The New Westminster Times.

No 10, vol. iii. New Westminster, Saturday, November 24, 1860. Price, 1s.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

(*From the London Times.*)

At intervals of twelve months we are generally favoured with a communication from that benevolent Society which stands in permanent antagonism to Slavery throughout the world. Sometimes we get a formal but rather objectless "report;" sometimes an indictment of the West Indian proprietors, as if they were slaveowners still; and occasionally a tirade against free emigration equivalent to a denunciation of Negro labour under any form. these communications we generally submit to popular judgment, and give them, at any rate, the desired publicity if not the desired support. To-day we find ourselves at the old work again, with an energetic 'appeal' before us and a summary of facts which are certainly of a most notable character. Up to a certain point, indeed, is impossible to do otherwise than concur in the views which 'the Committee of the British and 'Foreign Anti-slavery Society' have here placed before the country. "Since 1851 Great Britain has expended, upon an average, more than one million pounds sterling annually, or, in other words, more than forty million pounds sterling, in attempting to put an end to the Slave Trade.' That is the first point taken. There, in its own words and its own type, is the estimate formed by the anti-slavery society of the burden which our policy has imposed upon the British taxpayer. It is not the estimate of any grudging economist or coldhearted financier anxious to alarm his countrymen by the enormity of the accouut, but a simple piece of reckoning, calculated by the very people with whose special sympathies the money has been spent, and placed at the head of the appeal which they have addressed to the public. The figures are certainly considerable. We had never, for our own part, put them quite so high, but the Committee knows what it is about, no doubt, and perhaps, in one way or another, the outlay may reach really this incredible amount. Imagine our taxation lightened by a reduction of a million. Imagine that sum spent annually upon public works or institutions! Imagine all that might be done for education, science, public health, or public advantage, if such a sum were available for those objects, and it will soon be felt how very substantial is the sacrifice thus made.

We next come to the results, also estimated on the same partial authority. A Commodore on the African Station writes to the Admiralty the slave trade 'is conducted on a scale as formidable as it was ten years back. A Rear-Admiral reports that 'for many years the prospect of putting down the slave trade has seldom been less encouraging.' The British Commissary Judge at Havannah communicates to the Government at home, enormous increase of the slave trade "within the year this day ended' (December thirty-first eighteen hundred and fifty eight). Lord Malmesbury writes to the British Minister at Madrid that the slave trade is undoubtedly carried on in Cuba "to an extent little,"if at all, inferior" to that which prevailed before its abolition was agreed upon; and, finally, Lord John Russel gives as the latest statistics on the subject, by declaring in the House of Commons this very session, that from thirty to forty thousand slaves are imported into Cuba every year from the coast of Africa, in despite of all our endeavors to intercept the supply by our eternal blockade.

Here, then, is an account of our investment as rendered by the Anti-slavery society itself. The reader may safely accept the word of it. It is all as true as gospel. We have said the same thing ourselves fifty times over; in fact, we have said a little more. There are still one or two items to be added to the wrong side of the account. We observe, indeed, that the committee does on this occasion condescend to add to the forty millions sterling sunk in this enterprise the "loss of thousands of lives" as well as of numerous costly vessels of war: and it might have been further stated that the sufferings of the Negroes themselves, as the Anti-slavery society has elsewhere acknowledged, have been actually aggravated by the operation of the system pursued. Disheartening, too, as these results are, they are perfectly natural, and must be expected to continue without change so long as the conditions of the case remain the same. Cuba provides a market for slaves in which the price is so high and the demand so steady as to make the trade infallibly remunerative. We need only extract the statements of the appeal before us to show the reason why the slave Trade flourishes in spite of all we can do to put it down. A negro can be bought on the Coast of Africa for four pounds; he can be sold in Cuba for two hundred. Our cruisers generally capture about thirty-three per cent. of the vessels engaged in the traffic; sixty-six per cent. make a safe run of it. Anybody may compute the profits of such a business. The committee puts them, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven, at one thousand four hundred per cent. of the capital embarked. They are prodigious enough, at any rate, to make it absolutely certain that so long as they can be realized the trade will be carried on. It is equally certain that they will continue to be realized, for anything we can do in the way of blockade. The appeal before us enters with superfluous detail into the manouvers adopted by the slave dealers to escape detection. Such information is perfectly unnecessary. It may be taken for granted that we shall be always outwitted in a contest like this, where we have nothing but force to oppose to self-interest and cunning, and where force cannot be exerted except under embarrasing restrictions. So long as Cuban planters are ready to buy, people will be found ready to sell, and slaves will make their way to Havannah as surely as cotton does to England.

This brings us, then, to the point of the present appeal. What does the Anti-slavery society propose to do? "The time has arrived," says the committee, "when something must be seriously attempted to put an end to this awful state of things." We are much of that opinion, but what form is the attempt to take? That is what we now learn. The committee, we are told, "have suggested to Lord John Russell to demand of Spain the immediate cessation of the slave trade, or to intimate that Great Britain will require the reimbursement, with interest, of the £400,000 compensation money paid to Spain in 1817 for her discontinuance of the traffic, and the cessation of diplomatic intercourse." There is the course chalked out for us, but we must needs say that we cannot look upon it with any great amount of confidence. We doubt if Spain would either assent to our proposition or be much alarmed at the alternative. We do not think we should very easily get the £400,000, and interest, and it would be a poor set-off against our £40,000,000 if we did. The scheme is so far good that it proceeds on the right principle. If the importation of slaves into Cuba could be effectually prohibited by the Spanish Government, or actually prevented by the authorities of the colony, the slave trade would be at an end, and with it our expenditure also; but the method by which this consummation is to be brought about is precisely the question which has never yet been solved.

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F. W. WOOD,
MANAGER.

Victoria, March 17, 1860. tc

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March 21, 1860. 3m

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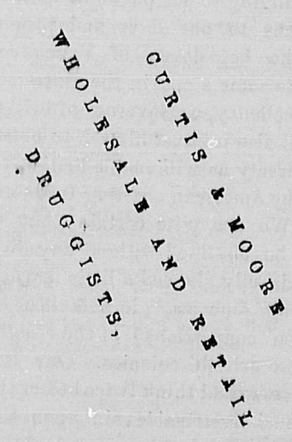

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m28, 3m

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This journal is published every Saturday morning at the office, Columbia-street, New Westminster, in time for the up river and Victoria steamers. Single copy, price 1s., or 25 cents. Terms per quarter, 10s.. or $2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or $4.50, and yearly, £1 10s., or $7.50.

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All Advertisements for insertion in the *New Westminster Times* must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid for each month in advance.

New Westminster Times.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

How unappreciative is humanity of that liberality and charity which begin abroad but which never approach our own fire-sides. In what an inimitable manner has Dickens portrayed that philanthropic lady whose bosom yearned for the heathens of Southern and Western Africa—whose heart bled for those races with the difficult names—and whose whole life was spent in missionary efforts to supply them with blankets. Were she asked for her mite to ameliorate the condition of the poor in her neighborhood, her vision which was continually on the stretch so many thousand miles, could never bring itself to so confined a range. Did her children tumble down stairs, or exhibit indications of hard knocks, ragged clothes and dirty faces, was not her whole mind taken up with the spiritual and social welfare of a people whose claims on her charity were of infinitely more importance than that of her offspring. What a magnanimous creature! exclaims the philanthropist of the outer world—what a stupid, unnatural fool cries those acquainted with her domestic "regime." How typical is all this of "Mother England" and her colonies. Building up other nations not only at the expense of her shipping interest, but to the ruinous detriment of her colonial possessions. We can understand that nation which, unapproachable in its amount of wealth, unequalled in its commercial talent, and placed, through years of energy, in a position far beyond competition, magnanimously throw its trade open to the combined world—like a knight armed cap-a-pie hurling his gauntlet into the ring as a challenge to a number of ragged and half-starved competitors. This is certainly not difficult of comprehension, for we see at once its immediate results in a vastly increased trade and the obtaining of all the credit that can attach itself to the name of being liberal. But to sacrifice an interest which has been the nursery of her navy in the time of war, and the perpetuation of her commercial supremacy in time of peace, and to throw her colonies helpless on the tender mercies of rival countries, is an act, not only of the most unconscionable folly, but of the rankest injustice to every dependancy of the British Empire. In what a prosperous position would we have been to-day had either the navigation laws been repealed or the Americans compelled to reciprocate. We should then have had a line of British steamers and British sailing vessels, and English immigration would have found as great facilities (with greater inducements) in making British Columbia its destination, as it has in the unequalled liners to the Australian colonies. But what are our present prospects, when even a very ordinary English steam vessel, though certainly superior to any of her American competitors on the Pacific, was obliged to haul off through the opposition of two or three miserable tubs that take actually more than twice the number of hours to accomplish the same distance as the Colonial steamers running between Melbourne and Sydney. And so will it continue until British vessels are allowed the privilege of the American coasting trade. Let us once obtain that, and there will be as little American steam opposition on the Pacific as there is at present on the Atlantic, and Commodore Vanderbilt and the California Steam Navigation Company would, in the course of a few years, be obliged to follow the example of the more illustrious Collins, and yield up the trade to the superiority of British steamers. We see the shipping interest of England alive to this momentous question, and we are glad to observe the willingness of Lord John Russell to give every assistance to Mr. Lindsey in his mission through the States to accomplish a reciprocity in maritime affairs, not only in matters connected with coasting, but with regard to decisions in Courts of law on accidents at sea, desertions in foreign ports, &c., &c. It is also a matter of gratification to find the various Chambers of Commerce in the United States recieve Mr. Lindsey's offer in a reasonable spirit. we publish an extract from the Select Committee on the shipping interest which shows the absurdities with which America tries to evade following out the course which was expected of her. It is as follows:—

As regards the government of the United States your Commitee feel deeply disappointed that they have not taken a more liberal course in regard to their Coasting Trade. The expectations entertained that the United States government would yield the point now contended for, provided we ceded our Coasting Trade to American vessels, have resulted in disappointment. So strong is this feeling, that it has been pressed upon the attention of your Committee from various quarters, that as the Americans did not possess any colonies and consequently gave no equivalent in return for the cession of our Colonial Trade to them, and that as the trade from the eastern coast of the United States to California, either by way of Panama or around Cape Horn, has no analogy to that which is deemed a Coasting Trade, we ought to have no hesitation in excluding the ships of the United States from our Carrying Trade, with a view to bring their Shipowners to a juster sense of what is due to our friendly reclamations.

But, though your committee are not prepared to recommend the adoption of this course, they are of opinion that the unremitting attention of her Majesty's government should be directed to this important question, with a view to remove, if possible, the last and only obstruction to a more free and unrestricted commercial and maritime intercourse between the United States and this country.

So completely isolated as we are, this want of navigation privilege will prove our greatest drawback; not only will it continue to cripple our energies in the extension of trade, commerce, and immigration, but it will have the most ruinous effects on boat building in the British Possessions on the Pacific—for who will ever think of building a vessel under a flag that boasts of so few commercial privileges? We are sorry that British Columbia can not make her voice heard through a Legislature on this question, and it is also a source of regret that the Assembly of the sister colony found it more in consonance with its aspirations to devote its time to Stove Pipe Bills, and such like, rather than to affairs of such national importance. we are certainly worse off in this matter than any of the other British colonies. Canada has her reciprocity treaty, and the Australian colonies have numerous direct lines of vessels running to England, but here we are, as we have repeatedly said before, at the mercy of foreign steam companies as disobliging to our public as their ships are dangerous to our lives and property. We hope the Legislature of Vancouver Island will take some steps in the matter, and that His Excellency, as Governor of British Columbia, will also interest himself to obtain for us such a treaty as will enable British vessels to enjoy the American coasting trade on the pacific. We are quite certain that the boon would be obtained without any difficulty if England only showed a little earnestness in depriving America, (in default of her granting such concessions) of the coasting trade with the British colonies. Our Republican neighbors would think twice before they would bring such irretrivable ruin upon themselves—creating a panic from one end of the country to the other, and causing thousands of their mercantile marine to lie and rot in the docks as so many structures of ingenious folly.

THE MINES.

As the winter approaches the miners are gradually deserting the more mountainous portions of the interior and by degrees augmenting the population of less frigid regions. Cayoosh is, perhaps, the most fortunate town in this respect, its population having increased fully 600 during the last few weeks. Three hundred of these are, however, Chinamen. The miners here are doing as well, taking the cheapness of provision into account, as the much-talked-of pioneers of the Carriboo. The average rate of wages is about $7 per day. One company of Cornishmen are making from $15 to $20 per diem. This party came down from the Upper country a year ago last August, with but a few dollars in their possession. Getting sufficient credit, however, they commenced cutting a ditch about the beginning of October, to bring water from a creek between French Bar and Bridge river. The work was completed at the latter end of May, when two of the party, which originally consisted of eight, sold out their interest for $2000 each. The ditch contained about twelve sluice-heads of water, which was rented to the miners at 25 cents an inch per day. The company have paid over $6000, which they had entailed during the progress of the work. Another race is in course of construction from a creek two miles from Texas Bar, and will measure, when completed (which it is expected will take place in April) about fourteen miles. It is intended to bring the water through Texas Bar, Dutch Flat, and the Dry Diggings, the latter place being thirteen miles farther down the river than Texas Bar. The ditch will carry at least 80 sluice-heads, and will be the largest work of the kind yet constructed in the colony. When brought to the diggings mentioned, it will give employment to at least 2000 men. From the wages already obtained on Texas Bar—$5 a day by the rocker—it is estimated that the minimum yield will be $10 per day when the water is once obtained. The Dry Diggings and Dutch Flat will pay almost an equal amount. A ditch is also being constructed on the other side of the river, from a creek at the Fountain, and will be about twelve miles long, running to Horse Beef Bar. Payable diggings of a large extent have been discovered along this portion of the river in benches and flats. Several other ditches are also being made. The prices of provisions on Lillooet Flat range as follows:—Beans, 17 cents per lb; flour, 14 cents; rice, 20; bacon, 38; sugar, 28; coffee, 42; tea 75; candles, 62; and potatoes, 7 cents. Numbers of successful Snow Shoe miners have lately arrived at the Lillooet. A Michael O'Rourke and Neill Campbell, belonging to a party of six came down with $2500 each, the result of six weeks' work, after paying all expenses. Mr. Ballou furnishes us the following:—The Pony Expressman arrived at Fort Hope from Rock Creek and Shimilkomeen, a few days ago, on foot, his horse not being able to come through on account of the snow in many places being six and seven feet deep. A number of wagons travelling from the Dalles got frozen between that place and the boundary line. The majority of the miners at Shimilkomeen and neighboring diggings are doing well, and intend to remain during the winter. In every portion of the country in both British and American territory, the greatest preparations are being made for packing operations in the spring. The mules have all been turned out for the winter on the magnificent pasture land in the valleys of the Bonaparte, Nicholas, and other rivers whose margin wears a perpetual green during the whole year. The canoes have already commenced to run through the Kanyons, and a large amount of boating is anticipated during the winter. A Frenchman named Pete was drowned a few days ago, out of a canoe, at the Three Rifles, a few miles above Yale. It is estimated that at least 4000 miners will remain in the colony during the present winter—thus presenting an exceedingly prosperous condition as compared with last year. The large number of ditches being brought to the various benches and dry diggings along the Fraser will afford remunerative employment to ten miners where only one could obtain wages heretofore.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Improvements.—In a few more weeks New Westminster will present an appearance that the most sanguine inhabitant could not have anticipated even three months ago. The construction of the road on Columbia street is done in a manner highly creditable to the contractors, and when Col. Moody, who has commenced with his Royal Engineers to construct the road from the end of the city to the camp, shall have completed so desirable an enterprise, we shall have a good carriage way from the lower extremity of the town to the residence of the Royal Engineers. The principal portions of Douglas, Mary, Agnes and Blackwood-streets will, in the course of a few months, be also graded. When we add to these arrangements a number of other important Municipal works which are at present in projection, we think New Westminster will exhibit an appearance that with all its former drawbacks and bad treatment, no one would have ever dreamed to find for some years to come. Private enterprise, we are happy to say, is keeping pace with the efforts of the council. Upwards of ten buildings have been constructed within the last six weeks, and quite a number are in course of construction at present—foremost amongst which is the bakery of Mr. Hick. This building, which is almost completed, is three stories high and built in the most substantial manner. It is the largest house that has been erected in New Westminster. Mrs. Lawless has also extended her premises from the water front to Columbia-street, and a neat-looking saloon with a very friendly lamp give an appearance of cheerfulness to this part of the town that it had sadly wanted before. A very large building has been erected on the water front by Mr. Harris, which has already been rented by several business occupants—a store by Mr. Herkimer—a restaurant by Mrs. Lawless, and another store will quickly be occupied. A two story building will shortly be built by Mr. Clarkson next to the one occupied by Mr. Tilley and Mr. Herkimer. Mr. Holbrook intends erecting, in the course of a few months, a large brick warehouse. A number of private residences will also shortly be erected—the most important of which are Capt. Cooper's and Mr. Bushby's. Upwards of twenty substantial cabins have been recently put up by the miners who intend remaining in New Westminster during the winter, and the workmen employed on the streets. We have also a large number of Chinese encamped on Victoria Gardens who will no doubt add to the business of the place so far as a consumption of rice is concerned. Altogether we have obtained at least 300 additional residents during the last two months; and we believe that next winter will see ten permanent residents in New Westminster where one exists at the present time, if we may take such an increased confidence in the resources of the colony (as is everywhere apparent) as a truthful indication.

Saw-mill.—We understand that there is a second saw-mill about being erected at Cayoosh by Mr. James. The number of buildings at present going on in that town make such a step a matter of necessity to supply the demand.

The New Church.—The Episcopal church will, we are informed, be opened on Friday the 30th inst, when His Lordship the Bishop will be present. It has been an event long-looked for by every member of the Episcopal persuasion in and around New Westminster. The church is certainly the finest architectural building of the kind in either colony and its interior in no way belies its outward appearance.

Assault.—A charge of assault was brought before C. Brew, Esq., yesterday morning, by Mr. Ritchie, of Cayoosh, against the captain of the Henrietta, Mr. Inswell, or more commonly knowu as Delaware, for striking the complainant, while on his passage in that steamer from Douglas to New Westminster, on the head with a pitcher. The defendant was fined $25 and costs.

Municipal act.—The following amendments have been adopted by the Municipal council, and will be forwarded to His Exellency for approval by the next steamer:—

Qualification of Members.—"Being seized or possessed in his own right, in fee simple, of a Town Lot, irrespective of value; or an interest of the marketable value of £50, in a town lot in the city of New Westminster," in lieu of the qualification at present in the "Municipal council Act."

Qualification of Voters.— 1—"All persons who have already paid taxes, or who may be liable to pay taxes on the ensuing Assessment, subject to none of the hereinafter mentioned disqualifications, shall be qualified to vote, providing they are residents of the city of New Westminster one month previous to July 25th."

2—"The council shall on or before the 15th July furnish the Returning Officer with a List of Qualified Voters—said list to be publicly posted; and a revision to be held by the Returning Officer on the 25th of July—decision of said officer to be final and conclusive."

Duties of President.—"The President of the Municipal council to be appointed an *ex officio* Magistrate to co-operate with the other Magistrate or Magistrates in the adjudication of all matters relating to Municipal affairs."

Fire Prevention.—That the following words be placed under the schedule of appropriation:—

"E.—The preservation of said city from fire."

The Fort Hope.—This steamer, on her trip up the river last Saturday, broke down when some little distance above Langley and returned to the latter place where she repaired the slight damage sustained. Her freight and passengers were taken up by the Henrietta. The Hope proceeded up the river again yesterday.

Assay Office.—The largest amount of gold that has yet been assayed in New Westminster, was received at the office this week.

Customs Revenue.—The Customs receipts for the week ending Nov. 17th are:—Duties, £778 2 4; Tonnage dues, £80 8 4; Harbor dues, £11 10; Head money £3 4; Warehouse fees £8 0; Inland Navigation Licenses £8 4; Total, £881 16 8.

The Yale.—This steamer made her first appearance in New Westminster yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. As soon as she approached the wharves she was saluted with an enthusiastic cheer. She is a beautiful model and glided over the water at a much more rapid pace than the general run of our river boats. She starts to day for Yale where she will no doubt meet with a warm reception. As another instance of the want of a Light-ship we learn that the Yale went considerably out of her way on her trip to New Westminster.

The Water Fronts.—In another column will be found an advertisement for the sale of the wharf privileges. We are glad to observe action taken at last on this matter, and hope that the conditions of sale are such as will compel all parties purchasing the lease to build a uniform levee within a specified time after the sale. Otherwise no one but an owner of a water lot will attempt to bid at the ensuing auction.

Capt. King.—We are glad to see that His Excellency has exercised that virtue which "becomes the Monarch better than his crown" and pardoned Capt King. This act of justice was certainly in consonance with the feelings of 99 out of every hundred of the population.

The Coming Election.—We are glad to learn that it is the intention of the electors of Columbia-street to place Mr Holt in nomination as a candidate at the ensuing Municipal Election. We have no other gentleman better qualified to represent the interests of this portion of the city than Mr. Holt, and we consequently look forward to his return with little or no opposition.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following business was transacted at the New Westminster Municipal Council on the 12th, 13th, and 15th inst. Members present being Mr. M'Clure (President.) Messrs. Armstrong, Holbrook, Cormac, Brown, and Manson. Communications were received from the Colonial Secretary relative to the "Removal of British Columbian prisoners from Victoria to New Westminster," "The construction of a Post-office," "Preparation of an official map of New Westminster," and "On the subject of a buoy being placed on a rock in the canal de Aro." A letter was also received from Mr. Homer announcing his resignation as a member of the council. The Report of the committee on amending and revising the Municipal Act was adopted. A petition was received from a number of agriculturists praying that a public meeting should be convened in order to draw the attention of Government to the necessity of constructing roads through the agricultural districts surrounding New Westminster. The Report of the Harbor committee was ordered to be published. And 150 copies sent to the various commercial bodies throughout the world. Tenders were given out as follows:—Grading Mary-street, Pidwell, $115; grading Douglas-street, McLennan, $275; grading Agnes-street, Hodgkinson, $45; and grading Blackwood-street, Robertson, $95. Tenders for grading several other streets were ordered to be advertised. An appropriation of £50 was made to defray the expences of printing, stationery, &c. A vote of thanks was given to Col. Moody for presenting the council with a design for a Municipal seal, and to Corporal White, R. E. for executing said design, a slight alteration, however, was made in it, and the President requested to confer with Col. Moody on the subject. A resolution was passed empowering the clerk to advertise for the clearing of all private lots that remain uncleared, contrary to the orders of the council and that £1 be given to the clerk for any lot not cleared, to be charged to the owner of such lot for the necessary expences of looking after the same. Provided that the whole clearing and expences do not exceed £7. A by-law was introduced for the purpose of organizing a Fire company. The Finance Report was received; and a number of other useful resolutions were carried, when the council adjourned till the 22nd inst.

Thursday, 22nd inst.

Members present—Mr. M'Clure (President), Messrs. Armstrong, Holbrook, Cormac, and Manson.

The following communication was read:—

Government House,
Quebec, Oct. 2nd 1850.

Sir.—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd of August with its enclosure.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had left Canada before the arrival of your despatch, but His Excellency has forwarded the address to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to be laid before the Prince.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obt. servt.
R. T. Pennefather.
Gov. Sec.

Leonard M'Clure, Esq. &c. &c.

A motion was carried to re-advertize the tenders for Douglas-street, owing to the party who obtained the contract refusing to perform it at the price. A resolution was passed to remove the money received from the taxes to the Treasury until a satisfactory arrangement could be made about the bonds. A committee was appointed to memorialise the Governor on the question of a grant for an additional £1000. After passing a few more resolutions of less importance, the Council adjourned till Monday, November 26.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Courthouse to take into considerati n the best means to be adopted for the construction of roads through the agricultural districts round about New Westminster. The President of the Municipal Council pursuant to petition, called the meeting together, stating that they had met that evening to exercise a legitimate and peaceful method of persuading or otherwise influencing the Government to adopt certain measures, which it was believed by the inhabitants of this portion of British Columbia were essentially necessary to the welfare of the colony. Those measures, in the present instance were the construction of highways through the agricultural districts in the vicinity of New Westminster. Other subjects, he had no doubt, would also be brought before the the notice of those present before the meeting closed—foremost amongst which was the establishment of a Light-ship at the entrance to Fraser River. He then requested the meeting to elect their chairman.

Mr. M'Clure being proposed, declined to act or take any part in the meeting, as he thought Municipal Councillors should, as much as possible, hold themselves in the back ground and allow the general public to carry on the proceedings.

Mr. Holmes, a respectable farmer living on the north line to Burrard Inlet, was then voted to the chair.

After some pithy observations made by Mr. Scott, Mr. Ramage rose and, in a few appropriate remarks, proposed:—

"Resolved—That, as Agriculture is the permanent mainstay of all new countries, it is desirable that every effort should be made on the part of the People and Government of this colony to encourage in the most energetic manner the developing our agricultural resources, not only as a means to increase our population by inducing immigration, but in order to keep the gold produce of our mines, as much as possible, in the colony, and to be less dependant on foreign countries for our necessaries of life."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hodgkinson who came forward, and at some length, stated to the meeting that the colony was undergoing a gradual impoverishing through the want of an agricultural population. that the gold which was so hardly-earned by the miner instead of being retained in the colony, only went to build up neighboring countries—that although so much of the precious metal had been obtained from the mines in British Columbia we had scarcely anything to show for it. He did not wish to depreciate gold mining, but it was to agriculture, and to it alone that anything like a permanent prosperity could be obtained. He had witnessed hundreds of men return from the mines, and leave the country in disgust, because being unsuccessful at the diggings they had no opportunity of settling upon the public lands through, principally, the want of roads to open up the farming districts. He had a pretty good experience of the country surrounding New Westminster, having been constantly over it during the greater portion of last year, and he could safely say that a better farming country did not exist in the world.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ross rose to propose a resolution which he had no doubt would meet with the sanction of the meeting. He could fully bear out what the last gentleman stated with regard to the capabilities of the soil on large tracts of land between this and Burrard Inlet, having had abundant experience in that portion of the colony. He estimated the extent of land in that direction at about 120,000 acres, 70,000 or 80,000 at least, of which, were eminently adapted for farming purposes. Thousands of those acres were so little encumbered with timber that it would be difficult to obtain even a sufficient quantity for the construction of fences. All that was wanted was roads. Without them the most sanguine person could scarcely hope to make farming a profitable occupation, and this large and valuable tract of country was consequently as so much waste and desert land, people being deterred, owing to the want of roads, from settling upon it. He would, however, without any further preface read the resolution:—

"Resolved—That, as there is a large tract of land in the vicinity of New Westminster—especially between the Fraser river and Burrard Inlet—fit for immediate settlement were there two wagon roads constructed—one running from New Westminster to English Bay and the other from the Camp to the head of the Inlet—it is desirable that the Government of the colony should devote a portion of the revenue of the country to the carrying out of this object,—so essential to the existence of a farming community, which in its turn will be as necessary to New Westminster, the capital of the colony."

The motion was seconded at some length by Mr. Armstrong, who brought forward figures to show how much the general revenue was losing by keeping the lands in question so completely locked up. The construction of a road by the north line to Burrard Inlet would cost but little more than £1000, and the one to English Bay about £2000. Taking the sale of land, which would immediately take place, once means of communication were opened and the greatly increased number of settlers in consequence, and he would be bound to say the augmentation in the revenue would cover the expenses ten times over. The speaker concluded by descanting largely upon the benefits which would accrue to New Westminster, and the people of this part of the country generally by the construction of roads as mentioned in the resolution.

The question was put and carried as in the former case *nem. con.*

Mr. Hodgkinson then proposed that a Committe should be appointed to draw up a petition in accordance with the resolutions that had been passed, and after taking it round to the inhabitants for signature, forward the same to His Excellency Governor Douglas.

Mr. Kennedy would wish to make a few remarks. He thought the parties who drew up the resolutions acted in a most illiberal manner in not making provision for the construction of roads in other localities which he contended needed them most. There were settlers in the direction of Pitt river, and others across the Fraser, but no mention of a road was made to open up either of those portions of the country. The want of liberality appeared more glaring, when the bulk of the settlers in this part of the country was, without doubt, resident in the localities alluded to. The whole country almost between this and Burrard Inlet was pre-empted by speculators in Victoria and New Westminster, and he did not see how the matter was to be mended by constructing a road through that district—more especially to English Bay.

Mr. Homer wished to make the following amendment which, after some confusion and misunderstanding about whether the meeting had power to entertain any other than the road question, was carried by a majority.

"Resolved—That, a committee of seven be appointed to draw up a petition to His Excellency Governor Douglas, asking him to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to open the trails mentioned in the resolutions passed this evening: also, the establishing a Light-ship on the Fraser river Sand Heads; also, the repeal of all duties bearing upon all material required for ship-building; also, the repeal of the Tonnage dues on all merchandize leaving New Westminster for the interior of the colony; also, the Mule tax lately imposed upon the new trails in the interior.'

Mr. Scott brought forward the following resolution, and spoke at considerable length on the dangers attending the present unsatisfactory method of making out the North Sand Head, contending that the evidence of the most competent surveyors and pilots went to prove the absolute necessity of a Light-ship.

"Resolved—That, we, the residents of New Westminster beg leave to submit to His Excellency the necessity of placing a Light-ship on the Sand Heads at the mouth of the Fraser, the want of which is so much felt by our merchant fleet on account of the outside buoys being washed away. From the report of Captain Richards, R. N., Captain Cooper, Harbor Master, and Mr. Titcomb, Pilot, we are of opinion that the safety of our mercantile fleet depends on a Light-ship being immediately placed on the Sand Heads; and, believing that the Government has a surplus of some £15,000 derived from the revenues of the colony, we humbly request that an appropriation be made, necessary for the purpose of purchasing a suitable vessel for a Light-ship to be placed on the Sand Heads at the mouth of Fraser river."

Mr. Holbrook seconded the resolution, and also animadverted severely on the present system of laying down buoys at the entrance of the Fraser, when it was found from practical experience that they would only be swept away again. He also stated that a large premium was demanded by insurance offices for vessels going to Fraser river on account of the stories that had been told of the "bar," and he considered it to be the duty of Government to see that these foundationless fears were at once dispelled, by paying a proper attention to marking out the channel and establishing a Light-ship at the entrance.

The resolution was carried without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Kennedy regretted exceedingly that the subject of schools was left completely out of the discussions of the evening. He had understood that Mr. Clarkson would have brought the matter forward, and he was considerably disappointed. Quite a number of children were now in New Westminster, and it was, he thought, one of the foremost duties of Government to take some steps to facilitate their education. By-and-by the English language will be comparatively forgotten, and the Chinook would reign in its stead. He thought, therefore, that such a prospect as that should certainly be a sufficient incentive to stir the people up to something like action on the matter. After a few humorous and pertinent remarks the speaker sat down amid much laughter.

Mr. Clarkson coincided with Mr. Kennedy's views but he did not remember promising to bring the subject before the meeting. Several interesting, and important subjects were then touched upon by the speaker who doubted very much that the petition would be favorably received by the present Government, and looked forward to the necessity of transmitting it or something similar to the Home Government. He would wish to bring before the meeting rather a strange coincidence—whether it booded good or ill—that exactly two years from that night Governor Douglas proclaimed British Columbia as a colony.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Hodgkinson, and other agriculturalists, the meeting, which was one of the most quiet and respectable character, separated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Under this head we shall allow our reader full liberty to express their sentiments on all questions pertaining to the public good or interest, whether we coincide with those opinions or not. We will, consequently, not be responsible for anything contained in our "correspondence." We would, at the same time, however, remark that all communications must have BONA FIDE *signatures, and written on one side of the paper only. Brevity also should be adhered to.*

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times.

SIR.—May I take the liberty to enquire of your correspondent a "British subject," who seems to be inclined to advise the Government how they are to dispose of the surplus revenue of the colony, and ask, by what right or show of justice he has in daring to suggest that the revenue that has been collected off the bread that enters the mouth of every man above New Westminster, should all be spent for the benefit of New Westminster, which pays no Tonnage dues, and consumes so small a portion of dutiable goods? Is not nine-tenths of the revenue paid by people in the Upper country? And pray what benefit are they deriving from any expenditure that they are now being asked to pay enormous extra taxation for? Are not the people of the Upper country asked half a cent per pound as toll over bad and insufficient roads, while the people of New Westminster pay comparatively nothing for the benefit of the colony at large; and by what right or justice does the Government of British Columbia now saddle the people here with the Tolls Tax when the have already payed so largely into the Treasury of the colony that there is a very considerable surplus revenue on hand.

I am Sir, your Obt. Servt.
LILLOET.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times.

SIR.—A few years since, when transportation to Van Diemen's Land ceased, the name of that Island was changed, in consequence of its convict associations, from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. As we now send our convicts to the adjacent Island, I would propose that it be called Van Diemen's Land, and retain the name until it ceases to be be a receptacle of our felons, when it might again be allowed to have the name it now bears—Vancouver Island.

A. R. G.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

We take the following items from the *Alta California*.

In the battle of Volturna, Neapolitans numbering 30,000, attacked Garibaldi with half that number, under cover of a thick mist, and succeeded in driving him back. Garibaldi rallied his men, and with a revolver in hand, and after a desperate fight of eight hours, completely routed the Neapolitans. He pursued them under the walls of Capua, cutting off a brigade of Germans and driving them to the mountains. The Royalists made a sortie from Capua to rescue the Germans, but were repulsed.

The King of Naples and brother were present at the battle.

The Neapolitans lost five thousand prisoners, three hundred killed and wounded.

Garibaldi's loss is between twelve hundred and four thousand. [?]

The line of Volturna is strongly protected, and the Neapolitans prepared to defend their positions.

Some Sardinian troops assisted Garibaldi in the battle.

The Piedmontese troops have entered the Neapolitan Territory. The three great powers protested against the entrance.

Garibaldi had asked the King of Sardinia to go to Naples and lend him one hundred and forty thousand troops.

Unauthentic rumors announced the surrender of Capua.

THANKS. To S. T. Tilley, for Canadian and California papers; and to Ballou's and Jeffray's expresses

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Peter Manette, Leonee Soulee, and Lewis Marshall, in the El Dorado Saloon, has been dissolved. All debts will be collected by Peter Manette, and all accounts will be settled by him.

Dated 19th Nov. 1860. no24-3t

THE ELDORADO SALOON.

COLUMBIA-STREET NEW WESTMINSTER.

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

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of the Eldorado Saloon, New Westminster, advertised to take place on the 28th inst., is postponed until further notice.

New Westminster, Nov. 22nd 1860.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern that at a special meeting of the Municipal Coun, held on the 10th September last, it was resolved, That all parties removing earth from their town lots the streets, shall apply to the council to know where id earth should be deposited; otherwise the earth deposited in the streets will be removed by the council at e expense of the party removing the dirt or the party whose instigation such dirt is removed."

By order of the Municipal council,
VALENTINE HALL,
New Westminster, Nov. 22, 1860. Town Clerk.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until Monday next, e 26th November, for the grading of Douglas-street.

Specifications can be seen at the store of W. J. Armrong, Esq.

Tenders to be endorsed, 'Tender for Douglas-street,' nd addressed to the undersigned.

(By Order.)
VALENTINE HALL.
Town Clerk.

New Westminster, Nov. 23, 1860.

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILMAN,

90 Battery-street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

SOLE AGENT for Tilton & McFarland's celebrated Fire-proof and Burglar Safes. This safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these safes have been subjected to the most severe tests of its *fire-proof qualities. The safes are secured by our* combination Lock. This lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; It requires the key and combination to open the safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useles to the possessor without his knowledge *of the combination*, or dental key, which the owner carries in his head.

To those in want of a reliable safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the the market.

☞ A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

F. TILMAN.
90 Battery st., San Francisco.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!.

Now opening at

HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S

a splendid assortment of

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

comprising

A Larger Number of Volumes, and upon a greater variety of subjects, than has ever yet appeared in this market.

Those interested are respectfully invited to call and feast their eyes to their hearts content—Gratis—at

STATIONERS' HALL.

STATIONERY!

staple and fancy

A large addition to our stock.

Among them some very handsome

INLAID WRITING DESKS.

A beautiful assortment of

GOLD PENS AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY,

With all the recent improvements in styie and patterns. Mathematical Instruments, Water colors, Portfolios, Checker-Boards, Chess, Dominoes, etc., etc.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Stationers' Hall.

AUCTION SALE OF WHARF PRIVILEGES.

THE CHIEF Commissioner of Lands & Works hereby gives notice that the right of constructing and maintaining Quays or Piers in front of the Water Lots in front of the city of New Westminster, and of demanding certain Tolls and Rates for the use thereof for the space of seven years, will be disposed of to the bidder of the highest Annual Rent, at Public Auction, in the Court-House, New Westminster, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 1st December next.

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

Further Particular may be obtained at the office of Lands and Works, Royal Engineer's camp, New Westminster.

By order
Royal Engineer camp, } H. W. LUARD,
New Westminster 23rd Nov. } Captain R. E.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Officer Commanding the Troops gives notice, that Tenders will be received up till 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 8th December next, from persons willing to

LEASE THE REGIMENTAL CANTEEN,

at the Royal Engineer Camp, New Westminster.

The lease to be for two year renewable at the option of the commanding officer, but the lease may be cancelled by either party giving three (3) months notice to quit.

The annual rent of the canteen premises to be forty (£48) eight pounds sterling per annum paid quarterly in advance.

Persons tendering for the canteen will send in price lists in sterling money, and samples of the liquors and other articles to be retailed by them, such as:—

Wines,
Spirits,
Malt Liquors,
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Groceries and Provisions of all sorts, such as:—
Tea,
Coffee
Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, and moist.
Hams, Bacon, Cheese,
Butter, Pickles, &c., &c., &c.

All of which are to be of the very best quality.

A hydrometer to be furnished at the expense of the contractor for the purpose of testing the strength of spirits supplied by him.

The regular duties upon all articles imported by the contractor will have to be paid for by him.

Further particulars may be obtained at the camp.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(By order.)
H. W. LUARD,
Capt. R. E.

R. E. Camp, New Westminster, Nov. 22, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday next, the 27th Nov. 1860, for the

HOSPITAL AND BARRACK WASHING

required for the service of the Royal Engineers from date of signing contract until the 31st march 1861, inclusive.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Officer Commanding at the camp, New Westminster.

By order.
W. H. LUARD.
Capt. R. E.

R. E. Camp, New Westminster, Nov. 22, 1860.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS.

INSURANCE ON TREASURE.

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

Terms—Cheap.

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

no10-1m W. T. BALLOU.

ELAM & HOWES,

4, CLAY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Wood and Willow-ware, Fancy House-keeping Goods, Twines Cordage, Shoe and Saddlery Thread, Nails, Seines Corks, Floats, Fish-hooks and Lines, and Fishing Tackle of every variety.

Agents for Barbour's Irish Flax Shoe Thread, Gilling Thread, &c.

Agents for the American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.

Agents for the Dolphin Manufacturing Company's Sail Twine, Cordage, &c.

The whole comprising the largest stock and best assortment of the above line of goods on the Pacific Coast, to which they are constantly receiving large additions by arrivals from Atlantic cities. The particular attention of the trade is solicited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices to defy competition. j20-4

CALEDONIA BRIDGE END IRON WORKS, VICTORIA.

DOUGALL & SON, Iron and Brass Founders, practical Engineers, Draughtsmen, &c. Machinery of every description made to order.

Agent in British Columbia, Mr. W. Winnard, Langley, March 21, 1860. 3m

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,
VICTORIA, V. I.

H. N. DICKSON & Co., - - - London.
DICKSON, DEWOLF, & Co., - - San Francisco.
m21-3m

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Cayoosh under the style of NEUFELDER, PEARSON, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FELIX NEUFELDER.
JOHN B. PEARSON.
GEORGE RUSSELL.

Cayoosh, B. C., Oct. 18th, 1860.

The business will be carried on by F. NEUFELDER, who is authorised to collect all debts due the late firm and pay all claims.

J. B. PEARSON.
no17-3in GEO. RUSSELL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NEW WESTMINSTER MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

I HEREBY *give notice that* Mr. Joshua R. Homer, a member of the New Westminster Municipal Council for Ward No. 2, having resigned,

An Election will be held at the County Court House, New Westminster, to choose a councillor in his stead, agreeably to Section 20, of the New Westminster Council Act, 1860.

Nomination will take place at noon on Monday the 17th, proximo, and Polling will commence at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the following day.

C. BREW,
Chief Inspector of Police.
New Westminster, Nov. 17, 1860. td

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Lands and Works hereby gives notice that Tenders are requested for the supply of 30,000 (thirty thousand) best red cedar shingles, within three weeks of the acceptance of the contract, and to be delivered at such place or places in the camp above high water mark as may be pointed out.

The shingles to be of the best description, closely packed in ¼ bundles of 20 courses, 16 inches in length, not less than 4 inches in breadth, properly dressed, edges shot off even thickness, and to guage three *shingles to the inch.*

Payment of 90 per cent. to be made for every 10,000 shingles delivered, and the balance at the completion of the contract.

Tenders will be received up till 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 21st November, 1860, to be endorsed in the left handlower corner 'Tenders for Shingles,' and to be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at his office in the camp.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Royal Engineer Camp, } H. R. LUARD,
New Westminster, Nov. 16. } Captain, R. E.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the 'Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860.
Ex parte William Anderson, Petitioner.

TO G. W. Lee, Thomas J. Stoyell, and L. B. White, Take notice that the Petitioner will at the next Assizes at Fort Hope move the Court for a declaration of title in his favor to lot 3, block 10, in the town of Fort Hope. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said application it may be granted *ex parte.*

ANDREW C. ELLIOTT,
Counsel for Petitioner.
Nov. 3d, 1860. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of ROBERT T. COOPER, deceased, will please present them for payment; persons indebted will call and settle their claims.

no10-4in WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the 'Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860'
Ex part James Edney, Petitioner.

TO H. T. Smith, J. Herron, Charles Baker, and Wilson Waddingham—Take notice that the Petitioner will at the next Assizes at Fort Hope move the Court for a declaration of title, in his favor, to 20 feet by 120 being the southernmost ½ portion of lot 4, block 1, in the town of Fort Hope. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said application it may be granted *ex parte.*

ANDREW C. ELLIOTT,
Counsel for Petitioner.
Yale, Nov. 3d, 1860. 3t

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the 'Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860.'
Ex parte Peter O'Rielly, Petitioner.

TO O. Copp, William McGhie, Robert T. Smith, Joshua Anderson, John T. Smith, Patrick Everett, and Samuel R. McDole—Take notice that the Petitioner will at the next Assizes at Fort Hope move the Court for a declaration of title, in his favor, to lot 8, block 4, in the town of Fort Hope. That at the same time he will move for a declaration of title, in his favor, to the southernmost half of lot 4, block 3, in the said town; and for a declaration of title in his favor to lot 2, block 10, in the said town. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said applications they may be granted *ex parte.*

ANDREW C. ELLIOTT,
Counsel for Petitioner.
Yale, Nov. 3d, 1860. 3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In re the Town Lots Leases Relief Act, 1860.
Ex parte John Fredirck Mitchell, Petitioner.

TO George W. Rood, Joseph Coyne, William T. Hurtt, J. L. Harris, Donald McBride, and William McGhie—Take notice that the Petitioner will at the next Assizes at Fort Hope move the Court for a declaration of title, in his favor, to lot 1, block 12, in the town of Fort Hope. That at the same time the Petitioner will move for a declaration of title, in his favor, to lot 5, block 12, in the said town. And for a declaration of title, in his favor, to lot 8, block 12, in the said town. And take notice that in the absence of any person appearing to oppose the said applications, they may be granted *ex parte.*

ANDREW C. ELLIOTT,
Counsel for Petitioner.
Yale, Nov. 3d, 1860.

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

BONDED STORAGE always ready for 500 tons of goods, and every accommodation for landing merchandise on his wharf; wharfage 25 cents per ton.

For Sale ex recent arrivals—

100 sacks Bran,
100 bales California Oat Hay,
50 sacks Wheat,
1000 sacks Barley,
10 sacks Barber's Sugar-cured Hams,
20 firkins Butter,
10 casks S. I. Molasses,
20 cases Preserved Chicken,
20 cases Roast Mutton,
10 cases San Francisco Pilot Bread,
5 cases Java Ground Coffee, &c., &c.,

and a general assortment of goods suitable for this market. se29-1m

COLONIAL HOTEL,

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

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

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

JAMES PATRICK & CO.

ARE REGULARLY IN THE RECEIPT OF

BUTTER, CLEAR BACON SIDES, HAMS, AND PORK
CANDLES,—Hydraulic, Pressed and Adamantine.
LARD—"J. H. & Co.'s" 10-lb cans, in 120-lb. cases.
NAIL—Old Colony and Parker Mills, assorted sizes
N. O. SUGAR, half barrels.
DRIED APPLES, half barrels.

ALSO,

Have for sale, in store and to arrive, the following well known brands of

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Three-fourths of them are direct from the manufacturers, consequently can be offered at comparatively low prices:

Half-Pounds.

T. & S. Hardgrove's Peach,
Turpin & Yarbrough's Apricot;
J. H. Greaner's Pride of the Union
A. L. Royster's Fruit;
W. Greaner's Sun;
T. & S. Hardgrove' Golden Gate;
A. L. Royster's Invincible;
A. L. Royster's Mary's Own;
Harvey Birch;
Knickerbocker;
Pomona and Queen of Hearts.

Bright Pounds.

Peerless—T. & S. Hardgrove;
Gold Leaf—John H. Greaner;
Gallego—Clopton;
J. M. Langhorn & Co.'s Extra;
Brewer's Gold Leaf;
Murrell & Burke's Sun-Cured;
Rockaday—Golden Seal;
Giralda, Wine Sap, etc.

Bright Half-Pounds

Gold Leaf—J. H. Greaner;
Pippin—John W. Young;
Wine Sap—George W Gillian

Fancy Tobaccos

Invincible Twist;
Planter's Pride Twist, in foil;
Wine Sap Twist;
Atlantic Cable Twist, in foil;
Perfect Love, small plugs;
Game Cock Twist, in foil.

Smoking Tobacco.

Hardgrove's Peerless, Killikinick and Riddick's Gold Leaf.

Fine Cut.

John Anderson & Co.'s Solace.

Snuff.

Lorillard's Coarse Rappee and Macaboy.

For sale by single case or package.

FINE HAVANA SEGARS.

By each Steamer we are in receipt of the Choicest Brands of Havana Segars, selected by our house in Havana (PATRICK Y CA.) especially for this market.

The above goods are offered to the trade by the single case or package, by JAMES PATRICK & CO.,
m10-1y San Francisco.

MAYER, REINHART, & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, AND CIGARS

Liverpool Wharf

NEW WESTMINSTER,

BEG TO INFORM Traders and Miners, and the public generally, that they now have on hand a large

STOCK OF

ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

suitable for

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

They will hereafter receive all their goods direct from San Francisco,
and be enabled to sell at VICTORIA PRICES.

RECEIVED EX N. S. PERKINS and WAVELET from San Francisco direct,

200 bbls Golden Age Flour;
100 do Golden Gate do
55 do Eureka do
50 do Eclipse do
25 do Self-rising do
200 sacks Barley;
350 sacks Beans;
200 *mats China*, No. 1, Rice;
200 mats China, No. 1, Sugar.

Also for sale, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Candles, Soap Cheese, Coffee, Teas, N. O. and S. I. Sugars, Powdered and Crushed Sugars, Boston Syrups, Assorted Syrups,
Hunt's and Collins'
Axes,
Wrought and
Cut Nails, Powder, shot, and
Percussion Caps, Pitch and Tar, all sizes of Rope, and Boats' Oars.

A LARGE

ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING

Hats,
Caps, Boots,
Shoes, Tobacco,
Cigars, Stationery,
Perfumery, Duck, Drilling
Dry, Fancy, and Millinery Goods.

—also—

A large variety of Ribbons, Bonnet, and Dress Trimmings, Musical Instruments, Table and Pocket Cutlery Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
CARPETS, DRUGGETS MATTING, &c., &c.
m21-1m

MAYER, REINHART, & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

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

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

m21-1m

TRUETT, JONES, & ARRINGTON,

60, FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

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

Dealers who may favor us with orders, may rest assured that we will endeavor to give satisfaction in the article, and dispatch in forwarding. n19-tc

HENNESSY'S BRANDY,

IN ONE DOZEN CASES.

HENDERSON & BURNABY,
WHARF-STREET, VICTORIA.
se29-tc

LEVI & BOAS

Columbia Street.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in all sorts of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. Have always on hand a large assortment of Provisions and Groceries direct from San Francisco, will sell them at the lowest market prices.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

m28, 3m

SEED WHEAT.

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

Farmers are invited to inspect samples.

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

J. HERKIMER,

GROCER AND GENERAL DEALER,

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER,

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected stock of Family Groceries and Provisions. se22-tc

LANGLEY BROTHERS,

IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
Yates-street, Victoria,

HAVE received, direct from London, a choice selection of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, and PERFUMERY.

ATKINSON'S INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE.
Cockle's nti-Bilious Pills,
Keating's Cough Lozenges,
Murray's Fluid Magnesia,
Curling's Sparkling Citrate of Magnesia,
Superior Seidletz Powders,
Essential Oil of Ripstone Pippin,
Essential Oil of Pine Apple,
Essential Oil of Strawberry,
Essential Oil of Raspberry,
Essential Oil of Jargonel Pears,
Essential Oil of Nectar,
Rowland's Macassar Oil,
Rowland's Odonto,
Rowland's Kalydor,
Gosnell's Cologne,
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste,
Gosnell's Soaps,
Gosnell's Hair Brushes. se22-tc

H. WATERS, TINSMITH, &c.,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

INFORMS the Traders and Miners of Fraser River that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of camping utensils, in Tin, Iron, and Copper, fit for Miners and Family use.

Also, Gutters and Leaders.

Job Work promptly attended to a43m

MACDONALD & CO.,

OFFICE ON YATES STREET, VICTORIA, pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Issue Sight cheques on Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco, at "par." m10-3m

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

CAPITAL,.....$5,000,000

VICTORIA BRANCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRAFTS on New York, at 3 days, 3 per cent. prem'm.
" " Messrs. B. Davidson & May, San Francisco at sight—par.

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

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

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 ops, assorted sizes;
Card Table, harp and square pillars
Common Tables, 2½, 3, and 3½ long;
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 mahogany carved fronts shelves, fret work;
Bureaus, one-half marble top, scroll and painted pine, 4 and 6 drawers;
What-nots, walnut and mahogany, 5 and 6 shelves;
Mirrors, in gilt and mahogany frames, assorted sizes, for parlors, chambers, and saloons;
Children's Cribs and Cradles, also High and Low Chairs, assorted sizes;
Chairs, Mahogany, Hair-cloth, spring seats, cane and wood seat, office, oak, dining, Grecian cane, heavy bar-room, and common wood seat;
Rockers, spring seats, mahogany and cane seats and backs, sewing and arm;
Sinks, Washstands, 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 materials, and guarantee our work.

PIERCE & SEYMOUR.
Broad-street, between Yates and View streets.
Victoria, V. I., April 11, 1860. 3m

WEBSTER & CO.,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather, and Findings, of every description.

Also—Ladies' Shoes of all kinds. mh17-3m

G. VIGNOLO,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Havana Cigars, and Cigaritos, Johnson-street, opposite Wharf-street, Victoria. m17-3m

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

Her hands are cold; her face is white;
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light;—
Fold the white vesture, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And grey old trees of hugest limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round
To make the scorching sunlight dim
That drinks the greenness from the ground,
And drop the dead leaves on her mound.

When o'er their boughs the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, ripening in the autumn sun,
The acorns and the chesnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

For her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel-voice of spring
That thrills beneath the April sky,
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When, turning round their dial track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black,
The crickets, sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootlet of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize
In leaves and blossoms to the skies,
So may the soul that warmed it rise!

If any, born of kindly blood,
Should ask, What maiden lies below?
Say *only this*: *A tender bud*,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.—Public attention is again directed to this interesting portion of British North America, by the publication of Captain Palliser's report of the exploration made by him, at the request of the Colonial Office, of the country between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains, and between the northern branch of the Sascatchawan River and the frontier of the United States. The Captain had to answer the question, whether the Red River settlement possesses qualifications which would adapt it for an English colony. Captain Palliser reports that winter last from November to April; and that severe night frosts are frequent even in June. Wheat would consequently be a precarious crop; but barley, oats, potatoes, and most kinds of vegetables could be grown in abundance, and the summer, though short, being warm and forcing, fruits of all kinds ripen with great rapidity. But cattle feeding would be the staple agricultural enterprise, the grasses of a highly nutritious quality, being everywhere met with; crops of hemp, flax, and hops can also be raised as in other countries in the same latitude. Capt. Pallisser reports strongly in favor of comprehending all the Sascatchawan district, as well as the Swan river district, in the new colony. Red river district would naturally be first occupied, and as population increases, the settlers would gradually proceed westward along the banks of the Sascatchawan. The Captain is decidedly of opinion that the Hudson's Bay Comp. cannot provide a government that would meet the exigencies of a growing colony. He also recommends that emigrants should proceed *via the United States*, the route by Lake Superior being too tedious. The whole territory from Red river to the eastern base of the Rocky mountains is favorable to railway extension. Capt. Palliser has found two passes through these mountains both practicable for horses. Of course he does not regard the question of a road through the territory to the Pacific ocean as one of immediate interest, and he adds that the difficulty of direct communication by Canada will render the work of constructing a road across the continent as much one of American as of British enterprise. Indeed, Captain Blakiston, as magnetic observer to the expedition, points out very distinctly that the geographical position favors the possibility of the colonists being drawn into allegiance with the States rather than Canada; and to prevent this he urges a communication being at once made with Canada, *via* the *northern end of the Lake of the Woods*. The first new settlement will, he thinks be in Manitoba by the Winnipeg lakes. From the northern shores of this lake, along a large portion of the Sascatchawan, Captain Blakiston thinks, the country, from its elevation above the surface of the lake, will not be a popular place of settlement; but the whole region above the forks of the river, keeping to the south, is fertile and pleasant; and the general course of progress will be direct west from Manitoba to the upper banks of the Sascatchawan. Pasture is abundant, the rivers abound with fish, and the whole country teems with animated nature fit for the use of man.—*Manchester Guardian.*

STEEL-PLATED SHIPS OF WAR.—The *Times* says the Emperor Napoleon appears to have definitively adopted an entirely new principle in the formation of a fleet. A line of battle ships are to be superseded, and their place will be taken by heavy frigates, so protected by steel or iron armor as to be practically invulnerable. The construction of steamships proved half ruinous to us, but iron would be worse. The expense of a man-of-war in Nelson's time was about £1000 per gun; it is now about £2000, and at the rate of outlay actually sanctioned on our four iron-cased frigates it would be £4000. We have but just superseded our sailing navy. If we are now to supersede our wooden navy, and at twice the recent charge, what will be the aspect of our estimates for some years to come? But, if the necessity exists, it must be encountered, be the cost what it may.

A ROYAL PROGRESS IN SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid speaks of the great preparations making for the journey of Queen Isabella—a journey which it was lately reported had been altogether abandoned, but which has certainly been curtailed in its extent. The suite of Her Catholic Majesty reminds one of the pomp of past centuries rather than of the unostentatious progresses of modern sovereigns. In addition to the numerous royal carriages, the letter says that 15 diligences have been contracted for to convey the court and the ministers, and that more than 1000 horses and mules will be required for the ordinary service:—'This luxury contrasts with the simplicity of Queen Victoria and the Emperor and Empress of the French, whose suite is but of 30 persons, while that of the Queen of Spain will comprise more than 150, without reckoning servants, footmen, &c. This immense train is traditional. Spain is still the classic land of etiquette.'

CAPTAIN CLAY'S BREECH-LOADING CANON.—The results of the trial yesterday of captain Clay's rifled breech-loading ordnance indicate a revolution in our gunnery practice, notwithstanding the great and important improvements which have been recently introduced. For the convenience of the experiment the gun was removed to the south volunteer battery, where, after being placed in position, ten rounds were fired in *forty-nine* seconds! This far exceeds anything yet obtained, and astonished all present except the inventor, who is sanguine of obtaining thirty rounds in a minute. At the period of the working, the speed of loading the gun was at the rate of 20 rounds in a minute. The man who worked the gun never before fired a breech-loaded, and that may account for the non-accomplishment of the number of rounds anticipated by captain Clay. Mr. Mallet the inventor of the monster morter, was present, and speaking of the invention, said it "was the prettiest thing he had yet seen." Up to the present time the greatest number of rounds obtained from any piece of ordnance was from Whitworth's three-pounder at Southport, when three rounds were fired in a minute.—*Manchester Guardian.*

MONARCHY AND REPUBLICANISM.—We extract the following truthful delineation of monarchy and republicanism from the London *Dispatch*:—The founders of the American Republic early perceived the dependence of liberty upon intelligence. They saw that when a people claim to be 'a law unto themselves," they could only discharge so onerous a trust by education and reflection. They felt that self-government implied the necessity of administrative capacity in every citizen, and that in proportion to the extent of the power assumed by every subject, was his obligation to wield it with prudence and wisdom. They knew that ignorance and folly could only save themselves by discovering and adopting a master, and that freedom to the unworthy and incapable can only end in realising the beggar on horseback. This kingdom of *ours* is, with all its faults, the freest in the world. We can say, hear, print, and and publish whatever we like. We even boast that there is no tyranny of public opinion; that not *only* society in the aggregate can do what seemeth good in its own eyes, but that there is virtue enough in it to suffer the unlicensed expression of the thoughts of any individual; forbearance and toleration enough in the whole body of citizenship to be put up with and give unrestricted charter to the opinions of the private and single dissentient, even when he resisted and defied the most cherished prejudices of the million. That, indeed, is the nice and delicate, although infinitely important, distinction between our limited Monarchy and that Republican dispensation with which it has been so often compared. In the United States the rights of the private subject are completely merged in the interests of the *community*. He has no rights as a private citizen. All the priviliges he possesses are concessions by the whole, of his millionth share of the common stock of power. Lynch overrules law wherever law differs from Lynch. It is not enough that a jury finds a man innocent; he must be acquitted by public opinion, or certainly he will be sentenced. It is not even enough that the citizen holds property by the most certain legal title. If the tenure be inconvenient to the majority, as in the case of seigneuries of New York and Massachusetts, the State Marshal will be shot down in defending him in possession, and it will be impossible to induce a jury to pronounce a verdict against his assassins. The most eternal truths, the best principles of virtue, must qualify themselves to the taste of the many headed monster. You must say nothing against slavery, else you will be tabooed in the east, and tarred and feathered in the south. You must say nothing against the United States or against Republicanism, if you would escape general proscription. The individual is *nothing*—*society is all in all*. Mankind are there reduced to an uniform rank and file that merges the full private in his regiment—that tolerates no idiosyncracy—that has no charity for what is congenial. Every man is drilled out of the awkward squad of peculiar manner, into the discipline of the entire mass of society. He is a cypher that has value and denomination only when placed beside the units of society at large.

A ROYAL HOAX.—On Tuesday forenoon a gentleman drove to the door of the comfortable inn or hotel, known as the Grant's Arms, in the centre of the *open square* which constitutes the village of Grantown, the capital of Strathspey. He obtained audience of the landlady, Mrs. Glass, and said he wished to engage the whole house that *night for a newly married couple* and their suite. The worthy hostess demurred, as she might thus exclude some of her best customers; but the applicant was very civil as well as urgent, and gave assurance that the party were "highly respectable." There was no difference as to terms, and Mrs. Glass was told that she would be glad afterwards to know that she had stretched a point to accommodate the party. In these circumstances an arrangement was come to, and the occupants of the house at the time were politely requested to board out for the night. The principals arrived in the evening—apparently quiet people, satisfied with everything and everybody about them. In a newly married couple such equanimity might have been expected, but this part of the affair was evidently a hoax, and had only the effect of raising conjectures as to who the party might be, but on this point all the attendants were *dumb*. Next *morning* at ten o'clock the carriages were at the door, and the strangers took their seats. All being ready to start, Mrs. Glass was called for, and Lord Churchill *complimented her on the cleanliness* and order of her establishment. The strangers, he said, had been very comfortable, and the lady said she had never slept more soundly in her life. I may now tell you, said his lordship, as the principal carriage drove away, that you have been entertaining Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort. They do not wish this to be known, however, until about ten minutes after they had left. The royal party then drove towards Castle Grant, the residence of the Earl of Seafield, who, however, is at present at Balmacaan, in Glen Urquhart. They could not have done more than drive round the park, as the carriages passed back through Grantown and took the road to Tomintoul, *before the people recovered* from their surprise at hearing by whom they had been visited. The universal regret here, says our respected correspondent at Grantown, who sends us this piece of news, is that the secret was so well kept. Had we got the slightest inkling of the honor done us, Her Majesty had not left Grantown without hearing Strathspey voices bidding God bless her. The 4th and 5th Sept. are henceforth red days in our calendar.—*Inverness Courier.*

ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS FOR GARIBALDI.—Liverpool has responded nobly to the call made upon it for assistance to Garibaldi. We understand that more gentlemen have offered to join the excursion to Naples than captain Hampton can at present accept. Amongst the *number who have enrolled their names are several* naval and military officers. The real Garibaldi uniform which is to be worn by the Volunteers, is a neat, comfortable, and soldier-like costume, consisting of red jacket with green facings, and cap to correspondend. The trousers are of grey linen, and the texture of the suit is light.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED at STATIONERS' HALL, a large addition to our stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

carefully selected from a well-filled market, containing many New and Popular Books among them.

STATIONERY,

both *low priced and superfine, of every* description, in lots, to wholesale or retail.

A Beautiful Assortment of

GOLD PENS, AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY.

Also,—Many articles of Staple and Fancy Stationery, and Standard and Miscellaneous Books heretofore not to be had in this market.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
jul3-1m Yates-street, Victoria.

HENDERSON & BURNABY

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, ex Armistice, from London:

Superior Pale Sherry, in bulk;
Port Wine, choice, in casks;
Hennessy's Brandy } in cases;
McKenzie's Small Still Whiskey }
Vine Growers' Brandy, in bulk;
Tanqueray's Ginger Brandy, in cases;
&c., &c., &c.,

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms
June 13th, 1860. tc

W. J. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,
Opposite Liverpool Wharf,
Columbia-street, New Westminster

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockeryware, Paints, Oils, Farming Implements, Mining Tools, Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes,
&c., &c., &c.
Agent JEFFRAY & CO.'S Fraser River Express.

100 tons HAY for Sale.
m28, 3m

Government Notices and Proclamations.

NOTICE.

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

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

By command of his Excellency.
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A SALE OF TOWN LOTS at Lytton will be held at that place on the 1st day of December next.

The upset price of each lot is Twenty Pounds (£20) and the conditions of sale are as follows:—Ten per cent. deposit on the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder in three monthly instalments, on or before the 1st day of March, 1861, by which date if the whole be not paid the lots will positively be forfeited, together with all sums paid thereon.

Application for further particulars is to be made to the Assistant Gold Commissioner at Lytton.

R. C. MOODY,
Colonel R. E. and
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Office,
New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 24, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. DRISCOL GOSSETT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE.

Assays are made with the utmost despatch.

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

W. DRISCOL GOSSET.
New Westminster, Aug. 1, 1860.

LANGLEY BROTHERS,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
Yates-street, Victoria,

HAVE received, direct from London, a choice selection of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, and PERFUMERY.
ATKINSON'S INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE.

Cockle's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Keating's Cough Lozenges,
Murray's Fluid Magnesia,
Curling's Sparkling Citrate of Magnesia,
Superior Seidletz Powders,
Essential Oil of Ripstone Pippin,
Essential Oil of Pine Apple,
Essential Oil of Strawberry,
Essential Oil of Raspberry,
Essential Oil of Jargonel Pears,
Essential Oil of Nectar,
Rowland's Macassar Oil,
Rowland's Odonto,
Rowland's Kalydor,
Gosnell's Colognes,
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste,
Gosnell's Soaps,
Gosnell's Hair Brushes. se22-tc

H. WATERS, TINSMITH, &c.,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

INFORMS the Traders and Miners of Fraser River that he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of camping utensils, in Tin, Iron, and Copper, fit for Miners and Family use.

Also, Gutters and Leaders.

Job Work promptly attended to a43m

MACDONALD & CO.,

OFFICE ON YATES STREET, VICTORIA, pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Issue Sight cheques on Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco, at "par.' m10-3m

HENNESY'S BRANDY,
IN ONE DOZEN CASES.
HENDERSON & BURNABY,
WHARF-STREET, VICTORIA.
se29-tc

DICKSON, CAMPBELL, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,
VICTORIA, V. I.

H. N. DICKSON & Co., - - - London.
DICKSON, DEWOLF, & Co., - - San Francisco
m21-3m

PHILLIP HICK,
Government Bakery,
Has the best quality of Breads, Pies and Cakes.

KEEPS on hand a good assortment of Flour for country Trade also Pilot Bread, Soda, Sugar, and Butter Crackers.

A good assortment of family Groceries, and everything necessary for Bakers' use in the upper country, such as Fruit, Lard, &c., &c.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
AND FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

A plentiful supply of pure blood is as essential to animal life as light, heat, and genial showers are to the vegetable kingdom. When the proper circulation of the vital fluid is impeded, sickness is the inevitable consequence, the secretions become unhealthy, the liver becomes clogged with impure bile, which, forced into the system, vitiates and inflames the blood, engendering scrofula and cutaneous and biliary disorders. The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation of this invaluable medicine: its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long-standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The following recommendation is from one of the oldest physicians in New London, Conn.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—Your Sarsaparilla has been very extensively used in this city and the neighboring towns, and so far as my knowledge extends, uniformly with success. In a great variety of diseases of long standing, and of a very distressing and dangerous character, which have resisted a long list of remedial agents, it has been used—in many of them with complete success, and in all with decided benefit. It is regarded by the medical profession as a medicine of great efficacy in a numerous class of diseases, such as inveterate constitutional complaints, when the system has been long diseased; in cases of long use or abuse of mercury; in rheumatism of long standing; in obstinate diseases of the skin; in enfeebled conditions of the system; in chronic abscesses, attended with profuse discharges; diseases of the bones; obstinate ulcers; chronic pulmonary affections; enlarged glands, and various other maladies connected with a depraved state of the system. Its use is usually followed with improvement of appetite and digestion, increase of strength and flesh, better rest at night, the production of a more healthy state of mind, and complete restoration to health.

Truly yours, WM. STERNE, M. D.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

IT NEVER FAILS!

CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE

FOR THE CURE OF

CERTAIN DISEASES, WITH WHICH UNFORTUNATELY MANY ARE AFFLICTED.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for such complaints, this is the most certain, and leaves no injurious effects.

It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. One bottle is generally sufficient to cure an ordinary case, which not unfrequently disappears after six or eight doses.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and *neutralizes* the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1855.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 5d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bone one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors can certify. Yours, respectfully,

CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.

The delicate structure of the eyelid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eyelid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eyelids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15th, 1856.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eyelids, and have tried a number of remedies without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week, before my eyelids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.

Yours, &c. G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADWAY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CHOICE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES

W. H. OLIVER,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, & SPIRITS
Johnson street, opposite Wharf street,

Is in constant receipt, by every arrival, of new and fresh goods belonging to the trade, in bulk and cases.

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

SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA WINE,

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

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

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

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

DR. ROSENBAUM'S STOMACH BITTERS!

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Loss of Appetite or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid action of the Stomach or Bowels.

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

Are you dyspeptic?—take these Stomach Bitters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AN ASTONSHIING REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

It Expels Disease!

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

Bad Legs.

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

Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.

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

Piles.

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

Eruptions on the Skin.

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

King's Evil, Fever Sores.

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

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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