

# THE NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES

AND VANCOUVER ISLAND GUARDIAN.

No. 4.]

[QUARTERLY (IN ADVANCE), 10s.]

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1859.

[YEARLY (IN ADVANCE), £1 6s.]

[PRICE 1s.]

The following articles which appeared in our supplement to last week's "TIMES," we reprint for the benefit of those of our subscribers who had not the opportunity of perusing them:

Nothing could more forcibly remind us of Shakespeare's satire upon the unstable, wavering, and childish propensities of the Roman citizens in the play of Julius Caesar, than the proceedings at last night's political meeting. The extenuating circumstance which might be urged in favor of the Roman assemblage, could certainly not be applied to those who voted against the motion for re-considering the resolutions which were presented to the meeting of Saturday. No eloquence of a Mark Antony, nor anticipation of a pecuniary reward could have so greatly overpowered their reason. Nothing but a culpable negligence, or ignorance of the grave nature of the subject under discussion, could have caused them to oppose a measure which was calculated to extend the franchise and political privileges of the people commensurate with the welfare and progress of this colony. Never, we believe, in any country, has it been known before, —and least of all in any British colony,—for an assemblage of people to say to their representatives "we have got all the rights and privileges we require, and we ask no more." If we have arrived at this grand point, then the era of Sir Thomas More's Utopia is inaugurated, and we are the happiest people under the sun. If this be merely temporising with our demands, then what assembly can ever put sufficient faith in our judgment and honesty as to grant any further privileges at a future day. A great deal was spoken last night of experience of free institutions in other British colonies, and the mournful result attending their action, and the paltry little colonies of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island were pointed out as illustrations of this fact. What immense experience twenty-five years in such places must teach a man. What wisdom sat enthroned on the brows of those colonial Solons who were so eager to become autobiographers of their colonial life. If we really want to take examples and lessons from other British colonies, let us in the name of common sense go to the proper quarter. Let us go to that colony which has outstripped the world in its freedom of political institutions, and whose rapid strides in social and commercial greatness, are almost on the borders of incredulity—whose influence now is beginning to be felt throughout the length and breadth of Europe, and the perfect working of whose political system is already becoming the all-powerful weapon of reform in the hands of the great political economists of England. Let us, we repeat, go to that quarter for example—the Australian colony of Victoria. Where, even not excepting California, as the legislator or statesman had greater evils to grapple with—greater obstacles to overcome. A population which, but a few years back, was with little exception the offscourings of the British Isles; and afterwards, when gold discoveries attracted the world's attention, augmented by a heterogeneous and unstable people—where, in any country could have been found such discordant elements—such raw and crude material wherewith to mould a great and prosperous nation, but out of all this mass of chaos, in the short space of a few years, has sprung a country, unmatched in the working of its political machinery—unrivalled in the administration and execution of its laws, and unequalled in its commercial credit and standing. To what other source can we attribute this great result, than to the exertion and freedom of her legislative enactments, to £20 or £12 rental qualifications make representation here a farce, but Manhood Suffrage exists in its wisest and yet least restrictive form—two months' residence, with the test of intelligence and integrity, being all the requisites for British subject to vote. This, with vote by ballot, form the basis of her political freedom, and at the same time the great safeguard against the encroachments of centralising power. What would have been the position of Australia at the present time, had the people sat down with their hands in their pockets, crying, "we are surfeited with freedom and political rights, we desire nothing more." She would have sunk into that contemptible position which she would have merited, unsympathised by every one. There was neither lethargy nor apathy among her people, no half-way or, childlike measures attempted to be carried out, but a will and determination that never rested or relaxed, until the accomplishment of every article in her magnificent political fabric. And who can point out in her social and commercial existence, those dreadful evils—those frightful bugbears which are held up to terrify the reformer who strives to extend the Franchise to the utmost. The matter is indisputably the reverse. What prospects, or what inducements can be held out to immigrants, when we tell them our Franchise is less extensive than that of England, and that we do not deserve any further rights or privileges. There is only one hope—hope to get out of the disgrace into which last night has plunged the country, in the minds of every man of reason or honesty, and that is, that the majority of those who voted against the resolution, did so through ignorance of the question or of the greatness of its nature. A future and more perfect expression of public opinion may, in a manner, confirm this supposition, and redeem in some degree the character of that portion of the inhabitants. If it be otherwise, why, then, we must only look to a plentiful supply of an enlightened and liberal minded immigration, to infuse intelligence and progressive wisdom into our atheistic and careless population. The confused and discordant nature of the meeting may be urged as an apology for the fatal blunder—for fatal it is as the inhabitants will shortly find out to their cost—that was committed. But we hold that if even one-third of the meeting held the sentiments which are involved in the motion passed last night, we have too much of the discontented-fogey-element in our midst, to ever lay the foundation of a free and mighty nation, and must only hope, as we have already said, for the immediate adoption of a more liberal minded and progressive population.

## HINTS ON THE COMING ELECTION.

It sometimes happens in England that men, destitute of judgment or capacity for action, find their way into Parliament, alike ignorant of the nature and importance of the high trust confided to them, and incapable of discharging any of its duties. In such cases evil consequences are neutralised or wholly overcome by the learning, experience, and wisdom which are always found to exist in the numerous body of representatives, which forms the British House of Commons. And in a new colony like ours, having and to have a scanty representation, it is impossible to overestimate the mischievous results which must flow from ignorance and inexperience even of but one member of the House of Assembly—in which the fewer there is the greater need of wise and learned men that seeks a seat in that assembly should be ani-

mated with the desire to propose or adopt well matured plans of improvement, without reference to the party originating them. He must, therefore, be of no party. The party man is a factious man, and the factious man is unfit to legislate for a free people.

Every member of the House is a legislator. He is a guardian of the British Constitution here; the only constitution in the universe of which the very end and scope are political and civil liberty.

It will be his duty here to apply the laws already in existence at home and give them force and effect, as the occasion and need of them shall arise, and to amend, repeal, or make local laws for the upholding of the constitution, and the security and advancement of this Colony. Therefore he should be intimately acquainted with that constitution which he is to guard and uphold.

Further, he must have a right conception of the general character of European policy, because there exists throughout it a resemblance in religion, social order, and manners, cementing the whole by reciprocal relations and interests, in all of which England, and therefore, this colony stand connected.

Moreover, he ought to be acquainted with that branch of political science which weighs the political relations of men, a science that in all ages eminently attracted the attention of all wise legislators, in order to apply the experience of the past unto the present. And he should also know the other branch of the same science which constitutes the mutual relations of nations, into one system of moral order, with a view to advance this colony in that "righteousness which alone exalteth a nation."

In this way only can he possess the knowledge necessary for lawgiver, because the science of legislation, the most difficult of all sciences, has like other sciences, all its sound theories based in practical examples, rather than in abstract reasonings.

Such, generally, are some of the points of qualification to entitle the man ambitious of senatorial honor to the confidence of the people of this colony, more especially in the present juncture.

If a Lawyer, ignorant, and therefore conceited, ruin his client, bad though it be, the ruin is but partial and restricted.

If a Quack, conceal his true appellation under the name of Doctor, and undermine the health which he professes to support. This evil is also partial and restricted.

If a man, ignorant of physical laws and the great leading principles of practical mechanics, should himself an architect, and construct a house which falls and buries in its ruins a whole family, the calamity, though great, is but partial and restricted.

But he that sets up for a legislator, unlearned and inexperienced, destitute not only of political philosophy, but of the art of policy itself is a worse empiric than all three, because they ruin a few individuals only, while he destroys a people.

SIGARD.

## PROTECTION FOR OUR COLONIES.

As the parent is bound by all laws, divine and human, to protect its offspring, so is the mother country, in the hour of peril, under a clear and solemn obligation, to take measures for the safety of its colonial possessions. If we wish a distant people to look up to us as a powerful guardian, to cast their lot with us, and combine, by their enterprise and industry, to strengthen and enrich us in troublous times, when there is no sacrifice to be made, we must be prepared to succor and sustain them when the hour of need arrives. It will not do to reap the harvest, and yet complain of the money which has been expended in spring time in committing the seed to the fertile soil. If we cannot protect those who have every right to expect protection from us, we cannot blame them should they seek aid in other quarters.

Mr. Adderley, a very able public man, and who has made colonial affairs his study, seems to speak otherwise, and advocates strongly the justice and necessity of compelling our colonists to look after their own safety, whenever England happens to be engaged in a foreign war. Mr. Adderley discovers by the returns which were lately moved for by the indefatigable and gallant member for Aberdeen, Col. Sykes, that a sum of £3,500,000 has been annually expended upon the military defences of the colonies; while the latter only contributed, as their share of the expenditure, the disproportionate sum of £337,000 per annum.

Looking deeper into the subject, it does, we must grant, look somewhat like a grievance that the taxation upon the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, for army, navy, and ordnance, should amount to £1 per head; while Canada, for example, with a population of two millions, pays for its own defences about £40,000; which would leave fifty Canadians less to pay than one Englishman. Australia has been obliged to provide for its own defences, and it is Mr. Adderley's opinion that Canada and every other British colony should be forced to follow the example. He directs attention to the millions which were squandered in waging war with the Kaffirs in South Africa, and reminds the country that the accounts of the disbursements have never yet been audited in England. He contended that we are not able to spare troops for the defence of the colonies, and that if a European war broke out we should be obliged to seek the aid of German and Swiss mercenaries to fight our battles, as we were forced to do during the last Russian war. He does not think it would be fair that the colonists ought to bear equally with England their share of the naval and military expenditure, because they are not represented in the British Parliament; but he considers it reasonable that they should supply troops for their own defence. He, therefore, suggests that the Governor of New South Wales, as that colony enjoys representative institutions, should be directed to invite the gentleman of that colony to form an artillery corps, and also to acquaint them that if they do not provide accommodation for the troops stationed there, that they will be removed. He would act in a similar way to Canada, which he states—and we think the disclosure is rather ill-timed and indiscreet—is now greater in population, wealth, and intelligence than the United States, when they established their independence!

Lord A. Churchill, who, as a descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough, is very appropriately found discussing a military subject, concurred in the view taken by Mr. Adderley, and took occasion to mention that the Australian colonists have observed, with the utmost alarm, the presence of a large French fleet in the Pacific Ocean. The French, Lord A. Churchill asserts, have ten vessels upon the coast, and are about to send out five more, while we have only five, which does not cause us to cut an imposing figure as a great maritime power. These are not times when legislators can, undisturbed, ride their economical hobbies and propound their theories, as Mr. Adderley must have discovered to his cost, when he aroused the national spirit of Mr. Haliburton. The speech of the indignant Canadian contained many home thrusts not unworthy of the author of "Sam Slick." He complained of the threat that England would withdraw her troops from British America, and inquired, if she could not afford an army, what did she want with the colonies? "If she withdrew her protection," said Mr. Haliburton, "let her give Canada independence." This free-spoken colonist thinks that England has not governed Canada, but misgoverned it, and he points, as a proof of

the mismanagement of its affairs, to the fact, that a youth of fifteen, a few years ago, had been appointed colonel of a militia regiment.

We have a good deal of this sort of promotion at home, but we do not believe it will be prudent to introduce the system extensively into our colonies.—[Sunday Times.]

## OFF THE PEHIO.

The following interesting description of the recent disastrous operations in the north of China, was kindly sent to us by Captain Henry, R. M. L. I., some time since, but owing to want of space, its publication was unavoidably postponed until the present time. We have no doubt its perusal will give much information which otherwise could not have been made public.

28th June, 1859.

I feel scarcely equal to the painful task of attempting to describe occurrences which I am altogether incompetent to depict, in sufficiently striking and vivid colors, and yet, on the vivid as well as correct representation of which, I feel, depends the honor of all the brave men with whom I am serving,—nay more, of England's stainless flag itself.

As I did not keep a journal of the previous day's proceedings, I shall confine myself to those of the ill-starred 25th.

At daylight, on the morning of that day, the gunboats weighed, and proceeded to make a last attempt to remove the barriers that the Chinese had placed across the entrance of the river, and were evidently determined not to remove of their own accord.

There, however, being composed of strong iron bars and chains, and successfully resisted all the efforts made for their removal, up to 12 o'clock, when the order was given that the men should have their dinners, after which, it was generally understood, we should open fire on the forts. Strange to say, during the six or eight hours, during which these preliminary measures were being effected, neither was a single gun fired from the forts, nor was there a symptom evident that their occupants were prepared to defend them. Every embrasure was screened with matting, and not a head was visible over the ramparts, and this, although the gunboats were all only from 500 to 700 yards distant, and were all at sixes and sevens from some getting aground, while others had to haul them off, and the space in which they had to move being too confined to allow of their manœuvring.

Dinner having been finished about half-past one o'clock, the signal was run up to prepare for action, and the "Opposum," Lieutenant Commander Balfour, with Captain Willes, R. N., and the "Plover," with our brave old Admiral, pushed in, close up to the first barrier. No sooner did they arrive there, than suddenly, and as if by magic, the mats that screened the guns in all the curtain batteries were tripped up, and the whole of the guns opened fire. Our vessels being all well prepared, however, the fire was immediately returned, and the action became general.

It was at once evident though, that we had no ordinary Chinese artillery to contend against. Their fire, both in weight and precision, was such as few men, and I feel certain no Chinese campaigners ever before experienced. In a very few minutes the "Opposum" several of her crew killed or wounded. In the "Plover" the admiral was severely hit; her gallant commander, Rason, and Captain McKenna of the 1st Royals, (doing duty on the admiral's staff,) were killed, and almost every man of the crew disabled. While the "Haughty," Lieutenant-commander Broad; "Lee," Lieutenant-commander Jones; "Kestrel," Lieutenant-commander Bevan; and "Cormorant," Commander Wodehouse; were so severely crippled that they were in a sinking state. The "Lee" indeed would have gone down at once, but for Lieutenant Broad in the "Haughty," dashing in to her rescue, and towing her out under a heavy fire. Nevertheless, the bombardment was kept up with unabated vigor, and in about two hours the enemy's fire began sensibly to slacken, and although they had got our range so exactly that almost every shot told, while ours, though admirably directed, did comparatively little damage to their walls; shortly after four o'clock it became almost silenced.

At about five o'clock, the anxiously expected signal was accordingly made for the troops to land and assault, which was briskly answered by them, every boat containing them striving to be the first to reach the shore. Not a soul in the squadron at that moment, I believe, doubted our obtaining a speedy victory. Just as the first boat touched the shore, however, bang went again a gun from the forts, immediately followed by a perfect hurricane of shot, shell, Gingall balls, and rockets, from all the southern batteries, which mowed down our men by tens as soon as they landed. Nevertheless they all leaped out of the boats with undiminished ardor, (many into water so deep that they had to swim on shore,) and dashed forward through the mud, while the ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could.

The enemy's fire, however, continued to be so deadly and the mud proved so deep, in most places reaching up to the men's knees, at least,—often up to their waists,—that out of the 1,000 men who landed, barely 100 reached the first of the three deep and wide ditches, which after some 500 yards of wading through the mud, presented themselves before the gallant few who reached so far; and out of that small number scarcely 20 had been able to keep their rifles or ammunition dry. Nevertheless they boldly faced those new difficulties, and some 50 of them with a crowd of officers, amongst whom were conspicuous the commanding officer of the French contingent, commanders Morel and Heath, R. N., Major Parke and Lieutenant Hawkey, of the Marines, Major Fisher, and Lieutenant Maitland, of the Engineers, succeeded in getting as far as the furthest bank of the third ditch, from which they would certainly have made a good attempt to scale the walls had ladders been forthcoming, but out of the number that were landed, all but one had either been broken by shot or had stuck in the mud. With the remaining one, however, ten devoted men sprang forward, three of whom were immediately shot dead, and five wounded severely.

A vertical fire of arrows, as well as a constant fusade was kept up on the select band, who now crouched in the ditch, waiting but in vain for reinforcements, and that any of them afterwards escaped alive is miraculous. Seeing what insurmountable difficulties presented themselves, the order was at last given to retire; the lion-hearted commander of the troops, Colonel Lemon, of the Royal Marines, who was one of the first in the furthest ditch, Captain Vansittart, of the "Magicienne," and Captain Shadwell, of the "Highflyer," all having been severely wounded. The latter was badly shot through the foot, shortly after landing, but, nevertheless, managed to struggle manfully forward, even to the advanced trench. Poor Captain Vansittart had his leg shot off. Lieutenant Graves, of the "Assistance," Lieutenant Clutterbuck, of the "Coromandel," young Herbert of the "Chesapeake," and Lieutenants Ingols and Woridge, of the Royal Marines, were all killed while gallantly cheering on their men. And at least three-fourths of the officers who landed, were more or less severely hit. In effecting the retreat, even more lives were lost, perhaps, than in advancing, as the Chinese by lighting blue

lights, were enabled to discover the exact position of our men reeling and thoroughly exhausted men, and so to shoot them down like birds. Even on arriving at the water's edge, matters were not improved, as so many of the boats had been smashed to pieces by round shot, that there were not enough remaining to take off the surviving men. Several were drowned in attempting to get off, while many had to remain for more than an hour up to their necks in water, before they could get a place in a boat, and even then their dangers were not passed, as the fire from the forts continued so heavy that several boats full of wounded were struck and swamped, while pulling off to the ships.

The "Coromandel," was made the temporary hospital ship, and the scene on her upper deck was truly horrible. It was nearly one o'clock before the last boat load of wounded was brought off to her, and long ere that hour she was crowded with the mutilated and the dying. Every exertion, however, was made by the officers of the medical staff, to whom, and especially to Dr. Little, of the Marines, great credit is due, and long ere daybreak, every sufferer had had his wounds tended. Every operation, (and their number was sickening,) I was gratified to hear, was performed under the influence of chloroform.

Our proportionate loss has indeed been frightful, 434 killed and wounded. The 1st battalion of Marines alone, which landed barely 400 strong, has lost altogether 172 killed and wounded. The "Chesapeake," 23 killed or missing and 34 wounded. No expectation whatever is entertained of those who are returned missing, being still alive. With such enemies as the Chinese, and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, all such hope is out of the question.

The belief is universal throughout the squadron that Europeans manned the batteries as well as Chinese. Men in grey coats, with close cropped hair, and with Russian features, were distinctly visible in the batteries, and the whole of the fortifications were evidently of European design. Some of those who advanced near to the wall, even so far as to declare that they heard men calling for more powder in Russian; and this morning, it is reported that two dead bodies floated out of the river dressed in Chinese clothes, but having incontestably European faces. The damaged forts have already been repaired, and have never ceased to fire upon the boats that are still engaged under Captain Willes and commanders Commerell, Heath, and Wynnatt, in struggling to rescue the stranded vessels. I should have stated that the "Plover," "Lee," and "Kestrel," all sank in the course of the evening of the 25th, and the "Haughty" and "Cormorant," (despatch vessels,) capsize next morning, thanks to the untiring efforts of our gallant tars, the "Haughty" and "Kestrel," have under a heavy fire from the forts, been floated again, and are in comparative safety, while all the valuable contents of the "Cormorant," "Lee," and "Plover," have been either destroyed or saved.

All who have witnessed the operations are loud in their praises of the gunboat officers, who have all done their duty like heroes. It has undoubtedly been a most unfortunate affair; but whatever befall, no one can deny that the men did all that mortal men could do. The point selected for landing, certainly appears to have been ill-chosen; so ill as we could not get past even the first barrier, it seems that after all, it was as good as any that was accessible, and as to the expediency of the attack being made, all I would only ask what would they have said in England,—what would the world have said, had we declined the attack, when as far as we knew, we had only rascally Chinese to contend with.

Time, I am confident, will prove that Europeans were our principal opponents; and that to have succeeded in our attempt, we should have had at least 5 times if not ten times the force we had.

The great majority of the men hit, are either dangerously or severely wounded, but I am happy to say they are almost all doing well.

The French, out of their small landing party of 60 men, had 15 men killed or wounded. The Americans assisted considerably by means of a small steamer with which they towed up several of our boats into action from the large ships, and also after the action, by taking out to their respective ships, a number of our men, to whom they showed every kindness. They are loud in their praises of the daring, our men showed and sent large presents of fresh meat and vegetables for the benefit of our wounded.

## VESSELS ENGAGED.

Coromandel, 2 guns; Cormorant, 4 guns; Nimrod, 6 guns; Plover, 2; Opposum, 2; Haughty, 2; Lee, 2; Kestrel, 2; Janus, 2; Banter, 2; Starling, 2; Forrester, 2; and 1 small French gunboat.

Total killed and wounded,—British, 464. French, 14. Total, 478.

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The following statement, regarding the wants and character of the miners on the Frazer, drawn up by the Rev. A. D. Pringle, of Fort Hope, is made public by permission of the Governor, who has contributed the handsome sum of fifty dollars, and consented to become Patron to the Fort Hope Reading Room and Library:

FORT HOPE Sept. 22, 1859.

Sir,—In submitting to your Excellency a Prospectus of the "Fort Hope Reading Room and Library," according to your wish, I beg to tender you my best

# THE NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### POR OF VICTORIA.

#### ARRIVED.

Sept. 30—Schr Black Hawk, Adams, Port Townsend.  
Sloop J C Caswell, Taylor, Port Townsend.  
Oct. 1—Sloop Leonede, Allen, Port Townsend.  
Oct. 3—Str Beaver, Lewis, New Westminster.  
Schr Morning Star, McKay, Northwest Coast.  
Schr Cadboro, Bolton, New Westminster.  
Schr Kossuth, Foster, Port Townsend.  
Schr Victoria Packet, Cole, Nanaimo.  
Schr Gratitude, McPhan, Salt Spring Island.  
Schr Mary Ann, Jones Nanaimo.  
Oct. 4—Str Julia, Bushnell, Port Townsend.  
Schr Lone Star, Kimmel, Bellevue.  
Schr Thames, Hewitt, Nanaimo.  
Oct. 5—Str Forwood, Locke, Nanaimo.  
Schr Victoria, O'Neil, Bellevue.  
Sloop J C Caswell, Taylor, Port Townsend.  
Sloop Cut Up and Get, Hoxie, Port Townsend.  
Oct. 6—Schr Speck Jenkins, Port Townsend.  
Schr Marion, Boyle, Sooke.  
Sloop Comet, Menely, Bellevue.  
Oct. 9—Str Eliza Anderson, Wells New Westminster.  
Schr Carolina, Jones, Port Townsend.  
Oct. 7—Schr Carolina, Jones, Port Townsend.  
Oct. 8—Bar Glimpse, Gove, San Francisco.  
Schr Reporter, Elzer, Salt Spring Island.  
Schr H C Page, Oberly, Port Townsend.  
Sloop J C Caswell, Taylor, Port Townsend.

#### CLEARED.

Sept. 30—Sloop J C Caswell, Taylor, Port Townsend.  
Oct. 1—Schr Speck Jenkins, Port Townsend.  
Schr Harriet, Coffin, Port Townsend.  
Schr H C Hage, Okey, Port Townsend.  
Sloop Leonede, Allen, Port Townsend.  
Oct. 3—Str Beaver, Lewis, Port Townsend.  
Schr Black Hawk, Adams, Port Townsend.  
Oct. 4—Str Julia, Bushnell, Port Townsend.  
Schr Kossuth, Foster, Port Townsend.  
Schr Lone Star, Kimmel, Bellevue.  
Schr Morning Star, McKay, Northwest Coast.  
Schr Saucy Lass, Millington Barclay's Sound.  
Schr Victoria, O'Neil, Bellevue.  
Sloop J C Caswell, Taylor, Port Townsend.  
Oct. 5—Schr Victoria Packet, Cole, Nanaimo.  
Oct. 6—Str Forwood, Locke, San Francisco.  
Schr Speck Jenkins, Port Townsend.  
Schr Marion, Boyle, Sooke.  
Oct. 8—Bar Glimpse, Gove, San Francisco.  
Sloop J C Caswell, Taylor, Port Townsend.  
Schr Cadboro, Ayres, New Westminster.

## The New Westminster Times.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

MONEY is the mainspring of the mechanism whence all progress derives its motion—without its aid neither could Emperors wage war, or men become merchant princes—nor, which is to our special purpose in this notice—governors prosecute those works of acknowledged public utility, which are essential to the development of a country's resources. To this law there is no exception, from the Cape to the Caucasus, or from Magellan to the Gulf of Georgia, and it behoves us not to blind ourselves to an undeniable, world-wide axiom.

The question which forms the stumbling-block to the best intentions, be they of the warrior, the statesman, or the philanthropist, and which equally affects the savant and the inventor, the merchant, or the mechanic, is how to raise the means for starting and perfecting the designs, of which careful study may, nevertheless, demonstrate to their minds that realization would produce the desired advantages, and in this dilemma has Governor DOUGLAS, like all men in power, doubtless long found himself. To him, it was evident at the first outset of the excitement and unprecedented immigration to these shores, that law and order must be preserved, and that communication with the seat of labor should be opened with the least possible delay. How successfully he effected the former, we have had ample satisfactory proof, in the small amount of crime which has been committed, and in the total absence of violence amongst the heterogeneous population of these colonies, containing, as might have been supposed, the very elements for defying authority, and disturbing the public peace. Compare the state of crime in the early days of California or Australia, and we find how immeasurably above their condition is the state of morality, in these colonies. In the maintenance of order, we must admit the Governor was well supported by the good sense of the great majority of the people—as evidenced when volunteers came forward in numbers, to oppose themselves to a resistance, which it suited Tyro militant personages to anticipate on the occasion of the "Ned McGowan" affair—an affair, however, morean absurdity than a serious riot, and much magnified at the time, by those on the spot, who should have better advised his Excellency, who needlessly ran the public into an expense of some \$20,000 to fight a shadow. So also, in the matter of communication. Governor DOUGLAS' perception led him to estimate the advantage of the Lillooet trail, and with confidence in his own judgment, he boldly undertook its formation, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty—without engineers without accountants, without even competent superintendents—single-handed he essayed to drive the first trace of civilization through a wild and inhospitable district, almost unknown to any but himself, and in the face of all discouragement. Here, again, was found what we hope may ever continue a bright feature in British Colonies, a hearty cooperation on the part of the people with the Governor, for several hundred men came forward, to bind themselves for mere nominal wages, to put their hands to the axe, their shoulders to the wheel. It is not necessary that we should pursue the history of the Lillooet trail—its conception, it is our desire to record, and if the scheme which failed in execution, merely from the inferior quality of the tools which the Governor possessed, and which he had no option but to use as agents; if what was done (and much was done) cost an excessive sum—still, to Governor DOUGLAS must be accorded the credit and praise he merits, for the idea and the attempt. For the idea, in particular—for has not time proved that the Commissioner of Lands and Works, displayed but one title of Governor DOUGLAS's energy, and followed in his footsteps, and when last Spring, he had 300 splendid working men, have voluntarily thrown the main body of his force upon this partially made trail at which he has but very lately, upon compulsion, set to work. The Lillooet would ere this have been a wagon road to its extremity—confidence would have been engendered early in the year, and thousands of miners would have been retained amongst us, who left disgusted at the cost of transit which made provisions so expensive, that gain by gold digging, by even the more fortunate miner, was absorbed in the purchase of the mere necessities of life. The preservation of order and prosecution of works, needs means, and this we

would impress upon the public; for however anxious a Governor may be to give institutions for the former—and to persevere with the latter—he cannot do so without funds, and to the raising of these funds His Excellency, now that he has taken the Department of Lands and Works under his more immediate control, will, doubtless, upon his return, apply himself, and we are sure the money will be more profitably employed than in the construction of fancy paths over picturesque ravines for the luxury of favored individuals, or in the building of an extravagantly expensive residence for the Chief Commissioner. The military camp at New Westminster has cost more than double what there was any necessity for expending. It is, therefore, fortunate that His Excellency has not at an earlier period undertaken the revision of the financial arrangements of the colony, but now, that we trust a stop has been put to the unnecessary extravagance of the Lands and Works Department, we think the time has come for, and the public will hail with satisfaction, a thorough examination of our condition, and with that sound good sense which characterizes the enterprising population of our mines, and of these colonies, they will cordially assent to those measures by which the necessary revenue may be obtained, demanding but one condition—"that it be appropriated for works of public utility, absolutely needed."

OUR American contemporaries are ever denouncing the grumbling propensities of John Bull, but they do not do him the justice to admit that he generally has good grounds for his ill-humor. No sane man could deny his right to express his dissatisfaction and disgust at the uncourteous and altogether unparalleled presumption of Gen. Harney, in occupying the disputed Island of San Juan, when the Boundary Commission of the two countries were actually engaged in an amicable and fair adjustment of this intricate question, and at the subsequent uncourteous and bombastic proceedings of the American authorities. But granting, for argument's sake, that the grumbling disposition, or technicess, of that "old brute," as the "British Lion" is most flatteringly called, by one of our "respectably" conducted contemporaries, is his peculiar characteristic. Is it not a good feature of our country? Does it not evidence a determination to stop anything like abuse—to resent anything like insult—and to put up with nothing that is wrong that can possibly be made right? Has not this very determination made England what she is, brought her ahead of other nations in respect of civilization, social and all other institutions? This is very thing, this very desire to remedy every evil, this attention which we devote to small things—to " trifles out of joint," which has laid the foundation of that great social and political machine whose perfect working is the wonder of the civilized world.

The San Juan dispute is far, very far, from being settled, and we do not think that any lengthy discussion in a newspaper upon the merits of the respective positions now occupied by the British and American authorities, would be judicious, but we rejoice that the language used by our American contemporary has given us an opportunity of expressing our opinion upon this outrage, and of denouncing it in proper terms. The occupation of San Juan was an act that no honest man can justify. Committed at a time of profound peace between the two nations, coming unexpectedly, like a thief in the night, it fell like a thunderbolt upon our countrymen, us well as American citizens. It was totally uncalled for and unnecessary, as it was directed against no power then on the Island. It could be to carry out no principle, save that of filibustering, but it was an act of insolent presumption, carried out by an unauthorised official. We cannot bring ourselves to think that the educated and enlightened portion of the American people will attempt to endorse Gen. Harney's proceedings, when they are conversant with the whole of the facts, on the contrary, we firmly believe they will毫不犹豫 and immediately repudiate them, as unworthy of a man in his position, and an insult to their understanding, as well as to the great nation to which they owe allegiance.

Since the above was in type, we are informed that the Federal Government has, in some degree, approved of Gen. Harney's proceedings. We must attribute this to the circumstance of its having at present only heard one side of the question, and if Gen. Harney's representations to his Government were as false as the statements he has made, in his correspondence with Governor Douglas, we are not surprised at the result.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.—We learn that the amount realized by sale of tickets for the theatrical performance, on Thursday last, amounts to over £90, and the expenses do not exceed £20—consequently, there will be a handsome balance to be handed over to the Secretary. One or two more endeavors of the same kind, on the part of a Christian public, will place our poorer fellow colonists beyond the reach of want in time of sickness.

In another portion of our columns, will be found an advertisement which we have been requested to insert by D. Babington Ring, Esq., Barrister at Law, and in doing so, we must request, that as the Attorney General is absent in British Columbia, upon duty connected with his official position, the public will withhold their opinion upon the merits of this unfortunate misunderstanding, until such period as the learned gentleman can defend himself from the severe charges made against his character as a gentleman and a man of honor.

We have pleasure in taking the following extracts from some of our American contemporaries, as they differ widely from the opinion expressed by our friend of the Papering:

"THE NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES."—We have received the first number of a journal with the above title, published in Victoria, on Saturday. It is "printed for the proprietors at the Government Gazette Office," but we look in vain for the names of any parties connected with its publication. The general appearance of the paper is good, and calculated to arrest attention. The subscription price is £1s 6s. per annum, in advance.—*Puget Sound Herald.*

A WEEKLY journal, the first in British Columbia, has just appeared, entitled, "THE WESTMINSTER TIMES." It is a pretty large, handsomely printed, and moderately-toned sheet.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

The following letters have been received, but want of space compels us to defer their insertion till next publication:—"A Britisher," "Philanthropist," "No Socratean," "Thomas Estall."

## British Columbia.

The following letter from an intelligent correspondent, will, doubtless, be read with interest:

CAXOOSH, September 21, 1859.

Sir,—My friend and I have just returned from Fort Alexander. We made the journey without attendants, regularly, or, perhaps, more correctly, irregularly roughing it by the way. We left this place on the afternoon of one day, and arrived at Alexander on the 8th day. Time did not permit of my proceeding to the Quesnel River; but from the information, which I received from the miners who had been there, I am disposed to think that, for the very highly colored accounts, which reached us from that quarter, as well as for the reports diametrically the reverse, a reasonable cause may be assigned, viz., in the fact that the gold is there in rich spots, where it has evidently collected, whilst in the intervals, disappointment would await the miner, who might expect a continuity of a "prospect" obtained from one of these golden accumulations, or who failed to hit upon one of them. Many men are of opinion that dry diggings must exist, and cannot long remain undiscovered. And there would appear to be reason for this assumption, as much of the gold taken off the Quesnel River, has not the appearance of having been washed about for any considerable time, thus leading an observer to argue that it could not have traversed any great distance. Moreover, gold is found in the majority of the creeks entering the Quesnel at right angles, evidence that gold must be in the most distant mountains, through which they flow, or where their sources lie.

As regards Alexander there are good claims both above and below the station, numerous \$8 and \$10 ones, and many men told me they fully intend wintering there, if they can but lay in a sufficient stock of provisions to last them until the spring. Provisions are the stumbling-block, for the miner's pocket is seldom so lined with cash that he can afford to purchase a stock for many months in advance, especially at Alexander rates, and prices will continue high so long as communication remains in its present state. Roads! Roads! are the sine qua non, as they have been ever since the Romans taught us how to colonize. What a splendid commissioner of Lands and Works old Caesar would have made. We should have had *eid* something or another, if his hooked nose had snuffed our gold here a year ago, only he would scarcely have driven it so straight, as he was wont to do over Britain's undulating configuration. For four or five months, there being no Julius Caesar amongst us, Alexander will be cast off, and, therefore, numbers of miners who cannot stock up for this period, must descend the Fraser. Many have already done so on this account alone.

Our route up was by the Brigade trail, which is at some distance from the river, and was through a most beautiful country, grass up to our horses' knees. Game abounded in an unlimited quantity, duck, grouse and prairie chickens, the latter yet unscarred by the huntsman, if I might judge by the song froid with which one of them permitted me to blaze four barrels of my revolver at it, ere it condescended to rise. I enclose some specimens from the Quesnel, which you will observe are as large in diameter as a pea, and full half the thickness of a six-penny piece. Cheapen the transit of goods to the country, and you will open the road to enterprise and further discoveries. We are but in the alphabet of our knowledge of these regions. I hear that the Governor is stirring up the Lands and Works department and pressing on the Lillooet trail. Every miner and well-wisher of the colony, will thank him for this, as it is the proper route to these diggings.

We believe many of the mining companies will remain, while others will come down and work on the lower Fraser this winter. The country between Buena Vista river and the Quesnel, was very beautiful and evidently well adapted for raising stock. The soil is very rich and not by any means thickly wooded.

To the Editor N. W. TIMES:

Sir:—I have seen the first copy of your paper, and for your encouragement and the edification of small would-be wits who criticise its title, allow me to inform you of its favorable reception where I have heard it mentioned. I am told that its publication at Victoria is only temporary. If so, we British Columbians will give it our support, for "New Westminster" we intend to stand by. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see the name of our Capital, its property, its status, supported by those who have influence, but who, unfortunately for the reputation of the Colony in the eyes of Americans, and for their own motives in leaving the country, have hitherto shown a greater respect for personal comfort and aggrandisement, than duty to the land which sends them forth as her representatives and rulers. Some steps, however, have been taken in the right direction, as far as legislation present and future extends, and we who have been stigmatized perchance as grumblers and carpers, will not be behind hand in proving our thankfulness for small mercies. Your columns have shown one good result of the Governor's visit to British Columbia, regard for public outcry and public opinion on the land question; a few notes on an equally important subject—the "new Mining Act"—may not be out of place.

The reception which the new Mining Act receives among the miners, and the operation of the Act on the staple commodity of the United Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island will of course materially affect the rise of New Westminster, and the existence of Victoria. Under the impression that fair and careful legislation characterized the Act, and that miners would view it with consequent favor, I have taken pains to obtain an expression of their opinions, and to learn from themselves in what respects they considered it faulty.

Government measures, as we have been made aware by painful and prolonged experience, have not been timely, or distinguished for practical science. In the latter point this measure has to some extent saved its credit. The miners did not expect any general Act to be faultless, and satisfaction is expressed with it as a whole. Whether the sources from which it is compiled could not have been consulted before, and more energy shewn in putting the Act in form and placing it before the class most interested in its speedy issue, are points on which I leave you to form your own judgment, as the miners form theirs, remembering "*Bis dat qui cito dat.*" Next to "cheap and certain justice," every community demands timely and practical, and (when forthcoming) able legislation; and the sooner British Columbia has both, the better pleased Englishmen will be. A series of meetings amongst the miners, to consider the Mining Act, have been held during this week. The points of meeting were so fixed as to include adjacent bars; the first took place on Monday evening, the 25th inst., at Hill's Bar; this bar has enjoyed notoriety in time past for the character of its "diggers" as well as its occupants have improved, its resources do not seem to diminish, is a pleasing one for all connected with the Fraser, and only due to the miners themselves. It has gone through a sort of Red Republican crisis, as you are aware. But many weeds have been removed, though room remains for further moral improvement. The place of rowdies is supplied by better specimens of California and America proper; and if the place of the lawless knows them no more, it is decidedly to the advantage of all who remain. Should an influx of population again take place, we trust that new comers may have every encouragement, beginning with British subjects and passing on to foreigners, but should those who have obtained an enviable notoriety on the Fraser river see these lines, let me advise them to keep clear of the country, for the least possible amount of sympathy awaits them, while the arm of the law and the administration of justice are stronger and purer than when they fled from hence.

Hill's Bar of the past, has led to this digression—let us speak a word of its present aspect. The whole of the bar has been worked over twice. The same number of men who settled there during the Fraser fever, could

not make their piles now, but like a good book, its earthly pages admit of more than one turn, and yield wealth to the deeper investigator. In this view, it has not deteriorated. The number of men are fewer than formerly, but the amount of labor, enterprise and hydraulics inversely greater. The expenses attendant on sluicing, though great, are found repaying, and those who have struck in deeper, have found a satisfactory under-crust of pay-dirt. The miners' meeting there consisted of some 70 men, representing the sentiments of the bar; the result of it was an unanimous motion to send a deputation to the Governor. Having had the honor of forming one of the number, I can lay before you what took place, while I inform you of the pleasure felt by the delegation at the manner in which they were received, and the attention paid to their suggestions. Let us hope that some others, who are desperately afraid of the sound, may take courage. Our chapter of grievances shall be cut down, and they may rely on being treated properly, if they will only "show, and act." The miners made use of the opportunity of seeing the Governor. Satisfaction was expressed generally with the Act, while they represented the size of claims (25x30 ft.) and the time in which claims would be forfeited if not worked, inapplicable to the working of Hill's Bar; these points were modified temporarily until the appointment of the "Miners' Boards," three months after the Act coming into operation, viz.: in January.

The third matter was one of considerable import to all sluice makers and users, as well as house-builders; in fact, to every one in a new colony, to whom cheap lumber is next to cheap bread, in advancing their comfort and progress. His Excellency's attention was directed to the following facts: Complaint was made by the miners of the high price of lumber at Yale; the lumber has been sold for a long time, at the Monopolist Saw Mill of Yale, for \$70 per 1000 feet, a reduction to \$30 per 1000, charged to the Government and miners for some time after it commenced working; the mill at Fort Hope charges \$50, and the delegation were able to show that \$15 was a remunerative price. There was a lease in the case, and a rental of \$50 per month with 20 acres of land behind the mill. Not a cent of the lease had been paid until that morning, when I suppose the presence of the head authority constrained the payment of a moiety. His Excellency was informed that a small consideration of "pay-dirt," in the shape of \$1000 had been transferred to Mr. Hicks, late an official, to ensure the proper working of the mill! This led to a full and impartial investigation by the Governor. He took the opportunity of denying publicly that any monopolist saw mill had been *intended* or *permitted* by the Government; but on the contrary, another lease to erect a mill above Yale had been granted, but not carried out by a Mr. —.

I need not go deeper into this corrupt job. Suffice it that parties most interested were warned to appear before the Magistrate. They read us another lesson of the truth of the Book of Life and political and private wisdom—"Be sure your sin will find you out." Meanwhile, the representative of the mills tell the public very coolly—"It does not pay," though nearly as much gold dust as saw dust has passed through the concern. Truly, such jobs "do not pay" in the end; let every man who comes to British Columbia to benefit himself and the public, enjoy a good profit but a *fair* one, while he drives his business. The public know that large undertakings require capital, and look for large returns in a colony; but save us from such extortions as the little specimen above!

I have dwelt on the particulars of this matter, because the Government (though faulty enough oftentimes,) declares that they do not encourage (as some say they do,) monopolies and corruption. As Englishmen, we must be ever able to assert to the disaffected or the misinformed of our own countrymen, and still more to "immaculate" California, that what is too often the rule south of 49° is the *exception* farther north.

I may take another opportunity of addressing you on miners' meetings, and the working and aspects of various bars; meanwhile let us thank God and take courage. While we hope better measures may keep a few more men in the country during the approaching rains and winter, and proper men may be put in proper places and not hold too many at once, let us pray that better times may bring a few more miners and settlers next spring; unless it is so, we shall have nothing better to live on than hope deferred.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HILL'S BAR, B. C., Oct. 4th, 1859.

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(To the Editor of the "NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.")

Sir:—An unusual migration for this season of the year, has taken place; one which will occupy, I presume, a prominent position amongst the "Arrivals and Departures," from your little Island and its slowly rising town. The appearance of the Governor of British Columbia, and its appendage, Vancouver Island, on the banks of our mighty rebellious Fraser, deserves some notice in your columns, as well as in the astonished mind of your fostering ally.

All right and proper, say the Hope people. We've lived long enough on the moral of our town, let's hope we shan't be "deferred" any longer.

If official faces embody measures, we ought to hail the official migration with unmixed satisfaction, for the Governor and his Secretary, and the Judge and his Secretary, and Engineer officers, and Sappers and Miners, have been amongst us almost at the same moment, giving rise to surmises of some warning shell having burst unexpectedly and driven them *at last* to their duties *at home*. Rumors are various, but when acts take the place of words, we shall trust them more.

One of "our absent friends," noted for his judicial method, and the great service he has done as a member of the "society for the promotion of cheap and certain justice," has left us for a distant post, on a voyage of enquiry "into the expediency and necessity of Small Debts Courts."

A considerable amount of steam has been acting, as you are aware, on the engine, and public curiosity is excited. We are anxious to see what definition of the "G. W. R." from London to Plymouth will prove correct: "Go weary rapid, or great way round."

Perhaps you

# THE NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.

## Correspondence.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

### THE INDIAN OUTRAGE.

We give insertion to the following letter, addressed to us by Rev. A. Browning, of Nanaimo; but in doing so, have to remark that we consider the source from which we obtained our information sufficiently authentic to justify our adhering to the principal portion of the statement contained in our issue of 17th September:

To the Editor N. W. TIMES:

Sir.—Allow me to correct an error or two found in your issue of Sept. 17th.

I have never been "taunted," during my stay at Nanaimo, with being "dependant" on the Honorable Hudson Bay Company for "bed and board."

I have given no "legal information" to any one person of any one occurrence happening during my residence here.

I have not been bought or forced into silence as concerning any transaction which I have thought fit to approve or condemn.

From the representative of the Honorable Company in these Colonies, (and whose guest I at present consider myself,) I have ever received moral countenance and support; and if Nanaimo be (as many affirm it is) better than formerly, I attribute much of that improvement to the example and influence of the gentleman referred to.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

A. BROWNING.

Nanaimo, Oct. 3, 1859.

FISHING.

(To the Editor of the "NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.")

Victoria, V. I., Oct. 10th, 1859.

Sir.—The attention of the public has already been called to the *liberal* system the Americans have adopted in San Juan Island, with regard to salmon fishing, and the refusal on their part, to allow persons from Vancouver Island to fish in their presumed waters.

(As a contrast,) I wish to state a fact with regard to salmon fishing in Fraser's River, by Americans, which will indicate the different *ideas* of liberality held by the officials of the two countries.

Capt. Hammond, late of the firm of Hammond & Knowles, of San Francisco, has taken with his company of American fishermen in the waters of Fraser's River, this season about (200) two hundred barrels of salmon, which are now loading on board a schooner which is expected to arrive here in a few days, for this or some other market. The company expected, and were prepared to pickle (1000) one thousand barrels, but the fish did not run as fast as Yankee notions speculated upon.

The question for officials and the public to consider is: Is an American to be allowed to fish in Fraser's River, whilst British people are denied even an approach to the troubled waters of San Juan.

THOMAS ESTALL.

P. S.—Priest-ridden Mexico will not allow any British or American fishing in the Gulf of California, if they know it—what fish are caught there and salted is done by stealth and bribery of officials. Will an English admiral allow this trifling with British rights, or shall we give them our homes and go a begging.

T. E.

THAT MONUMENT.

To the Editor N. W. TIMES:

Sir.—Seeing by your Supplement of this day that there is a prospect of a monument being erected at the corner of Waddington Alley, to the honor of the Dictators, in reward for their disinterested services to the public, and that tin is the material of which it is to be constructed, I beg to suggest "brass" as being the baser and more appropriate metal, and typical of the inherent qualities of the persons to be rewarded.

Your obedient servant,

ANOTHER "DOBERRY."

Victoria, Oct. 7th, 1859.

LIGHT-HOUSE CONTRACTS.

To the Editor N. W. TIMES:

Sir.—Public money, to the extent of \$35,000, has been shamefully frittered away on a set of inconveniently arranged and ill-planned public buildings at James' Bay. More public money will be thrown away on the light-houses, if the designs for them, made at the Land Office, and exhibited to contractors, are followed out.

As one-half the cost of these light-houses is to be defrayed by the Colony, I object to Mr. Pemberton's drawings, as causing unnecessary expense, and recommend the appointment of a committee of professional architects and naval officers to examine them before it is too late.

TAXPAYER.

MR. BUTTS VINDICATES HIS CHARACTER.

"He who steals my purse, steals trash—but he who filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, but makes me poor, indeed."

Mr. EDITOR.—Upon the arrival of the *Brother Jonathan*, I received a copy of the *Alta Californian* of Oct. 1st, in which their Victoria Correspondent, in the meanest manner ever attempted by the blackest heart, essays to cover my name with infamy. One thing, however, which consoles me is, that in his heart he is envious of my position, for no man ever attempted to ruin the fair fame of another, unless he considered that other above and superior to him. That I have committed many errors in my life, I do not deny, but when a person has paid the penalty of his error, no one, unless his heart was black with malice, and studious of revenge, would attempt to force that erring one to wander, mortified, chagrined, and lost to all hope amidst everlasting darkness and eternal storm. No man is perfect here. It is of record in the volumes of eternal Truth, that perfection on earth has never been attained. The best, as well as the wisest men have erred—we should always suffer then, the apologies of human nature to plead for those that err. But a few years back, one of the greatest statesmen in America, and of whom the United States had a right to be proud, had it thrown in his teeth upon the floor of the U. S. Senate, that in his youthful days, he once committed an error. If I am acquiring a respectable position in the community, does that justify the author of that slander to attempt my ruin because he is losing his respectable position. Since I have been on this Island, have I not conducted myself in an honest, upright, and gentlemanly manner. If I have erred in the past, I intend to try at least, to be right in the future—and if Mr. R. the correspondent of the *Alta Californian*, will make the same resolution, I will agree, for one, to forget and forgive all the past errors of his youth.

Respectfully yours, JOHN BUTTS.

Victoria, Oct. 10, 1859.

The following is the paragraph which Mr. Butts justly complains of:

THE BOY BUTTS IN THE FIELD AS A POLITICIAN.—But the best joke of all, in connection with this affair is, the fact that John Butts, our town crier and bell-ringer, formerly of Australia, and later from California, where he graduated as a Fellow of the Chain-gang College, in San Francisco, and was long a portion of the stock in trade of the press reporters in that city, has also entered his name as one of the competitors in this querulous game.—*Alta Californian*.

## Local Intelligence.

### PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting took place at the Assembly Hall, on Wednesday evening last, to appoint a Committee for the re-consideration of the resolutions which were read at the meeting on Saturday previous. There was an exceedingly large attendance.

Mr. Selim Franklin, the Chairman, explained at some length, the object for which the meeting was called, and took occasion to animadvert severely on the conduct of the gentlemen who had drawn up the Saturday night's resolutions, in presenting them to the House of Assembly, when the meeting had decided they should be reconsidered by a committee. He, as Chairman of that meeting, withheld his signature from the resolutions in accordance with that decision, but the gentlemen in question, disregarding all this necessary formality, obtained a number of signatures and laid the resolutions before the members of Assembly, as the true expression of public opinion in Victoria.

Mr. Holbrook and Mr. Estrachon declining to act as secretaries, the former on the ground of his being a British Columbian, Mr. Copland was voted to that office.

Mr. Ring having been repeatedly and urgently called upon, stated he came forward with great reluctance to take a prominent part in the proceedings of the meeting, when there were others present much more competent. He, however, felt called upon to dissent from the course adopted by those gentlemen who had drawn out the resolutions, which were brought before the previous meeting. He considered it was the duty of the framers of these resolutions to have assembled a public meeting in the first place, and to have obtained a correct expression of public sentiment on the various important questions involved, and then have asked them to elect a committee. By pursuing this step, a committee could have been appointed possessing the confidence of the meeting, to draw up resolutions to be presented to a future assemblage of the people, for their approval. Instead of this, the gentlemen, in question, desiring, no doubt, to be the first movers in the important matter, of the extension of the suffrages, self-constituted themselves into a body to draw up resolutions, and ask the public at once, to sanction them. He had no desire whatever, to throw out any insinuations of a sinister character, in connection with these gentlemen's object. But he felt bound to support the motion of Captain King at the last meeting, "for re-considering the resolutions." Let a committee be appointed and the resolutions examined thoroughly, and with a microscopic attention, and then brought before another public meeting for examination and discussion. He would, therefore, propose that a committee of seven be constituted to carry out that object.

Mr. Shanks seconded the motion, and was on the point of reading a series of resolutions and suggestions when he was called to order by the Chair. Some confusion ensued and several would-be witty gentlemen made some desperately funny motions and remarks.

Mr. Hicks moved that the resolutions read on Saturday night be adopted.

Mr. Waddington seconded the motion, and complained in the most pathetic manner, of the scurrilous and scandalous way in which he and his colleagues had been treated, which elicited the most sympathetic ebullitions of the meeting.

Mr. Young made a few remarks in support of the motion, and composed a very graceful and pointed epigram (containing two latin words) upon a metaphorical illustration in a speech delivered on Saturday by Mr. Ring.

Mr. Pitwell made a lengthy harangue amidst groans and hisses, informing the meeting that he was too old a soldier to be put down by any such demonstrations. He made a furious onslaught on all Government paid officials, which must have been quite consoling to the poor men who had 10 per cent deducted a little time ago from their rightful wages, by a certain contractor, before so forth, they desired their wages, which had not been paid for a length of time, liquidated in full. A piece of Shylockism worthy of note.

Mr. Cary rose amidst great cheering, and stated that his intention in coming to the meeting was to glean some information from the people with regard to their opinions and desires on the extension of the franchise. He was sorry that up to the present time he had been disappointed in this expectation, and from what he saw he was hopeless of obtaining any information on the matter.

The Great Eastern was about to start on her first trip. She will call at Sydney and Melbourne, and go from thence to Calcutta, and it is expected that she will arrive at the latter place in 33 days from the time of her departure from London.

The clipper ship "Alice Thorndyke" arrived at Esquimalt yesterday morning, and will sail to-morrow for Melbourne, carrying a mail for all parts of Australasia.

His Excellency Gov. Douglas is expected to return to Victoria by the Eliza Anderson.

GOLD DUST.—The steamship *Brother Jonathan* arrived at Esquimalt yesterday morning, and left at 4 p.m., with a large number of passengers and \$17,900 in gold dust.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Panama*, arrived at Esquimalt this morning, and will sail at noon, for San Francisco.

PARODY OF YOUNG'S SLEEPY THOUGHTS

The weeping Willow's tone is heard to growl and moan.

At being styled a paltry newspapering;—

If Jefferson Brick had a skull not quite so thick

He would never expose himself or his spleen.

THEATRICAL.—On Thursday evening last, a theatrical representation was given in Capt. Reid's storehouse, by the officers of H. M. S. "Ganges," in aid of the Royal Hospital. The room was densely thronged, by an exceedingly respectable audience. The performance commenced with the farce of "Boots at the Swan." Lieutenant Lambe took the character of "Mr. Henry Higgins;" Lieut. G. H. Elliott, "Frank Friskly;" Mr. Molynex, "Pippin;" Mr. P. V. James, "Jacob Earwig;" Lieut. E. C. Sparshot, "Miss Moonshine;" Mr. Osmond, "Emily Moonshine;" Lieut. W. W. G. B. Willis, "Sally;" and Lieut. G. F. H. Parker, that of "Betty." The audience was kept in one continued roar, and at the end of the piece the applause was of the most deafening description. The next part of the programme was the "Irish Lion," in which Mr. James took the laughable character of "Tom Moore," and the rollicking, humorous, and philosophical Irishman, lost nothing of his fun eliciting characteristic, in the hands of the talented amateur. "Squabius," was made the very beau-ideal of a wealthy, eccentric, and woman-controlled bachelor, by Lieut. Lambe, and the merriment air with which he followed out the instructions of the great Mrs. Cerulean Fitzgig, the acting was admirable—no strong-minded "blue-stocking" could have exhibited a greater desire to show off her store of knowledge, and predilection for "lion-hunting," and the characters of "Mrs. Crumby," Lieut. W. W. G. B. Willis, and "Miss Echo," Mr. Osmond, could scarcely have been better rendered by more feminine performers. The risible faculties of the audience were considerably exercised throughout the piece. The evening's entertainment concluded with "It's all a Farce," and Mr. James showed himself as much at home in the character of the unfortunate "Numptio," as he did in the previous one of "Tom Moore." Lieut. J. W. Lambe could scarcely have been surpassed in his delineations of the characters of "Don Testy" and "Mirtello," and as for "Don Gortez," "Col. Belgarido," and "Stieko," taken by Lieutenants Parker and Elliott, and Mr. Fosberry, respectively, they would have done no discredit to professionals of good standing.

"Dona Caroleana" and "Ursula" were admirably performed by Lieutenants Willis and Sparshot.

In fact, whatever shortcomings may have presented themselves, there is no doubt that the greatest credit is due to the performers for succeeding so well in keeping the audience in a continued roar of merriment, considering the thousand and one difficulties to be contended against with regard to the cramped and confined state of the stage, and the want of room behind the scenes, and the rather crowded condition of the audience, we have only one little defect to notice in the otherwise first-rate acting of Mr. James, and that is rather too quick utterance. There are, however, very few amateur companies possessing such an array of histrionic talent as the officers of the "Ganges," and we hope that the inhabitants of Victoria will have the pleasure of witnessing a series of such entertainments as were given on Thursday evening, without the discomfits attending a densely crowded room. The scenery, which was painted by Lieut. Elliott, reflects the greatest credit on that gentleman. The arrangements on the whole were creditable, considering the inconveniences and difficulties to be overcome. We regretted exceedingly that the apartment was not sufficiently large to have given effect to the splendid band which formed the orchestra. We hope, however, that some larger and more commodious place will be selected on any future occasion, not only with a view to remedying the defect, but to afford sufficient room for the large and respectable audiences which must always attend so talented and amusing performances.

RUMOR.—Philip Nind, Esq., is said to have been nominated to the appointment of Colonial Secretary of Vancouver Island.

THE GREAT EASTERN was about to start on her first trip. She will call at Sydney and Melbourne, and go from thence to Calcutta, and it is expected that she will arrive at the latter place in 33 days from the time of her departure from London.

The clipper ship "Alice Thorndyke" arrived at Esquimalt yesterday morning, and will sail to-morrow for Melbourne, carrying a mail for all parts of Australasia.

J. D. CARROLL, Yates-street, between Wharf and Government-streets, Victoria.

OFFICE in Trounce's-alley, between Government and Yates-street, Victoria.

MR. JOHN COPLAND, LAW CHAMBERS.

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

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

S. SAMUEL PRICE & CO., Commission Merchants, Wharf-street, Victoria, Vancouver Island.

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

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

FOR SALE, By the undersigned.

Now landing ex *Funny Major*, A LARGE assortment of Hardware, including Anvils, Vices, and all kinds of smiths tools, Grindstones, Horse shoes, Horse Nails, Wedges, Holloware, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Rim Locks, and a variety of other Hardware.

ALFRED FELLOWS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I shall receive Fresh Goods by every arrival from London.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

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

October 4, 1859.

CHEAP FUEL!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COALS!!

TO enable families to supply themselves with Fuel

or the approaching winter, we shall, until further notice, sell the best

NANAIMO COALS,

in quantities of one Ton and upwards at Twelve dollars

per ton of 2,240 pounds.

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

# THE NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES.

## Literature.

### THE WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

You took me, dearest, when a girl, to your home and heart,  
To bear, in all your after fate, a fond and faithful part;  
And tell me, have I ever tried that duty to forego,  
Or pined there was not joy for me when you were sunk in woe?

No! I would rather share your tear than any other's glee,  
For though you're nothing to the world, you're all the world to me.

You make a palace of my shed, this rough-hewn bench a throne,

There's sunlight for me in your smiles, and music in your tone.

I lay upon you in your sleep,—my eyes with tears grow dim,

I cry oh! Parent of the poor, look down from Heaven on him.

Behold him toil from day to day, exhausting strength and soul,

Oh, look with mercy on him, Lord, for thou canst make him whole.

And when at last, returning sleep has on my eyelids smiled,

How oft are they forbade to close in slumber by our child?

I take the little murmur that spoils my span of rest;

And feel it is a part of thee I pull upon my breast.

There's only one return I crave, I may not need it long,

And it may sooth thee when I'm where the wretched feel no wrong.

I ask not for a kinder tone, for thou wast ever kind;

I ask not for less frugal fare, my fare I do not mind;

I ask not for attire more gay—if such as I have got, suffice to make me fair to thee; for more I murmur not.

But I would ask some share of hours that you on clubs bestow,

Of knowledge which you prize so much, might not something know?

Subtract from meetings amongst men, each eve an hour for me;

Make me companion of your soul, as I may safely be.

If you will read, I'll sit and work, then think when you're away;

Less tedious I shall find the time, dear husband, of your stay.

A meet companion soon I'll be, for e'en your studious hours,

And teacher of those little ones you call your cottage flowers;

And if we be not rich and great, we may be wise and kind;

And as my heart can warm your heart, so may my mind your mind.

### PEERS AND PROTEGEES.

#### CHAPTER V.

"DEAR ST. CLAIR,—I do not wonder at your being tired of Eton, and impatient to commence your Continental tour, which offers so much enjoyment to a young man in your present position. With great pleasure, therefore, I inform you that the gentleman I always wished to be your companion has just returned from France, and as he has no ties to bind him to England, will, at my earnest request, undertake the office of private tutor to you, although he had determined, from some melancholy event happening to a former pupil, never again to fill such a situation.

"I can entrust you, my dear boy, with greater confidence to him than to any other man, because I know, from a long acquaintance, that both his conduct and conversation are governed by a firm religious principle, and his talents are great and highly cultivated. He has promised to attend you in a month, and your carriage and equipments will be ready about the same time. I have not the slightest objection to your spending a fortnight at Graham Court; it is very natural that you should wish to see your birthplace and fair inheritance before you leave England for an indefinite period, and young Graham may accompany you, too, with all my heart, if you prevail upon him to leave his well-beloved and musty folios for so long a time; but remember, the other fortnight you are pledged to stay with me; it will not be the first time you have had bachelor's fare at Leland Hall."

"Norton is prepared for your arrival, and will not have an easy minute till she sees you, so you may start as soon as you like. The enclosed scrip may be useful to a generous schoolboy, whose heart and purse are open on all occasions.

"Tell Graham his wishes are complied with, and arrangements made for his entering Balol College next term, when he may strive without delay for a Bishopric. Lord Edgar would have been pleased if the bar had been his choice, but he is too fond a father to oppose the wishes of his son.

"If we desire any alterations made at the Court, apply to your old friend and guardy, 'ALEX. LELAND.'

"Heaven bless the old man!" exclaimed St. Clair, on reading the foregoing, and perceiving that the scrip was a fifty-pound note. "If my dear father had searched all over England for a guardian, he could not have met with a kinder or more trustworthy one; but I must seek Alfred and tell him my petition is granted, which he, wiseacre though he thinks himself, said would not be the case." "Here, infidel, read this!" cried the lively young lord, springing through the open window of an apartment, in which sat a fine looking youth, with eyes and eyebrows so firmly planted on a huge black-lettered tome, that he required more than one vigorous shake from his more agile friend to rouse him into consciousness. "Here's a letter from Sir Alexander. Oh! he's the prince of guardians; take it, and read it for yourself, for I am too wild with joy to see a single letter. We'll leave to-day—no, it shall be to-morrow, and tonight we'll have a jollification, the feast of jellies and the flow of wine. These treatises and elegies will make a capital bonfire, a very acceptable sacrifice to the Muses, cried the lively fellow, flinging every paper he could get hold of to the winds, and kicking about the class-books with great activity.

"Do be quiet, St. Clair. It is impossible to read whilst you are keeping up such an intolerable riot; there goes my essay, my thoughts on Metempsychosis, the result of such deep study and hard labor! I would not lose it for the world. Do mind what you are about; or take your letter, it's no concern of mine, I see."

"Indeed, you are mistaken," replied St. Clair, "it does relate to you; but now I shall tell you in my own way—first, we start for Graham Court to-morrow, that at least is decided."

"We? I should be quite out of my element. I don't want to go there, what could I do?" asked Alfred Graham.

"Ride about over the country; or fish—there is capital sport to be obtained in the broad, still waters I so well remember; or, better still, go and preach homilies to the villagers—it will be good practice for you!"

"And what are to be your pursuits?" asked Alfred. "Oh, I shall follow the whim of the moment—fall in love, perhaps, if I can see any beautiful young lady willing to wait a couple of years for a husband, and content to take me for better or worse at the end of that time, but that is an after consideration; so to proceed to the second part of the letter, in which Guard says that your father has given a reluctant consent to your entering the church. Next month you go to Oxford."

"Ha! that is right, and welcome news indeed! I have been long in agitation; but now I know my destiny, I shall at once conform to all the duties of my sacerdotal calling; I shall march boldly and firmly onwards, and perform the promise I have made unto myself."

"And to me also, I hope," interrupted Lord St. Clair eagerly. "Ay, you may stare, Alfred, but I am serious. Many years ago, in a frolicsome mood, you promised to aid and abet a certain scheme which it is now my lordly will and pleasure to carry out."

"Nonsense, you cannot mean it! I will not really assist in so ridiculous a plot—it is too absurd, you never can accomplish it."

"Oh, yes, I can, I have arranged it all. We go by mail, and take no servant, so it will be easily managed, and I shall enjoy it above all things, for the chances are we shall greatly blunder before we shall get used to our new situations. I should not wonder if I unconsciously become stiff, reserved, and stately, in the place produced by the weight of dignify an earl's coronet produces, and exhilarated by the fresh air and country sports, may perchance give way to the wild spirits and love of fun which have hitherto been my distinguishing characteristics."

Two days after the above conversation, in which, as we have shown, Lord St. Clair came off victorious, a handsome curriole and pair stood at the gate of the southern lodge of Graham Court Palace waiting to receive the noble cousins, who were every moment expected to arrive; and much preparation had been made, and many bright anticipations formed by the old servants and delighted housekeeper, who went about from room to room, placing and replacing all the lighter articles of furniture and taxing her memory to recall all the tastes and habits of the child she loved; totally forgetful of the lapse of time, or that the infant she had fondled on her knee had grown into a tall and handsome youth during those ten years that had glided so peacefully over her head, as to leave scarcely a trace behind.

At length the sound of wheels was heard, the mail approached and stopped, the two young men descended from it, and James, the well-remembered groom, received a nod from Lord St. Clair and a friendly grasp from the hand of Alfred, who, turning towards the curriole, said, "Though I have been more accustomed to driving quills than horses, I feel a strong desire to guide these nice little ponies. What say you, St. Clair, shall I take the reins? You will not fear an overturn on this level road?"

His cousin assented. Poor fellow! his own laughing prophecy had been fulfilled, for he seemed already overpowered by his own importance; scarcely had he acknowledged the low bows and cordial greetings of the lodge-keepers, whilst Alfred, turned to atoms for it, was smiling and chattering to every one of them.

They were silent as they drove through the park; perhaps old memories revived within their breasts, or from admiration it might have been at the perfect order in which it was kept, or at the size of the stately elms, or the huge branching oaks, underneath whose shade the deer were quietly reposing.

The house came suddenly in view. It was a large and noble pile, in the purest style of Elizabethan architecture, and stood upon a broad, high terrace which commanded a varied and most extensive view.

The silent grandeur of the scene affected both, as their eyes were riveted upon each well-remembered object, and their thoughts reverted back to her who had once been the life and light of that splendid mansion, but who now repose within the cold, dark tomb!—her eyes would no longer beam on her son with fondness, nor her lips bid him welcome!

St. Clair must have felt this, for coldly and hurriedly replying to the eager greetings of the old housekeeper, and taking no notice of the other servants who had assembled in the outer vestibule, he laid hold of his cousin's arm, and drawing him quickly into the library, closed the door with a violence which betokened the strength of his emotion.

Hastily dismissing the inferior domestics, the housekeeper retired with the steward and butler to the privacy of her own comfortable parlor, and seating herself in the easy chair, which her young lord had given her when leaving the Court, she gave way to her wounded feelings at St. Clair's altered manner, trying, however, to make every excuse for him; and when the other servants praised the affability of his cousin, and drew comparisons between him and the stately lord, she grew quite angry, exclaiming, "Ay! ay! you're turncoats, every one of you! but I am not to be wheedled out of my affection to my lord by a few soft speeches from Mr. Alfred Graham. I can assure you. Nasty silly ways he always had when a child, constantly causing me trouble or uneasiness, and such a dogged sulky temper, that there was no doing anything with him; whilst my young lord, Heaven bless him, was as free and open as the day, and if his high spirits carried him away into committing any frolic which he knew I should disapprove of, sure enough was he to return, own his fault, and ask me to forgive him! But there's the first dinner-bell, and I must go and show the rooms which I have prepared for their reception. The state apartments for my lord, of course, and the little blue chamber for Mr. Alfred Graham; it will humble his high mightiness a little to be put into the same plainly-furnished room he occupied when a child, I'm thinking," muttered the good old housekeeper as she bustled on her way.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

—o—

The following extract from the "United Service Gazette," will be read with interest by those who have endured the mosquito pest on Fraser River:

One of the cleverest inventions of the present day, and the greatest boon to naval and military men, either traveling or living in camp, barracks, or on board ship, is the little apparatus for which M. Dumont, a Frenchman, has just obtained a patent in this country, as by its means the insect-killing powder may be blown over the sheets and curtains of a bed, so as to allow of sleeping in it with impunity, although the room or cabin may be swarming with mosquitoes, bugs, or other insects. What adds to the great value of the insect-killer is, that although it is destructive to the whole of the insect tribe, it is perfectly harmless to birds, animals, and human beings and may even be eaten with impunity in any quantity. The few pence asked for the apparatus filled with powder, places it within reach of the very poorest.

The married ladies of Fairmount, N. J., have organized themselves into an Independent Order of Odd Ladies, in order to be revenged upon their Odd Fellow husbands. Their Lodge is kept open at night half an hour longer than that of their husbands. Who takes care of the babies?

An Irishman being about to enter the army, was asked by one of the recruiting officers, "Well, sir, when you get into battle, will you fight or run?"—"Ah, faith," replied the Hibernian, with a comical twist of his countenance, "I'll be after doin' yer honor, as the majority of ye does."

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The character and style of "turn-out," that a man should sport, depends altogether upon the number of times he has "bust up" in business. While the first bankruptcy would justify a brouche, the fifth one may justify a coach and four. Such, we understand, are the rules laid down in many of our large cities.

It is a disagreeable fix to be placed in, when you essay a bow to a fair friend, on the opposite side of the way, to have an omnibus obtrude itself just in season for your bow to take effect directly in the middle of the crowd of passengers inside, half of whom bow to you in return, and the other half stare in a puzzled attempt to recall who you are.

"REALLY," said Mrs. Plainheart's nineteenth cousin, after a six weeks' visitation. "I fear if I stay much longer you will be made twice glad when I go!"—"Ah, faith," replied the Hibernian, with a comical twist of his countenance, "I'll be after doin' yer honor, as the majority of ye does."

LADIES are often annoyed by perplexing questions from the male gender, and sometimes they escape from a direct answer by a happy bon mot. "What are you making Miss Knapp?" inquired a familiar acquaintance of a lady. "A knap-p-sack," was the satisfactory reply.

A MAN asked a celebrated balloonist what he would do if in want of refreshment in his aerial voyage, as there were no hotels. He instantly replied that he should have no occasion for them; he would stop at some of the "castles in the air."

"Ha! that is right, and welcome news indeed! I have been long in agitation; but now I know my destiny, I shall at once conform to all the duties of my sacerdotal calling; I shall march boldly and firmly onwards, and perform the promise I have made unto myself."

"And to me also, I hope," interrupted Lord St. Clair eagerly. "Ay, you may stare, Alfred, but I am serious. Many years ago, in a frolicsome mood, you promised to aid and abet a certain scheme which it is now my lordly will and pleasure to carry out."

LIST OF LETTERS, received at the Post-office since the 1st of September, and still uncalled for:—

A Allen, Mrs Emily  
Allison, John F  
Agassy, Lewis (2)  
Alexander, Chas (2)

B Bayley, James  
Bell, Joseph  
Bastide, Eugene  
Brown, Robert D S  
Bonny, E B (2)  
Baugalipu, G  
Brotchie, William  
Bush, James  
Bryant, Joseph M  
Bel, Isaac D (2)

C Carrick, & Grancina  
Crawford, James  
Cartwright, Joseph  
Cohn, Mrs H  
Casamayou, Antoine (2)

D Davis, John  
Downie, William (2)  
Dagenais, Cyprian  
Davidson, Daniel  
Daugan, Robert  
Davys, Thos Reed

E Evans, Capt. Edwd Edgar, D A

F Freeman, James E  
Fish, James  
Forts, Mons  
Foxton, J. S. W  
Fairbrain, John

G Gaillard, Pierre  
Gault, Mons  
Griner, Arthur  
Gregia, D  
Gillette, E C  
Grieve, William  
Good, Chas

H Hankin, Thos  
Holbrook, H  
Howdle, William  
Hick, John  
Harriman, W S  
Hill, John  
Hoden, C F  
Hedin, N N

I Ingall, Chas

J Johns, R H (2)  
Johnson, W C (2)

K Knight, Capt

L Langley, & Bros (2)  
Lawry, William  
Lawson, James S  
Lauder, J M  
Lester, Peter (2)  
Lewis, John

M Montgomery, Joseph  
McLaughlin, Donald (2)  
Munro, Mrs  
Michael A  
Morris, Mrs L A  
Marwick, David  
McMurray, Wm  
Maxwell, Wyman  
McKay, J H  
Myers, H  
McDonald, Archibald  
Maynard, Richard (2)  
Manet, P  
Munroe, Alexander (2)  
McClatchey, Otis  
Martin, Henry

N Nauntow, George

O Osborne, Thos A  
O'Brien, John

P Parker, James (2)  
Patterson, William  
Pauze, Magel (3)  
Pakalana, W W  
Pitman, R A (2)  
Parry, Rev. Chas  
Potter, Samuel D

Q Quain, David

R Roc, Richard  
Rochon, Octave  
Roso, John

S Sanderson, John  
Simpson, John M (2)  
Sabiston, Peter J  
Stratton, John  
Sinton, E W W  
Stockard, W R  
Smith, H D (2)  
Stevens, Peter (2)  
Stuer, Dr J B  
Soulie, Leonce (3)  
Smith, Robt  
Smiley, Isaac  
Sklomuk, Capt  
Stevens, Thomas  
Schreiber, Wilfred

T Thain, James N  
Turnbull, Adam  
Truesdale, O P (2)  
Tays, G E  
Thompson, C W R (2)  
Taylor, Alexander II  
Thorndike, Capt W H

V Van Capendierht, C  
Vaitz, Pierre  
Vignolo, Guiseppe

W Wilkinson, Dr (2)  
Walsh, Patrick  
Watson, R  
Williams, Thomas  
Weller, Joseph  
Wilkinson, J B  
Williams, Robert (2)

Y Yeats, G W

W. DRISCOLL GOSETT,

Acting Post Master General.

Sept. 29, 1859.

## FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale Martell's Brandy, Dark and Pale in half pipes, Booth's genuine Old Tom in puncheons, Swaine, Board, & Co's Old Tom, in puncheons. McKenzie & Co's do do do Stewart's Scotch Whiskey do do Holland Gin, "St. Nicholas brand," in pipes. Irish Whiskey, in barrels. Allsop's Burton Ale, also in bulk. London Ale and Porter, in glass 4 and 7 dozen packages. H. Brett & Co's Ginger Brandy, in cases. Worthington's and Swaine, Board & Co's Old Tom in cases. Wolfe's and Volner's Schnapps, in cases. Orange and every description of Bitters. 104 hds. of the finest Burton and Scotch Ales. Younger & Son's celebrated Jug Ale. Cider, in bbls, half bbls, cases, &c., &c. And a variety of goods suitable to the trade.

THOS. PATRICK & CO., Johnson st., near Government, and at New Westminster, B. C.

## BOOKS! BOOKS!!

NAPIER'S PENINSULAR WAR, Humboldt's Cosmoss, Ures Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; Dana's Mineralogy; Ebanks' Hydraulics; Moseley's Mechanics of Engineering; Leyell's Principles and Elements of Geology; Cyclopaedia of Commerce; Livingstone's Travels; Dr. Kane's Explorations; Macaulay's England; Alison's Europe; The British Poets compiled in three vols., 8vo; the English Translations of the Classics, comprising the whole works of Tacitus, Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides, Baker's Livy, Caesar, and Sallust.