, to be able to describe to you; and the Fraser river is not all rocks, rapids, and canons; above Alexander for many miles, it is a fine open body of water, navigable for good-sized steamers, and great things are heard of that part of the country, not only from its mineral, but from its agricultural resources. These benches, above mentioned, have not, at present, been very completely worked, but they offer no common prospects, and when once sufficient water for working them properly can be procured, they will form, as it were, be "piece de resistance" of British Columbia, and will afford most remunerative employment for thousands of miners for years to come.

I think it will be generally admitted that the higher you proceed on Fraser river, the better the prospects become, and the larger the wages obtained; for instance, below Hope the average of daily wages is about four dollars, between Hope and Yale seven dollars, between Yale and Lytton twelve dollars, and gradually on an ascending scale till you reach Alexander, where, by all accounts the returns are something fabulous. But these advantages of rich diggings are almost more than counterbalanced by the price of transport in the higher country, the difficulties and dangers that meet one at every turn, and the hardships to be undergone; so that in reality, one may not be far from the truth in saying, that at the end of the year's work, the four dollar a day man, has the best of the bargain.

One of the greatest evils contingent to the formation and early progress of any gold country, is found in the wandering and unsettled habits of the miner in general, and the California miner in particular. The returns of gold found, and the benefit done to the country at large, and to the miner individually, would be tenfold what it is but for this. A miner settles to work at 4 or 6 dollar diggings, and in the course of a few weeks has saved his $50 to $100, he hears of some richer diggings two or three hundred miles away; off he goes and manages to reach the new El Dorado, after great difficulty, hardship, and waste of time. His pockets are empty, he has no tools or food, he cannot get a good claim, he is thoroughly disgusted, and by the time he returns to his old claim, it has been taken up, or the mining season is over. Then he returns to Victoria, gives the country a bad character, curses the taxes, idles, drinks, and otherwise abuses himself and the country. How different had he remained for the season at the scene of his first labors. Winter's approach would have found him master of several hundred dollars, with which judicially laid out, he might in the ensuing season reach $10 or $20 diggings; and thus in the course of a few years, he would find himself a prosperous and contented man. And there can be no doubt as to the gain to the country at large of such men as these.

It is, however, absurd to expect too much, and it must be to every right thinking person a source of the greatest gratification and even astonishment, at the very small amount of crime, or even disorderly conduct existing either in British Columbia or Vancouver Island. It most probably arises from the hard and difficult nature of the country, which demands constant occupation and severe struggles both of mind and body to get through the ordinary business of life, but when roads are opened, and the country settled, and communication and population increased, we cannot expect so great an immunity from these evils. Yet we have started admirably, and it will no doubt have a great moral effect on these Colonies; and we may confidently anticipate that the statistics of crime, will show this country in a more favorable light than any other part of her Majesty's dominions.

SCRUTATOR.

The following petition to the Government, says the London *Times*, in favor of the sailors sentenced to imprisonment for the disturbance on board Her Majesty's ship Princess Royal, is in circulation among the merchants and bankers of the city, and seems likely to be signed by almost every firm:

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble petition of the undersigned bankers, merchants, and others in the city of London and its neighborhood, humbly showeth,—

"That your petitioners have observed with deep regret that a body of seamen belonging to your Majesty's navy, upwards of one hundred in number, and who recently composed a portion of the crew serving on board your Majesty's ship, the Princess Royal, are now undergoing imprisonment in the county gaol at Winchester for an offence against discipline;

"That your petitioners do not desire to impugn the justice or propriety of the sentence passed upon the individuals in question, by a court of adequate and competent authority and jurisdiction;

"But your petitioners are under the conviction that the offence which gave rise to the proceedings was not the result of a mutinous or insubordinate spirit existing on the part of the men previously to its commission, but of momentary disappointment at the announcement of the recall of an order for leave under very trying circumstances;

"That your petitioners, entertaining these sentiments, humbly hope that your Majesty will be of opinion that the cause of order and discipline has been sufficiently vindicated by the imprisonment which has been already undergone by the offenders, and that your Majesty will see fit to exercise your Majesty's royal prerogative of mercy in their favor.

"And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

NEW UNITED STATES SENATORS.—James Harlan has been re-elected United States Senator from Iowa, his term to commence March 4, 1861. The seats of nineteen other members of the present Senate will be vacant in 1861. One of these has already been filled that of Mr. Crittenden by Mr. Breckinridge. The other expired terms will be those of Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Johnson of Arkansas, Gwin of California, Foster of Connecticut, Yulee of Florida, Iverson of Georgia, Fitch of Indiana, Trumbull of Illinois, Slidell of Louisiana, Pearce of Maryland, Green of Missouri, Clark of New Hampshire, Seward of New York, Clingman of North Carolina, Pugh of Ohio, Bigler of Pennsylvania, Collamer of Vermont, and Durkee of Wisconsin.

THE Gibraltar *Chronicle* says the attention of the Government of Morocco has been officially called to the 14th article of the treaty existing between the United States and Spain, which prohibits the citizens of one country from excepting foreign letters of marque to cruize against the commerce of the other. It was stated on 'Change at Liverpool on the 21st ult., that the French Government have entered into a contract with English firms for the supply of 200,000 six-pound cases of preserved meats, and that a portion of the contract has been taken by a Liverpool firm.

"GEN. Cousan de Montauban," says the *Opinion Nationale*, "takes his family with him to China. He is to receive during the whole continuence of the campaign an annual pay of 100,000f. As no European money is current in China, the expedition has carried with it gold and silver ingots for the payments, which it will have to make in the Celestial Empire."

PERU.

The export of nitrate of soda from Iquique during the year 1859 amounted to 1,574,199 quintals, against 920,640 in 1848. Of this quantity 447,887 was shipped to England, and 304,025 to France.

During the month of December 24 vessels of 21,213 tons loaded guano at the Chincha Islands. Of this quantity 15,509 tons was for Europe and the balance for the United States.

The Lima correspondent of the *Panama Star and Herald* gives the following additional intelligence:

Castilla is Dictator of Ecuador, and Gen. Franco is his policeman, ready to obey his orders at a moment's notice. The Peruvian papers say that their whole army will be in Paita on the 20th inst., which of course nobody believes. Castilla gave 1000 muskets and rifles, 100,000 ball cartridges, two howitzers and $100,000 dollars in cash, to pay the troops to Franco; immediately afterwards an Ecuadorian division of 1000 men, infantry and some artillery, left for the interior, to subdue the country, and their barracks in Guayaquil were occupied by a Peruvian division. Guayaquil is now in possesion of the Peruvians, whose intention is perhaps to hold it for ever. Franco keeps now a very strict police by order of Castilla; the prisons are full of political suspects, and nobody dares to express his opinion for fear of getting imprisoned immediately. The Government of Quito (Garcio Moreno) sent two Commissioners to Guayaquil in order to treat with Franco and Castilla about the settlement of the affairs and the stipulation of the peace. They could not agree together, and Franco tried to force them to sign a paper which he had drawn up. He abused them terriby, threatened to banish them to Panama, kept them afterwards prisoners under a strong military guard, and only by the intercession of Mr. Cope, the English Charge d'Affairs, they were released and allowed to return to Quito, but had to leave Guayaquil directly. Ecuador is in a very unhappy state.

Two laymen recently preached in the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's chapel. One of them was Mr. Radcliffe, a Liverpool solicitor, and the other Mr. Brownlow North, nephew of the Earl of Guildford.

A MILLIONAIRE in Kent, (Eng.,) and a large land owner, had a daughter upon whom he was prepared to bank his fortune. The young lady was wooed and won by the curate of the parish in which she resided. The reverend gentleman wished to make her his wife, but her father resolutely refused, and eventually she was induced to marry a rich Dutch merchant. Upon her marriage, her father settled £100,000 on her. The lady was married about four years, and a few weeks ago, eloped with her former admirer, the parson.

MISSION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The following pastoral letter has been issued by the Archbishop of Dublin to the clergymen of his dioceses:—"I wish to recommend strongly to the clergy and laity of my dioceses the claim of the new mission to British Columbia, which appears to me peculiarly entitled to sympathy from the mother country, till the infant colony shall have become sufficiently well established to supply its own pastoral wants. The rapid growth of a large population of our own race, together with the presence of 5,000 native Indians, must require a supply of clergymen, which the funds of our existing missionary society cannot provide. The noble example of Miss Burdett Coutts, who has endowed the mission with the munificent grant of £25,000, deserves to be followed up with such additional aid as is required for insuring success. I shall be glad if any encouragement I can give towards so important an object should induce you to offer your co-operaton to the committee which has been formed in this diocese to collect contributions during the few years the colony is dependent upon external aid.—*Church. Dublin.*

A FEARFUL WAR MISSILE.—For many days past, says a late English paper, a sharp lookout has been kept upon the movements of the Stork, screw boat, tendered by the excellent Captain Richard S. Hewlett, C. B. We stated, some time since, that the Stork, screw-gunboat under was fitting at Portsmouth with a furnace for filling hollow shot with molten iron, and that the Undaunted, 46-frigate, had been prepared with iron plates of such thickness as to render her proof against a 68-pound shot at 400 yards range. Recently the Stork went up the harbor, and moored off from the starboard side of the Undaunted 400 yards. A little before 12 at noon, she hoisted a red flag, another being also placed on board the frigate to warn all boats off. At 12:30 the first hollow shot, filled with molten iron, was discharged from the Stork, and went through both iron plates and wood into the body of the ship, about four feet above the water-line. A second shot was fired at a short interval, when smoke was seen to burst through the ports and hatchway, and in a few minutes more a body of flame. The ship was on fire. As soon as the fire was observed, the Stork shipped her mooring, and steamed up to the head of the Undaunted, set the fire engine to work. Signal was also made to send a body of men from the Excellent to man the large floating fire engine, and to the Comet, Government tug, to tow it with all haste to the rescue. Such, however, was the destructive nature of the molten iron, that the doomed vessel was soon one mass of flame, and it was considered by Captain Hewlett, expedient to scuttle the ship. This was accordingly done. After firing six pounds into her between wind and water, down she went at her mooring, leaving only the toprail of her forecastle, deck and poop visable, The wind being fresh from the S. E., caused the poop to take fire, but at this time the powerful floating engine, worked by 200 hands, poured tons and tons of water upon the burning timbers, and in twenty minutes the fire was reduced. It is impossible to attach too much importance to this undoubted proof of what a gunboat, fitted like the Stork, can do against the enemy's line-of-battle-ship.—*San Francisco Herald.*

New Advertisements.

J. A. McCREA,

WILL SELL

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1860,

At the Warehouse of

SAM'L PRICE & CO.,

at 11 o'clock a m.

Positive and peremptory sale to close Consignments.

A CARD.

The attention of the trade is particularly called to this Sale. The goods are mostly in fine order, and will be offered in liberal lots.

The Goods consisting in part as follows:—

8 bbls Corn Meal;
41 chests sup. Green Tea, 24 lbs each, 1 lb cadies
15000 lbs Colomo Beans;
3 bbls Horace Billing's sugar cured Hams;
10 kegs 1 lb canister Gun powder;
15 " Blasting Powder;
6500 lbs Middlings;
50 empty Bbls;
1 case assorted fine English Perfumery;
1 case Keating's Lozenges;
50 cases assorted English Pie Fruits, 2 doz each:
36 cases " " Jams 3 " "
60 " " " Pie Fruits, 2 " "
50 " " " Jams, 3 " "

SUPERIOR WINES AND LIQUORS.

25 cases Glenlivet Scotch Whiskey;
25 " Islay " " "
5 " Bridge's superior old Port Wine;
20 " Grape " " "

The attention of connoisseurs is particularly called to the Wines, as they are far superior to any ever offered in this market.

—ALSO—

1 case Letter Paper; 5 office Clocks.

☞Sale positive.—Terms Cash.

J. A. McCREA.
Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

SAW MILL MACHINERY AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

RECEIVED by the undersigned, per "Emily Farnum," a complete Saw Mill, of the manufacture of Geo. Page & Co., Baltimore, with all the necessary apparatus, Carriage Irons, Gumming Machine, extra Ratchett Head Blocks, 54 inch Circular Saws, Muley Saw Mill Irons complete, extra Muley Saw, Cant-hooks, Files, and all othea gear requisite, together with

An 80 Horse power Steam Engine, (actual capacity 120 Horse power,) with a patent Cut-off Regulator, two large Steam Boilers, 30 feet long by 42 in diameter, Steam Guage, Water Guages, Shafting, Band Wheel, Connection Pullies, Belting, Bolts, 2 Steel Saw Mandrills, India Rubber Packing, &c., &c. &c., and forming a Saw Mill with a capacity for working 50M feet of Lumber per diem.

SAM'L PRICE & CO.,
Battery street, San Francisco.

The Steam Engine will be sold separately, if terms agreed upon.

Particulars of Invoice will be given at the office of

SAM'L PRICE & CO.,
Corner of Wharf and Johnson Streets
m9-1m Victoria, V. I.

SEED WHEAT.

THOMAS PATTRICK & CO.,

HAVE some choice lots on hand from Australia, Mexico, the Mediterranean, and Van Diemann's Land.

Farmers are invited to inspect samples.

For sale by
THOMAS PATTRICK & CO.
Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.
m9-1m

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Victoria, Alexander D. McDonald will act as my Attorney in fact.

CHARLES DODD.
Victoria, 7th March, 1860. m9-3ilaw

REMOVAL.

M. PRAG

HAS REMOVED from his old stand on Government Street, to the Store formerly occupied by WEBSTER & Co., between Kaindler's Warehouse and Webster's new brick building, on Yates Street, Victoria.
m9-1m

WANTED—THE SUM OF $3,500.

TENDERS are hereby solicited for the advance of $3,500, for the British Bark SEA NYMPH, 250 tons register, Walter J. Williams, Master, now lying at this port.

The Captain is prepared to pledge, as security, the freight for the voyage, as well as the keel, or bottom of the vessel. The bottomry to be canceled at the port of discharge in China, 20 days after her arrival at Hongkong or Whampoa.

This vessel was built at Weymouth England, and registered at that port on the 1st day of November, 1858, and is now in a perfectly sea-worthy condition.

Parties willing to offer, will please state what rate per cent. they will charge upon the above sum, to be advanced forthwith.

Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned, within the next three days.

SAM'L PRICE & CO.
Consignees.
Victoria, V. I., March 5th, 1860. m7-2i

WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.

THE undersigned having received for sale a small quantity of the valuable Seeds of the world renowned Tree, which were carefully selected in the fall of the past year, from the famous Mariposa Grove, will accommodate any friends who may desire to obtain them.

These noble Trees, as is well known, attain to a height of 300 feet, with a corresponding circumference.

The climate and soil of Vancouver Island are peculiarly favorable to their growth.

EDWARD GREEN.
Office of Sam'l Price & Co., corner of Wharf and Johnson Streets. m7-1m

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who can command from one thousand to two thousand dollars, to join the Advertiser (who has had considerable experience in all matters connected with horses) as a partner, in establishing a Livery and Commission Stable, Farriery, and Riding School business, in the ensuing Spring.

Apply personally or by letter to

"A. B."
Office of this paper. m7-1w

FRENCH BENEVOLENT AND MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are invited to meet on Friday, 9th inst, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Police Court Rooms, to nominate for the current year, 1860, the Executive Committee, according to the Constitution of said Society.

In the meanwhile, M. Perodin, Johnson Street, is appointed by the last General Meeting, to receive subscriptions and donations.

By order of the General Meeting.
m7-2t L. A. HINCELIN.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE BIENFAISANCE ET SECOURS MUTUELS DE VICTORIA.

LES SOCIETAIRES et les personnes desirant fuire parte de cette Societe, sont convoques le Vendredi, 9 Mars, à 8 heures du soir, à la cour de Police, à l'effet de nommer un Comite exécutif de 11 membres, conformement aux Statuts adoptes.

Les Societaires deja inscrits et les personnes desirant le devenir peuvent verser leur souscriptions et dons volonaires, entre les mains de M. Perodin, Johnson street, nomme a cet effet par L'assemblee generale du 11 Mars.

Par ordre de la Commission provisoire.
Le Secretaire, L. A. HINCELIN.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY Associated myself with Mr. M. MEYER, formerly of the firm of Goldstone & Meyer, of Portland, Oregon, and henceforth all business will be conducted in the name of GAMBITZ & MEYER.

K. GAMBITZ.
Victoria, V. I., March 2d, 1860. m5-tf

LOW PRICED TOWN LOTS IN VICTORIA.

LEOPOLD LOWENBERG, Real Estate Agent, has for sale until April 2nd, a number of eligible and low priced Town Lots in Suburban Block, No. 19, Cooks Street.

This fine property, within a few minute's walk of the business part of the city, has been subdivided into convenient sized lots for Cottage residences, and the prices made so low, as, at once to commend them to persons with moderate means to secure homesteads convenient to their places of business.

A correct map of the District has been engraved, and may be seen at the office of Mr. L., east side of Government Street, between Yates and Johnston.

Victoria, March 5th. m5-1m

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

BARRISTER

IN the United States Courts, and in the State Supreme Court.

Established in San Francisco since 1848. Has removed his Chambers to No. 148, Clay Street, SAN FRANCISCO, California. m7-1m

LOST! LOST!! LOST!!!

ON FRIDAY EVENING, in Yates street, between Government and Wharf streets, a Russian Leather PURSE, fastened with an elastic band doubled. The Purse contained money, a few trinkets, memorandums and pens. Whoever has found the same will be handsomely rewarded, by leaving it at the office of the "Gazette." m5-1w

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Barque "Georgiana," Captain Matches, are requested to call on the undersigned, pay freight and wharfage, and receive order for delivery.

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.

Neither the Captain or Agents of the vessel will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.
m5

FREIGHT FROM FORT HOPE.

W. WALKER, Packer, etc., at Fort Hope, is prepared to convey Goods and Passengers, at the lowest rates, to any point on the Upper Fraser River.

The Cameron's Bar Mining Company, the greater part of whom returned with Mr. Walker last Fall, desire to express their thanks for the civility and attention which they experienced at his hands.

Mr. Walker, from being several years in the employ of the H. B. Company, is well acquinted with the Fraser River district. m5-1m

VICTORIA DRY GOODS STORE.

GAMBITZ & MEYER,

YATES STREET,

AT THEIR

FIRE-PROOF STORE,

Where they are constantly supplied with NEW GOODS by every steamer, and have always on hand a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—OF—

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

SILK, VELVET, AND CLOTH.

Also a large variety of FINE SILKS, and BONNETS.

An excellent variety of

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,

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

Also—a full assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.

FAMILY FURNISHING GOODS.

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

N. B.—All orders from British Columbia, Oregon, or Washington Territory, by Express, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.
m5-1m GAMBITZ & MEYER.

Fx Athelstan.

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH FURNITURE.

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

For sale by
m2-1m HENDERSON & BURNABY.

PHŒNIX.

CORNER YATES AND WADDINGTON SREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS H. McCANN,
f27-3m PROPRIETOR.

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

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

AUCTION SALE.

ON THE 16TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

WILL be sold at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,

The valuable property on the south side of Johnson Street, between Government and Wharf Streets, *being* original Town Lots

No. 176, No. 175, No. 174.

And part of No. 173, with a frontage of about 222 feet. These Lots will be sold separately, or in subdivisions to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to

LEOPOLD LOWENBERG,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, Govt. Street, between Yates and Johnson Streets. f20-1m

CURTIS & MOORE

HAVE REEIVED BY LAST STEAMER,

THEIR

STOCK OF GARDEN SEEDS,

FRUIT SEEDS,

FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS

All of our Seeds are WARRANTED of Last Year's Growth! Fresh and True to their Names.

CURTIS & MOORE,
DRUGGIST,
Yates Street, Victoria. f6-g&t-tc

SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ORDER OF COURT.

THE SPRING Assizes will be held at the following places on the following days, (viz:)

At Fort Yale, on Monday, the 19th inst.
At Fort Hope, on Friday, the 23rd inst.
At Douglas, on Thursday, the 29th inst.
At New Westminster, on Tuesday, the 3rd April,

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at each place, or on such days immediately following the above mentioned days, as the nature of the communications will permit.

Assizes will be held at Cayoosh and Lytton, in the month of May, of which further notice will be given; but any matters at Cayoosh, now desired to be brought before the Court, will be taken at Douglas, and any such matters at Lytton, will be now taken at Fort Yale.

MATT. B. BEGBIE, J.
Victoria, V. I., 3rd March, 1860.

EMORY'S BAR IMPROVEMENT.

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

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

HARDWARE.

A. & A. FELLOWS.

IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

HARDWARE.

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

VERY LOW PRICES.

—ALSO—

All kinds of AMERICAN HARDWARE at a slight advance on

SAN FRANCISCO RATES.

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

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

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex "ANNA KRELL," from London.

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

SAM'L PRICE & CO.
corner Wharf and Johnson Street.
f15-1m Victoria, Feb. 15th, 1860.

N. MOORE & CO.,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.,

Have Just Received the

ENTIRE STOCK

OF A

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

HALF THE USUAL PRICES!

Charged for such Goods in this Market.

IT CONTAINS A GOOD ASSORTMENT

—OF—

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

ALSO

A Variety of Trimmings.

To all of which they would respectfully call Public attention.

N. MOORE & CO.,
f10-1m Yates Street, Victoria.

LANGLEY & BRO'S

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINE.

SEEDS.

GARDEN, FRUIT, FIELD AND FLOWER,

Of reliable qualities.

Paints, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty and Varnishes.

OILS:

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

CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID AND ALCOHOL.

LAMPS:

For coal Oil and Burning Fluid, *&c. &c. &c.*

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

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

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

Punctual attendance is requested.

ROB'T HOMFRAY,
Acting Secretary.
Victoria, Feb. 29, 1860. m2-tc

NATHAN POINTER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

MESSRS. DAVIS & JONES'

SHIRTS,

OF NEW YORK.

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

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

ON YATES STREET,

Opposite Bank of British North America,

VICTORIA, V. I.

He is now prepared to offer the largest assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Ever Exhibited in Victoria,

Comprising all the latest style of the celebrated Davis & Jones' superfine Patent

WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS.

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

Ladies should call soon and examine those superior

Baltic Stockings for Winter Wear.

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

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

I shall receive FRESH GOODS by every arrival from London.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES.

"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."

☞Business hours from 6 A. M. to 10. P. M. m2-3m

UNDERTAKING.

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

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

JOHN J. COCHRANE, C. E.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

5 large sized lots on the Church Reserve.

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

—ALSO—

Several eligable lots in Douglas, B. C.

To be sold by private bargains by

JOHN J. COCHRANE, C. E.

Land Agent, Surveyor, and Auctioneer of Real Estate, Government Street, near Post Office, Victoria, V. I.
f29-1m

JUST RECEIVED BY

LANGLEY & BRO'S,

SEEDS

OF RELIABLE QUALITY.

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

Also a variety of

BULBS AND ROOTS.

For sale by
LANGLEY & BRO'S.
f15-1m Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Victoria.

CHURCH AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

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

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

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

JOHN SHEEPSHANKS, M. A. } *Hon. Secs.*
WILLIAM H. McCREA. }
Feb. 27th, 1860. f27-3w

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

Correspondence.

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

[From the *Victoria Gazette.*

[FROM OUR OWN RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW WESTMINSTER, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The "Otter" arrived this evening, bringing about 70 passengers, amongst whom were Colonel Moody, R. E., and his lordship the Bishop.

Wednesday, 22d.—The "Otter" left for Victoria, and the "Eliza Anderson" arrived from Victoria with several passengers and much freight, part of which was transhipped in the "Maria" and "Henrietta," which steamers left for towns up river, the "Maria" carrying the mails for Douglas and Hope. The rest of the freight was placed in a *free warehouse* until the duties were paid. The duties the Collector gave credit for at the end of December last have been paid to-day. Mr. Justice Spalding has caused a notice to be posted to-day, ordering all parties to leave the reserved lots, squares and streets, within 14 days. However, the parties who have erected on the quays to double the size of their lots maintain that it does not apply to them. This case, in justice to lot holders, should have immediate investigation. The question of persons building beyond the quays is a fair question of right, and no time should be lost by the lot holders in protesting against it, by means of a meeting, and then make a direct appeal to His Excellency to issue instructions by which the Resident Magistrate may be justified in taking such steps as the law of equity and right directs.

Thursday, 23d.—The "Henrietta" returned from the Harrison River with several passengers. His lordship the Bishop, accompanied by Colonel Moody, R. E., came to the town from the camp. They visited the Liverpool Wharf, Custom House, also Mr. Lewis' Hotel, erected opposite said wharf, which Hotel is the best in the place, and can accommodate a great number of people. Mr. Lewis is well known on Fraser River for the good dinners and accommodation he gives, and deserves every encouragement from the travelling public.

Friday, 24th.—Most of the inhabitants have called on the Bishop to pay their respects, and an address is in course of preparation to be presented to his lordship. The "Maria" arrived from up river with mails from Douglas. The "Henrietta" has left for Douglas. A robbery took place on board this steamer last night, from the Purser, of $500. One man has been arrested on suspicion, and will be examined next Wednesday.

A very good show for gold exists in the banks now dry in front of the camp and New Westminster. However, people will not try it this year; it is too near. Man prizes nothing until he goes a great distance, or perils his life to obtain it.

The "Maria" has again left for the Harrison River, after taking in freight and passengers. There have been so many births here (it would thus appear the air is fructiferous), that the officers in camp have been obliged to put over their quarters "*The Doctor does not live here,*" in consequence of their having been called up at all hours of the night, in inquiring for him. Dr. Seddal has been most kind and attentive to all, and as there was no doctor here, he has at all times placed his services gratuitously for the benefit of the whole community, and it has great cause to thank him for his repeated acts of kindness, and some testimonial, if he would accept, I deem should be presented to him; although, doubtless, as the distance from the camp is so great, he will be glad to be relieved when a civilian doctor arrives.

Saturday, 24th.—The "Maria" returned from Harrison River, having been only twenty-two hours away, in going, discharging freight and returning. An engine intended for the Anderson Lake, has just gone up the river. The people here want to know if foreign bottoms are to be allowed to ply on our inland lakes. When is a tariff value to be fixed for custom, and a tariff also for these lakes, or common carriers' rules aid down, so that one man's goods may not be taken and another's left, as has been the case, to drive certain parties away last year? It is absolutely necessary that some law or proclamation be issued in reference thereto.

Monday, 27th.—His lordship the Bishop preached two most excellent sermons yesterday—one at the camp, in the morning, the other at the Treasury, in the afternoon, to large and attentive audiences. The address was presented to him to-day. I hear that a copy has been sent to the papers, so you doubtless have it. A sapper deserted to-day. He was under punishment. He was the tinsmith of the regiment. His offence was being out after bugle call.

Tuesday, 28th.—The "Henrietta" arrived during the night. She did not bring any mails. The sappers are to go up to the Rapids by her, as there would appear to exist some prejudice on the part of the camp authorities against some of the shareholders of the Victoria Steam Navigation Company, who offered to take them up for the cost only of wood used in steaming, and wages actually incurred during the trip, in order to forward the public service. The men have been ready since Saturday, and as the 65 going up cost the Colony 8s. per diem, *they have lost in the four days, waiting for the "Henrietta,"* £104; and I also find the Harrison has already risen eight inches, so it is expected but little good will be done this year. Hurrah! I say, for the dispatch of the drowsy Lands and Works. No advance has been made for erecting bridges across the ravines, except putting in *two stakes*, which evidently must have been a *mistake*. The two bridges might have been finished by ten men, in fourteen days, by contract, who have now left us for up river, every one going to the mines.

I fear much that the plan to make a wagon road at Douglas will not answer, if the contractor be not paid in cash, upon which terms it could be quickly completed. It is said half cash and half land is offered.

The "Otter" arrived this evening, with about 120 passengers and 100 tons of freight.

Wednesday, 29th.—The "Henrietta" left this morning with the troops for Harrison River, and the "Maria" goes up with the freight ex "Otter." The latter leaves to-day for Victoria.

It is reported that an order has arrived to remove all parties who have built beyond their lots on the wharves. We shall see whether it will be carried into effect.

VIATOR.

We have received the following card from Mr. Scott of New Westminster, and have much pleasure in correcting any erroneous statement made, or impression created, by the remarks contained in the letter of our correspondent "Viator"—

To the Editor of the Victoria Gazette.

New Westminster, March 1st, 1860.

The undersigned residents of New Westminster having read a letter signed "Viator" published in the NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES, reflecting on the character of our fellow-townsman Mr. J. T. Scott, by stating his house to be "one of very dubious character," cheerfully give testimony in favor of Mr. Scott; and that "Viator" was either ignorant of Mr. Scott's character, or was actuated by malice.

D. J. Hamburger, Silas E. Crease, M. R. S., R. Dickenson, H. Lee Alley, M. A. Redhead, S. K. Lydy, Robt. Wilson, James Collins, J. W. Hilliard, J. F. Chamberlain, P. W. Swett, S. D. Levi, P. Heck, Boyscies T. Mullen, Thomas Brown, W. McCrea, John Smeaton, James Coleman, H. F. Smith, E. J. Stutsson, Edward Caffarty, S. Elsoper, B. F. Moses, L. T. Marshall, Earnest Pich, John McDonald, S. W. Herring, Michl. McNamara, Rich. Sullivan, M. Hernandez, Robt. McLeese, James Boyd, Jno. Ramage, William Johnston, G. H. Armstrong, T. S. Tomlinson, C. H. Houston, C. S. Wilde, E. Nelson, W. J. Armstrong, W. J. Crawford, E. Brown, L. Hoyt, T. Malony, G. W. Cook, William H. Woodcock, Joseph T. McKeon, Wm. K. Kilborn, W. R. Lewis.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Lord Cowley had returned to Paris. The *Patrie* says that his mission to London was truly one of importance. He is represented by one in authority to have announced that Count Walewski's retirement very materially facilitated the relations between the Cabinets of France and England.

M. Thouvenel, the new Foreign Minister was expected to reach Paris [from Constanstinople,] about the 16th January.

Count Cullemand has been appointed charge d'Affairs *ad interim*, at Constantinople. He was first Secretary under M. Thouvenel in Paris.

The appointment of General McMahon, to the command of the army in Italy, numbering 50,000, was regarded as a sign of warlike complications.

A chapel in connection with the English church in Paris, after being open for two years, had been suddenly closed by the French authorities, it was belived, on account of a short service having been given in French for the benefit of the children of British subjects who do not understand English.

ITALY.

The Prussian Ministerial organ, though still of the opinion that the restoration of the Grand Duke in Italy would have been the most desirable solution of the Italian question, gives up the project as impossible; and says that annexation to Sardinia is by far the next best thing.

The news of Count Walewski's resignation has produced a very painful impression, and the Pope had called together the principal members of the Sacred College, and declared to them that he would never fail in the mission which God had entrusted to him, but that, like his predecessor, Pius the Seventh, he would suffer exile and even martyrdom, rather than do so.

It is said that France supports the protest of Piedmont against the enlistment of foreigners for the Papal army, and particularly against the wholesale introduction of Austrian recruits into Ancona.

The Theatres of Venice had been closed, owing to political demonstrations.

Letters from Genoa speak of the possibility of hostilities being resumed in Italy. It was believed that the Papal troops, reinforced by the Austrians, would enter the Legation, and in that case, Sardinia would send a orce to aid the Roman insurgents. The King of Naples was reported to be largely increasing his army.

The Pope is said to have addressed another note to all the Catholic Powers, except Sardinia.

Rumors have been current of an intention on the part of the Pope to quit Rome, but the Paris *Patrie* gives a denial to the report.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The following telegrams indicate the course of events in Morocco according to Spanish accounts:

Madrid, January 3.—The Spanish have advanced on the road to Tetuan without being attacked.

Gen. Tabala had recovered from his illness.

The Spanish loss in the action at Castiloqos was 72 killed and 48 wounded.

Madrid, January 5th.—Yesterday the Spanish were attacked in the Valley Negro by 2,000 Moorish cavalry, and 2,000 infantry. They were dispersed by the Spanish, who had 5 men killed, and 15 wounded.

The troops at the encampment at Serallo are improving.

Madrid, January 7th.—The whole army encamped this morning to the north of Negro Valley, after having defiled through the passes without opposition.

In course of the day a council of Generals was held to determine upon a plan of operations.

It is stated that the army in Africa will be considerably increased.

The latest dispatches, dated Madrid, January 9th, reported that stormy weather had prevented communications with the squadron, but the storm had abated and communications were re-established.

The Spanish forces had again moved forward.

AUSTRIA.

Charges were rife against Austria of a disguised intervention in Italy. The Austrian Government had ordered Prince Maternich to declare to the French Cabinet that it would decline to enter into any negotiation on any other basis than Villafranca or the treaty of Zurich.

LATEST!

A telegram from Bologna, dated 11th January, says that the revolutionary committee has organized manifestations in the neighborhood of the Papal provinces. Those which took place in the theatres of Ancona and Besane are especially mentioned. On the authorities appearing in their seats, the spectators left the theatres, as if in accordance with a preconcerted arrangement.

No pamphlets against the temporal power of the Pope had been published in the Legation and Tuscany.

The *Univers* was the only paper allowed to publish the Pope's discourse.

The impression produced by the Imperial missive is generally favorably regarded at Paris, and produces nearly as much sensation as the famous pamphlet, *The Pope and the Congress.*

The *Independence Belge* says that there was no foundation for the statement that Marshal Canrobert was to be sent on an extraordinary mission to Rome, and that he has already returned to his command at Nancy.

The aspect of the Italian question has caused much rejoicing both at Venice and Milan. The first Electoral College of the latter place chose Count Cavour as its candidate, after previously obtaining his consent

The agitation against the concordat was increasing throughout Austria. The public openly speak of the propriety of selling Venetia.

The employes and some government officers in Austria, have received orders not to take part in public conversation respecting the events of the times.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

South American dates received by the steamer Golden Age are as follows: Valparaiso, January 1; Callao, 12th; Paity, 16th, and Buenos Ayres, January 1. The Bolivier did not touch at Guayquil,

CHILE.

There is no political news of interest. The country is quiet, and the people have settled down again to business. In the South the indians still continue to give trouble; but in their late encounters with the Chilean troops, have been invariably defeated.

A destructive fire broke outat Valparaiso, the capital of the province of that name, which swept away fifty houses. Most of the buildings were wood, and owned by German settlers. The yearly budget has just bee published. It amounts to $6,495,619 56.

The *Mercurio* published the following outline of rocks and shoals recently discovered in the archipelago of Chiloe, which will be found of importance to navigators;

In the crossing from English Bank to Point Puñuman there lies a rock which is not laid down on the chart, about three miles to the eastward of the point, in a direct line between Point Carelmapu and the eastern end of Point Pechura.

The rock on which the Prince of Wales was lost, is situted about a mile from Pechura, in a line from this point to Sebastian island. These are not laid down in the charts of Fitzroy.

NEW VARIETY OF SWEET POTATOES.—*A gentleman* residing in South Alabama writes to a friend in Louisville, Kentucky, concerning a variety of the sweet potato, supposed to be from Peru. He says:—"It is altogether different, and much superior, to any variety of this root hitherto known. It is productive, and attains a prodigious size, even upon the poorest sandy land, and the roots remain, without change, from the time of taking them out of the ground until the following May. The plant is singularly easy of cultivation, growing equally well from the slip or vine; the top or vine of the full-grown plant being remarkably small; the inside is as white as snow. It is dry and mealy, and the saccharine principle contained resembles, in delicacy, the flavor of fine virgin honey."

AMERICAN STEAMBOATS.—*Going aboard at a late hour* in the evening, the scene which presented itself to our eyes was very novel. Painted a pure white, as nearly all American river steamboats are (for the anthracite coal burnt under their boilers make no smoke whatever,) the enormous mass of the vessel rose like a giant iceberg above the water. Hurrying over the broad gangway, we found ourselves in a crowd of nearly 700 passengers, more than one-third of whom were ladies. We were upon the main deck, although under a lofty ceiling, over which was a grand saloon of palatial proportions and magnificence. Looking aft, a broad entrance, flanked with gilded columns and luxurious drapery, opened to the ladies' saloon—a *sanctum sanctorum not to be profaned* by the footsteps of a bachelor, although steamboat etiquette was not so strict nor regulations so inflexibleas as to forbid the momentary presence there of gentlemen accompanying their wives or other fair charges to be intrusted to the care of the stewardess. On either side of this entrance, were broad staircases descending to an immense lower cabin, along the sides of which were more than 400 berths. The supper tables were then set out with a degree of splendor for which an English traveller would be altogether unprepared. Nearly amidships, on the main deck, a grand staircase, sweeping both to the right and left, conducted to the great saloon, or state room hall, nearly 300 feet in length, several yards in width, and having an upper gallery, with a second story of state rooms—a lofty arched ceiling, glazed with ground and colored glass, and supported by richly-carved columns, covering the whole. In its construction this steamboat (the New World) is totally unlike anything ever seen in British waters. It is of enormous size. Originally 376ft. long, it was afterwards lengthened to 468ft. over all. With a breadth of beam of 50ft., the main deck is extended by means of "guards," projecting over the water to the full width across the paddle-boxes, 85ft., being thus wider than the main deck of the Great Eastern. Yet the vessel, which is flat bottomed, with bilges nearly or quite square draws only 5½ft. of water, the whole displacement being about 2,000 tons, and the immersed mid-section 275 square ft. All American boats have wooden hulls, and how to stiffen such a vast and shallow craft, flat-bottomed as Noah's Ark? There are no tubular cells, no "double skins," nor is there a hundred weight of boiler plate, excepting in the boilers themselves, in the whole structure. As if to increase the strain, the boilers, weighing, with water, 75 tons each, are placed upon the "guards" outside the hull, and of course several feet above the load line. To make the whole as rigid as a tubular girder, two enormous arched trusses, placed one over each side of the hull, extend over nearly 359ft. of the length of the boat. These great bows, like the arches of a bow-string bridge, are connected to king posts and queen posts, and strapped and fastened, so that the whole is as stiff as a man-of-war. Then there are four or five large king posts, or masts, stepped upon the keel, and carrying the weight of the projecting "guards" by long diagonal tension rods. These masts carry no spars, booms, or rigging of any kind, all of which would be so much top hamper worse than useless, at a speed of 20 miles an hour. These posts, like nearly all the rest of the wood work, are painted a dazzling white and surmounted by gilded balls. The lines of the hull are very sharp, and at 22 statute miles an hour, a speed not unfrequently attained, there is only a thin spurt of water breaking into spray to mark the keen entrance of the cutwater.—*The Engineer.*

THE LATE LORD HASTINGS.—The great county event in Norfolk during the past week has been the death of Lord Hastings. In The *Times* of Thursday particulars of the usual character appeared with reference to the family, &c., of the noble lord, but some details from a local print will probably be interesting. As Sir Jacob Astley, his Lordship was returned for West Norfolk in the first reformed Parliament, in conjunction with Sir William Folkes, of Hillington, near Lynn; and he was re-elected in 1835, in conjunction with the same hon. baronet, although a spirited opposition was offered by Mr. W. Bagge, who polled 1,880 votes, while for Sir Jacob upwards of 2,100 were recorded. On the dissolution which followed the accession of Her Majesty, in 1837, Mr. Bagge again came forward, in conjunction with Mr. W. L. W. Chute, and this time the Conservatives, who had recovered the position in the agricultural districts which they had lost on the passing of the Reform Bill, were returned, the polling concluded as follows:—Bagge, 3,178; Chute, 2,887; Folkes 2,838; Astley, 2713. Sir Jacob Astley, who attributed this result to unparrallad "intimidation, coercion, and bribery," did not make any attempt to re-enter the House of Commons, being in 1841 called to the House of Peers, on the revival of the barony of Hastings, created in the reign of Edward I. The Astley family have for centuries played a leading part in Norfolk politics. Thus, Sir James Ashley was returned for the county in 1672 and 1678; Sir Jacob Ashley 1681, 1689, 1695, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1710, and 1713; Sir Edward Ashley in 1768, 1774, 1780, and 1784; and Sir Jacob Henry Ashley (who died in 1817) in 1797, 1802, 1807, and 1812. Several amusing anecdotes are related of adventures in which the late lord involved himself. On one occasion he was hotly engaged in the pursuit of a "vermint" when the progress of himself and his friends was barred by a gate, guarded by a sturdy farmer. "Open the gate!" was the lordly command. "I shan't," replied the farmer. Open the gate, I tell you!" repeated his lordship. "Shan't" retorted Agricola, as doggedly as ever. "If you don't" exclaimed the noble lord, "I'll lay this whip about you." "So will I my stick," responded his undaunted opponent. Without further parley at it they went, no quarter being given on either side. If one had the pen of a Washington Irving the combat might be narrated, no doubt, in terms as laughter-moving as those in which that lamented author has chronicled the immortal and fearless exploits of Peter Stuyvesant; but in the present case it must suffice to say that, after sundry hard whacks had been given and taken, the opposing parties drew off with a tolerably good opinion of each other's prowess. Next day the peer sent for the farmer, who boldly entered his presence. "Well," said my lord, "I didn't much like what you gave me yesterday." Didn't intend you should" was the reply. More talk followed; but the reader will hardly anticipate the result—viz., the appointment of the man of the land to a post of trust on his lordship's estate—an act which certainly showed considerable magnanimity. On another occasion, about three years since, Lord Hastings committed some men for taking rabbits on a piece of land near Holt, on which it was contended the parties had certain rights. Some of the papers, and more particularly the *Norfolk News*, took the matter up, and an article appearing which his lordship considered personally offensive, he proceeded to the office of the local journal with the wiew of inflicting condign punishment on the editor, who is at present Mayor of Norwich. High words ensued, and at last lord Hastings exclaimed, "Why don't you fight, man? at the same time holding up a redoubtable whip in a threatening manner. "Fight," returned the editor, producing some silver; "why I could get a man easily enough to thrash you for these two half-crowns." An indictment was for this affair preferred against the noble lord at the Norfolk assizes, but the hearing of the case was postponed, and eventually the matter was hushed up in a Pickwickian kind of fashion.

DR. Livingstone's Birkenhead steam launch having proved a failure, he has sent home orders for the construction of another, at an estimated cost of £2,000. This cost Dr. Livingstone proposes to defray out of his own pocket, from the means set aside for his children out of the profits of his travels. "The children must make it up for themselves," was in effect his expression in making the order for appropriation of the money.

THE freight list of the Grand Trunk Railroad, a few days since, contained, among other items of merchandise for Portland, 13,000 bbls of flour, and from Cairo 1,700 bales of cotton. We learn that it is contemplated by the western railroads to establish on the Mississippi River cotton presses, for compressing the cotton, when it is believed a large business, especially during the dangerous navigation of the winter, may be done in the transportation of cotton to New England, via the Grand Trunk and connecting railroads.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Agency.

NOTICE is hereby given that arrangements have been entered into between the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the forwarding of treasure to the Bank of England by the steamships of the two companies, by means of through bills of lading to be granted by the commanders of the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the delivery to William Perry, Esq., Agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, to be sent across the Isthmus, and embarked on board the ships of the R. M. S. P. co. All parties who may wish to forward treasure to Europe can now do so in the manner expressed.

Further particulars, if required, will be made known on application to the undersigned.

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Freight on specie and Bullion from Panama to the Bank of England, (1 2-10) one and two-tenths, per cent.

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ON the 16th of MARCH, 1860, will be sold at Public Auction, the Lot fronting Government street, and known as the Hudson's Bay Company's Garden, if not previously disposed of. Plan of sub-divisions may be seen at LD. LOWENBERG'S Office,
Government street, bet. Yates and Johnson st.
j20-2m

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE, the charges for Wharfage on merchandize landed on Selleck's Wharf, at Esquimalt, will be as follows:—

$1 50, per ton, for all goods shipped to Victoria, with the privilege of landing at Kaindler's Wharf without further charge for wharfage.

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The undersigned will continue, as heretofore, to deliver at Victoria, upon A. Kaindler's Wharf, all sorts of goods landed on Selleck's Wharf, and for which no special order to the contrary has been given, at the rate of $3.00 per ton, lighterage and wharfage included.

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f13-3i

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. A. R. GREEN, persons having business with the undersigned, will please apply to Mr. SULLOCK, at Capt. Stamps' Building, Government-street.

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Victoria, Feb. 10th, 1860. tc

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