THE NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES

AND VANCOUVER ISLAND GUARDIAN.

No. 6.] [QUARTERLY (IN ADVANCE), 10s.] VICTORIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1859. [YEARLY (IN ADVANCE), £1 6s.] [PRICE 1s.

The English Press.

THIS week has been a marked one in France; we ve witnessed a triumph, read an Imperial speech, ard the news of an amnesty. A million of persons ve, it is said, visited Paris, to attend on the entry of e army of Italy, and that army and its chief have been eived with the hearty acclamations of the vast crowd spectators. It is wise to be bold on such occasions, d the Emperor has ventured to make the most prom- nt part of the exhibition a procession of the wounded. e people of France have seen, as distinctly as it was ssible to put it before them, the price of suffering id for the Italian victories. They were deeply moved, who would not be? But they made their sympathy ly a part of their homage to the occasion. There peared no reproach for all this cost of blood. The gnificent army of no less than 80,000 men marched m one end of Paris to the other, the Emperor pre- ded it alone, his staff at a marked distance behind n, and nothing was heard or seen but the gratula- ns of one part of the great national family receiving other, returned from danger and illustrated by ry.

There is not a little to think about in such a specta- . Was it the war lust revived in France, and revel- g in the old enjoyment? Was it the announcement t France craves war as a condition of its greatness, d, in the spirit of the Government writer, M. Granier Cassagnac, hopes for future opportunities of repeat- such scenes? If so, Europe would have an implac- e sore in its very centre, a standing defiance to the rals and threat to the happiness of mankind. But do not believe in anything so fatal. We know that almost animal enthusiasm of to-day is not the con- tion of the morrow. It is impossible that those who capable of thought should not ask themselves the estion, what has all this achieved? What wrong is nged? What right is established? One of our temporaries insists that the cry which was most rd, and which was reported by its correspondent as "Vive la ligne," was in fact "Vive l' Italie." Any one ustomed to the French language will know that the nd would be almost the same in a shout. If we y believe such a fact or trust in the feeling, France ws itself, on this signal day of triumph, a warlike ion, indeed, ready for any danger and any endurance, with a conscience in its strifes, with an appeal to t for the sanction of battles.

The Emperor's speech justifies such an interpretation his own part. He regrets, it is true, to break up h a machine of mind and body as he commanded at ferino. The "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glo- us war" cannot be utterly withstood by almost any man being. The English in Paris were as ardent in ir cheers as any of the French. But Napoleon de- res that his troops are to be allowed to return to ir homes in the usual proportion; and he dismisses three hundred chiefs assembled around him, on orating them with the medal of Italy, to the avoca- ns of peace. We do not dwell upon this as positive dence; we only know that he leaves nothing undone ich the system of his military nation permits to prove t he prepares for other and tranquil achievements. cannot put his forces out of the possibility of being edily reunited; that would be to adopt an unreadi- s which we are so constantly deploring as unsafe, which it would be, perhaps, more costly to him n to us to remedy. But if we compare his conduct h that of his late antagonist, we find Austria, still h some 200,000 men in Italy, avowedly reorganizing army, and preparing, as far as its most bigoted and ompetent government can find the wit to do it, against recurrence of such defeats as it has sustained. ging Continental nations by their fellows, we could ask more from France than Napoleon offers. The y sentence of the speech that can be construed into arning to other Powers, is this: "If France has e so much for a People who is her friend, what uld she not do for her own independence?" If we to believe that the convention of Villafranca was in slightest degree the result of expecting a Prussian y on the Rhine with the view of a march upon is, as the German papers had openly advised, that eat could not have been more modestly replied to. to those whom Napoleon rules over, we verily believe t the words of Béranger are still their oracles, and certainly taught good will between the peoples, and red for none so much as the rulers that hound them mutual destruction.

f the amnesty it is enough to say, that if acted upon he full meaning of its words, it is a boon to human- and a pledge of internal peace. No one can expect ccessful contender for absolute power to own him- in the wrong before the rivals he has defeated. only apology in that case would be to resign. The l, then, must not be on words, but on facts. We honor the resolve of Louis Blanc in refusing to il himself of any such recal from exile. We are nd to extol the resolution that awaits a yet further gment in events to come, and trusts in the right- sness of its cause for an unalloyed vindication. s is open refusal of peace on any terms; and far, far be it from us to limit the claims of such right ny expediencies. The standard of public conscience not be raised too high; all the miseries and misfor- es of the world ensue from leaving it to the cant of own convenience. Louis Napoleon has done his ost according to the tenure of his power in bidding enemies come back to their country. The question whether the infamous law which authorises the de- ation to Africa or Cayenne of those who have been ny way politically compromised is unmistakeably aled. According to the decision of that, the am- y means all or less than nothing; it is a gift or a a generous concession or a wretched trap. If, ed, those who have already been sent to Lambessa Cayenne return in virtue of it, that, with the abo- n of the law applied to the suspected, completes measure, and bids us respect the sincerity of him devised it.

ut, even beyond this issue, the fate of Italy compels interest of every man of heart. Without the slight- exaggeration, we are now to learn whether truth, esty, and justice have any part in international poli- or whether all who believe in a Providence, and sider themselves bound to the first duty to their ws, should turn away in disgust at the craft, and statesmanship to the rule of mere hypocrisy and any. Is it to be possible henceforth to consider rs other than as the enemies of their kind? We have facts before us, but in the main they do not provoke pondency. It is true that the Emperor Napoleon ears to have received the young Duke of Tuscany, bade him remain in Paris to await the course of nts. It is yet more certain that Ricasoli, on opening Tuscan Representative Assembly, delivered, "The peror, in frank and benevolent words, gave our del- te the assurance of two things—1. That there should no armed intervention; 2. And that respect should paid to the expressed legitimate wishes." The ians of the Centre all desire union with Piedmont. vote for the continued expulsion of the Dukes is nimous. If Austria really understood her own se- ty, she would further the erection of a potent an kingdom as her own bulwark on that side. y States may be the vassals of the Emperor that ted them; a true Italy will stand by and for lf. The people of the Duchies, as of the Romagna, d ca ly to their arms. They could not, perhaps, tend with France, but they prepare avowedly to combat Austria. Appeals are being made to furnish them with weapons. One correspondent of the *Daily News* offers £50 as his subscription. As lovers of peace and right, we applaud the gift. Now, or never, freedom must frown down tyranny—strike it down, if need be—or perish itself. The Conferences at Zurich languish. It is said that even on the question of the frontiers of Lombardy, and yet more on her assumption of part of the Austrian debt, the diplomatists can come to no terms. The truce is prolonged till a peace is settled. The contest now on the part of the Italians is one of patience and abstinence from all that may compromise their cause. The vile falsehood as to the Republican revolution in Parma is utterly exposed, publicly denounced by the Mayor of Parma in Paris. In this eventful and anxious pause, all will rejoice to hear that our Government is doing its duty. We have not worked to throw out Lord Derby for nothing. "Information has reached me from a good quarter," says the *Times* correspondent in Paris, "that the British Government has manifested a very decided opinion on the subject, and desires that the Italians should be left at liberty to settle their own affairs as best suits them," and that they should not be constrained to receive back their runaway Princes. In this case, it is added, "Napoleon will find powerful support should Francis Joseph show himself tenacious with respect to the conditions on which he is said to have the most strongly insisted at Villafranca." Here stays the history of Europe; it is nothing less that we have been condensing.—*London Weekly Dispatch.*

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL IN LIVERPOOL,

(*Before Mr. Baron Watson.*)

DEPORTATION OF CHILIAN SUBJECTS IN A BRITISH SHIP.

William Lesley was indicted for having, on the 10th of March last, on the high seas, assaulted and imprisoned, and kept imprisoned for 98 days, Benjamin Vacuna Mackenna, Angel Custodio Gallo, Manuel Antonio Matta, and Guillelmo Matta.

Mr. Bliss, Q.C., Attorney-General for the County Palatine, and Mr. Aspinwall, were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Overend, Q.C., and Mr. Deighton for the defendant.

From the statement of the Attorney-General, it appeared that the defendant was master and part-owner of the British ship Louisa Braginton, and in March last, was with his ship in the Bay of Valparaiso, in the Republic of Chili. The prosecutors were gentlemen of good position in their own country, two of them being members of the House of Representatives there, and the other two editors of a newspaper published at Santiago, in Chili. In December last there were some political differences between the Government of Chili and the inhabitants. A general meeting took place at Santiago on 12th of that month, at which meeting these four gentlemen were present. The persons attending that meeting were surrounded by Government troops, and these four gentlemen, with others, were taken into custody and conveyed to prison. There the four prosecutors remained till the 8th of March, when they were removed to Valparaiso, and then immediately conveyed in an armed boat on board defendant's ship, which was lying about a mile from the wharf. The defendant received them, and took them into the cabin. In three hours the ship sailed, being towed the first 12 miles by a Chilian war-steamer. The crew consisted of 13. The prosecutors remonstrated with the defendant, and desired to be landed at Arica. He refused, and told them he had entered into a contract with the Chilian Government to convey the four prosecutors to England. There they were accordingly conveyed and allowed to land at Liverpool on the ship's arrival there on the 15th June. They immediately had the captain summoned before the stipendiary magistrate, but that gentleman very promptly declined to adjudicate on the matter, and bound the defendant over to appear at the assizes.

The prosecutors were treated like gentlemen, but it was evident had they attempted to escape violence would have been used towards them.

Mr. Baron Watson, at the conclusion of the learned counsel's address, said that he should not take upon himself to decide upon the law of the case, and should reserve that for the Court of Criminal Appeal.

The depositions of Mackenna and of one of the crew of the vessel were then read over to them, and the facts therein mentioned again sworn by them to be true.

The written contract between the defendant and the Chilian Government was also put in, by which it appeared that the defendant was to receive $3,000 (equal to £600) on procuring the certificate of the Chilian Consul in Liverpool that the prosecutors had been landed there. The usual passage money would have been £40 a piece.

The jury then, under his Lordship's direction, found the prisoner *Guilty*, and he and a surety entered into a recognizance to appear and receive judgment when called on, after the Court of Criminal Appeal should have decided whether the indictment was sustainable.

THE PRICE OF AN OPINION.

In a cold night of November, in the year 1825, a man, enveloped in a cloak, rapped at the door of one of the most distinguished advocates of Paris, now President of the French National Assembly. He was quickly shown into the room of the learned lawyer.

"Sir," said he, placing on the table a large parcel of papers, "I am rich; but the suit that has been instituted against me to-day will certainly ruin me. At my age a fortune is not to be rebuilt, so that the loss of my suit will condemn me for ever to the most frightful misery. I come to ask the aid of your talents. Here are the papers as to the facts; I will, if you please, explain them clearly to you."

The advocate listened attentively to the stranger; then opened the parcel, examined all the papers it contained, and said, "Sir, the action brought against you is founded in justice and morality. Unfortunately, in spite of the admirable perfection of our codes, law does not always accord with justice, and here the law is in your favor. If, therefore, you rest strictly upon the law, and avail yourself without exception of all the points in your favor; if, above all, these points are expressed with clearness and force, you will infallibly gain this suit, and nobody can afterwards dispute that fortune which you fear to lose."

"Nobody in the world," replied the client, "is so competent to do this as yourself. An opinion drawn up to this effect and signed by you would render me invulnerable; I am bold to hope that you will not refuse it to me."

The skilful advocate reflected for some moments, and taking up again the papers which he had pushed away with an abruptness peculiar to him, said he would draw up the opinion, and that it should be finished the following day at the same hour.

The client was punctual to his appointment. The advocate presented him with the opinion, and without taking the trouble to reply to the thanks with which the other overwhelmed him, said to him rudely—"Here is the opinion; there is no judge who, after having seen that, will condemn you. Give me 3,000 francs!"

The client was struck dumb and motionless with surprise.

"You are as free to keep your money," said the advocate, "as I am to throw this opinion into the fire."

So speaking, he advanced towards the chimney; but he other stopped him, and declaring that he would pay the sum demanded, but that he had only half of it with him.

He drew, in fact, from his pocket-book 1,500 francs in bank notes. The advocate with one hand took the notes, and with the other threw the opinion into a drawer.

"But," said the client, "I am going, if you please, to give you my note for the remainder."

"I want money. Bring me 1,500 francs more, or you shall not have one line."

There was no remedy, and the 3,000 francs were paid; but the client, to revenge himself of being so pillaged, hastened to circulate the anecdote. It got into the newspapers, and for a fortnight there was a deluge of witticisms of all kinds upon the disinterestedness of the great advocate. Those who did not laugh at it said it was deplorable that a man of such merit should be tainted with a vice so degrading as avarice. Even his friends were moved by it, and some of them went so far as to remonstrate with him publicly; but the only reply he gave was by shrugging his shoulders, and then, as everything is soon forgotten in Paris, people ceased to talk of the matter.

Ten years had passed. One day the judges of the Supreme Court, in their red robes, were descending the steps of the Palace of Justice, to be present at a public ceremony. All at once a female darted from the crowd, threw herself at the feet of the Attorney-General, seized the end of his robe and pressed it to her lips. The woman was looked upon as deranged, and the officers endeavored to drag her away.

"Oh, leave me alone," she cried, "I recognise him—it is he, my preserver! Thanks to him, I have been able to bring up my large family. Thanks to him, my old age is happy. Oh, you do not know me!—One day—I was very unhappy then—I was advised to bring an action against a distant relation of my last husband, who had possessed himself of a rich heritage that ought to have come to my children. Already I had sold half my goods to begin the action, when one evening I saw a gentleman enter my house who said to me—'Do not go to law; reason and morality are for you, but the law is against you. Keep the little you have, and add to it these 3,000 francs, which are truly yours.' I remained speechless with surpise. When I would have spoken and thanked him, he had disappeared; but the bag of money was there upon my table, and the countenance of that generous man was engraved upon my heart never to be erased. Well, this man—this preserver of my family,—is here! Let me thank him before God and before men."

The court had stopped. The Attorney-General appeared moved, but conquering his emotion, he said:—"Take away this good woman, and take care that no harm comes to her. I don't think she is quite right in her mind." He was mistaken; the poor woman was not mad—only *she* remembered and M. Dupin had forgotten.—*Mirror of the Times.*

—o—

We take the following interesting extract from the *Times* for California, of 30th August last:—

THE MAD STONE.—We condense the following from the Linn county (Iowa) *Register*:—"The Rev. Mr. Cleghorn, of Cower's Ferry, Cedar county, had one of his sons bitten by a mad dog on the 2d inst., and also the horse upon which the boy was riding at the time. Having seen the account which was published a few days ago of the "mad stone" in the possession of Mr. Evans, of Paris, in this county, he immediately started thither with his boy and horse. The stone was soaked in warm milk and water, and then applied to the wound. It adhered with great tenacity—so much so as to cause intense pain for a few minutes. After a short time it seemed to fill itself and dropped off. After being submerged in the milk and water again—during which a green, offensive scum would arise from the stone—it was again applied. After the fourth time it would not adhere any more, and Mr. Evans, pronounced him cured. It was then applied to the wound on the horse, to which it adhered three times only. To make sure of the matter, however, Mr. C. remained over night, and tried it again in the morning, but it would have no effect on either the boy or the horse. It seems to be a fact well attested that this stone will not adhere to any wound not made by a rabid animal, and if so, must confound the wisdom of the most philosophical."

—o—

DISCOVERY OF AN ISLAND.—The New Bedford *Mercury* learns by a private letter that Captain Robert D. Eldridge, of the bark *Amazon*, of Fairhaven, has discovered an island in the Pacific Ocean, several hundred miles from any land laid down on the charts. The letter was dated at sea, Jan. 16, 1859, and in it Captain Eldridge says of the island:—"It is in lat. 0° 45′ north, and long. 176° 35′ west, very low and dangerous, and is, I expect, the last resting place of the crew of some of the ships which have been missed in years gone by. I ran along the lee side within pistol-shot of the beach, but it was too rough to land; and after convincing myself that there were no living people upon the island squared away again. On the highest part of the island is a house, apparently built from pieces of a wreck, with a flag-staff at one end, from which still dangled the hal-yard block. Near the house were several little hammocks, each with a tall, upright stone upon it, evidently the graves of the poor fellows who had escaped from the wreck of their vessel, and died on this dreary spot, where perhaps they had spent months in vainly looking for a passing sail to relieve them from their weary prison."

—o—

On the occasion of a recent storm in New Brunswick, a telegraphic despatch was received at Charlottetown, giving notice of the storm twenty minutes before it burst upon the town. What has not science achieved?

Varieties.

More persons fall out concerning the road to heaven than ever get to the end of their journey.

Young ladies educated to despise mankind, generally finish their studies by running away with the footman.

An old gentleman, being asked what he wished for dinner, replied, "An appetite, good company, something to eat, and a napkin!"

DUEL.—a strange old custom, according to which men suffering from inflammation attempt to cure themselves by bleeding somebody else.

SANG FROID.—When Lieut. O'Brien was blown up in the Edgar, and thrown on board the Admiral all black and wet, he said to the commander, with pleasantry, "I hope, sir, you will excuse my dirty appearance, for I left the ship in so great a hurry that I had not time to change my dress."

A disappointed old bachelor says it makes little difference whether a man commits suicide or matrimony. In one case he loses his life, and in the other his influence.

To keep eggs from spoiling eat them while they are fresh. We have tried all kinds of methods, but this we think is the only one to be relied on "in any climate."

"How are you, Smith?" says Jones. Smith pretends not to know him, and replies, hesitatingly—"Sir, you have the advantage of me."—"Yes," retorts Jones, "I s'pose so; everybody has that's got common sense." Smith looked unhappy.

A young gentleman, in describing the effect of his first waltz, said he thought he was going to heaven on a band of music. For fifteen minutes he appeared to be swimming in a sea of rose leaves, with a blue angel. This soon changed, he says, to a delirium of peacock feathers, in which his brains got so mixed up with low-necked frocks, musk, and melody, that he has fed on flutes ever since.

LIST OF LETTERS, received at the Post-office uncalled for from 1st Oct. 1859:—

A	
Allen, Chas W	Anderson, Benjamin M
Agassy, Lewis (2)	
B	
Banistree, Alick	Banfield, W E
Buswell, Hiram	Bagnell, Mons
Barrett, George	Beck, William
Bernasconi, Angelo	
C	
Crawford, James	Carallo, Pietro
Caweth, Joseph,	Charity, C H
Cooness, Stacy	Cameron, John
Crane, A S	Chotean, Francis
Craig, Albert	Chidurk, Chas
Corbett, Daniel	Clarke, W F
Creen, Dr	
D	
Davidson, Miss Adeline	Dowson, Rev Richard
Dherbornez, Rev Father	Downie, Major Wm
Davis, Walter M	Dugan, William
Derchene, Dr	
E	
Emery, John S	
F	
Finney, James	French, James
G	
Guadagni, Torello	Glasco, Mrs Mary
Gentir, Chas	Gillette, Edward C
Gordon, David	Gomband, Henry
Grizard, F	
H	
Handcock, Mrs H M	Hume, John
Havill, Montague	Henney, Anton
Howe, Horace	Harding, George
Holbrook, Henry	Harter, Mrs Rhoda
Hittlebrand, Philip	Hyde, Mr
Hooper, John	
J	
Johnson, R H	Johns, R H
Jackson, Jeremiah	Jennings, J G
Jones, Herbert C (2)	Johnson, Wm C
Jones, John Q (2)	Judson, Sydney
Jackson, J G	
K	
Kaufman, D	Kirkwood, James
Knight, Capt J S	
L	
Lyne, William	Lamaster, Milton F
Lelaire, Mons	Lisset, Pierre
Lee, Quong	
M	
Muir, William	Muier, Edwin
McDougle, John	Magnnat, George
Magee, Mrs Susan	McCollem, Robert
Mallandine, Edward (2)	Merrill, F A
Magee, Michael	Maynard, Richard
Meldrun, Thos (3)	Myer, Henry
N	
Nourvon, Mons H	Naunton, Geo
Nagle, J H	Naylor, Wm B
O	
Osbourne, Thos A	Oughton, Mrs M
P	
Powers, R	Pollock, Robt J
Pimm, J (2)	Purdie, James
R	
Robson, John	Roberts, Wm
S	
Smeaton, Mr	Savigney, H P
Sheppard, J L	Smith, John O
Scott, Samuel	Smith, William K
Stevens, John A	Spots, Fieldin
Staples, E H	Shaw, Thos B
Schreiber, Wilfred	
T	
Thomson, C W K	Taih, John
Trelvar, Thomas	Tach, Mrs Heste
Thompson, William	
W	
Williston & Bartlett,	Wight, Geo J
Williams, J G	Williams, C H
Whitton & Co	Waters, Hugh
Wells, Oliver	Watson, J R
Z	
Zelner, Wm	

LIST OF REGISTERED LETTERS remaining in the P. O. uncalled for to date:—

George Coxon.	H Holbrook
C W R Thomson (2)	Geo Harrison.
Capt Henry Haus.	Mrs M Woolgrove.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
Acting Post Master General.

Oct. 13, 1859.

ALMANAC.

On 1st January, 1860.
Will be Published,
THE VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ALMANAC.

CONTAINING authentic information upon every subject connected with these colonies, and a complete official, professional, and Business Directory—with the salaries of all Government officials, &c., &c.

Professional and Business Gentlemen, are particularly requested to furnish the undersigned with such information respecting their names, places of business, &c., as may be in their power, at the office of the "NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES."

E. HAMMOND KING.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day sold all my right, title, and interest in the late Copartnership of CAPRON & HARTER to GABRIEL GALT CAPRON, who will satisfy all claims againts the firm, and receive payment of debts due to them.

JOHN COPLAND, HENRY HARTER.
Witness. 1m

TENDERS are invited for BILLS in sums not less than £250, drawn on the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's Treasury, London.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
Treasurer.

September 7th, 1859.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE 29TH DAY OF JULY, 1859:

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.
Lord President. Lord John Russell.
Duke of Somerset. Lord Chamberlain.
Lord Steward. Sir George Grey, Bart.
Earl of Elgin.

WHEREAS, the Governor of Her Majesty's Island of Vancouver, with the Council and Assembly of the said Island, did in the month of August, 1858, pass three Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, namely:

No. 4. "An Act to amend the Law relating to the licensing of Inns, Public and Beer Houses."

No. 5. "Bill of Supply."

No. 6. "An Act to amend the Law relating to Inns and Beer Houses."

And whereas the said Acts have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council from the Most Noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said Acts should be left to their operation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day, pleased by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve the said recommendation. Whereof, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, for the time being of Her Majesty's Island of Vancouver, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Signed, WM. L. BATHURST.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Victoria, Vancouver Island, Sept. 26, 1859.

The entrance to the Fraser River having been re-buoyed, the accompanying "Notice to Mariners," which has been furnished to the Government by Captain Richards, of Her Majesty's Surveying Ship "Plumper," is herewith published for general information.

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Entrance to the Fraser River has been re-buoyed. All the buoys are placed on the Northern or Port ide of the Channel in entering, with the exception of one on the South Sand Head.

The following table points out the position, and gives the description of each buoy:—

1	ON SOUTH SAND HEAD, A spar buoy moored in 11 feet at low water. The spar painted white and black in horizontal bands, surmounted by a ball of the same colors also, in horizontal bands.
2	ON NORTH SAND HEAD, A spar buoy moored in 11 feet. Spar black and white, in vertical lines, surmounted by a ball painted in the same manner.
3	ON NORTH SIDE OF THE CHANNEL, A spar buoy moored in 9 feet. Spar black and white horizontally. Black capped.
4	A spar buoy moored in 12 feet. Spar, white and black bands horizontally, surmounted by a white diamond, and marked 1.
5	A spar buoy moored in 12 feet. Spar, white surmounted by a black diamond, marked 2.
6	A spar buoy moored in 11 feet. Spar, white surmounted by a red diamond, marked 3.
7	A spar buoy moored in 11 feet. Spar, white, surmounted by a crescent red and black, marked 4.
8	A spar buoy moored in 12 feet. Spar, white and black vertically, crescent red, marked 5.

On entering the River, the Sand Head buoys should not be approached within half a mile, until the passage between them is brought to bear N ½ E, when a vessel may steer in, mid channel, or pass the North Sand Head buoy and the first one inside it, from a cable to a cable and a half's length.

The remaining five buoys on the North side of the channel may be passed from half a cable to a cable's length, keeping them on the port hand in entering. After passing the inner buoy, a straight course may be steered for Garry Point.

It must be remembered that the ebb tide sets to the southward, over the Roberts bank, and the flood to the northward, over the Sturgeon bank.

By attention to these directions, a vessel drawing from 15 to 16 feet water, may enter the Fraser with safety, at half-tide.

The buoys assume a leaning position, varying from an angle of 35° to 80°, according to the state of the tide and wind, and can be plainly seen from a vessel's deck at a distance of three miles in clear weather.

Vessels bound for the River and coming through the 'Plumper Pass,' should steer N. N. W. as soon as they enter the strait of Georgia. This course leads direct for the Sand Heads eleven miles distant, some sligh allowance being of course made for the tide, which runs from 1 to 2 knots in the strait, and more as the entrance of the River is approached.

Vessels from the Southward, passing Robert's Point, must avoid the Robert's bank, which is very steep to: by not bringing the low part of this point to the Southward of East, the bank will be cleared.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS
Captain H. M. Surveying Ship "Plumper.
September 24th, 1859.

VANCOUVER ISLAND COLONY.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Land Office, Victoria,
August 22d, 1859.

TENDERS in writing, will be received at this office for the erection of the whole or portion of either or both of TWO LIGHTHOUSES, to be erected—one on Fisguard Rock, in Esquimalt Harbor, and the other on Race Rock. Blasting required.

Plans and Specifications at the Land Office.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accep

JOSEPH D. PEMBERTO

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		£	s.	d.
ONE INCH, OR UNDER,—	One insertion,.....	0	5	0
" "	One month,.....	0	16	0
" "	Three months,.....	2	0	0
" "	Six months,.....	3	10	0
TWO INCHES, OR LESS,—	One insertion,.....	0	8	0
" "	One month,.....	1	4	0
"	Three months,.....	3	10	0
" "	Six months,.....	6	0	0
FOUR INCHES, OR LESS—	One insertion,.....	0	15	0
" "	One month,.....	2	4	0
" "	Three months,.....	6	0	0

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CARDS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS,

etc., etc., etc.

Executed in the neatest manner, and with the greatest despatch, at the Office of the "NEW WESTMINSTER TIMES."

AGENTS OF THE NEW WESTMIN STER TIMES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

F. Herring, New Westminster.
S. T. Tilley, Fort Hope.
D. W. Higgins, Fort Yale.
Coxon & Co., Port Douglas.

The New Westminster Times.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

NAPOLEON attributed his greatest feats of victory to his marches; society does not disregard the turn of an instep, or ignore the consideration whether a dame is *bien chaussee* or the reverse. Cæsar, the prince of Colonists, had his eye upon his men's feet when he made roads, and historians lay stress upon pious pilgrimages in bare soles. It is excusable, therefore, if we observe that the public of Victoria has gone into boots. Trivial as this may seem to readers in the older countries, it will be admitted that the remark carries with it here an epitome of many social wants of no mean character. We learn in it, that with the exception of a few places, the streets of Victoria are quagmires, and her country roads but sloughs, through which nothing human can, even with modified discomfort, wade, save the extremities be cased in "prunella" up to the knee. There is a moral in every variety of defence with which the community have attired their lower man, which the Lands and Works Office of this Colony would do well to lay to heart; apathy, bungling, and extravagance are foremost in the suggestive category of ills which all this sudden appearance of leather and catchouc presents. Turn where we please, and we witness the veriest botching conceivable. Take the Esquimalt, the most traveled, as a specimen of a country road. For want of the application of a little ordinary professional sense, although money has been lately spent upon this road, its condition bids fair, already, after but a few showers, to equal the wretched state so much spoken of last year. Take again the square at James' Bay, the Government Square, the approaches to the Government Offices, where preparations for the winter rains might certainly have been expected; if the public are expected to run after the Government officers, and where, considering that so much money has been literally thrown away on gingerbread disfigurements, mistermed ornament, the way to the same might have merited some attention. What is its state? almost impassable; and property holders beyond the Square with some hopes of success might indict it as a nuisance, as huge stones, set like traps to upset a vehicle or throw a horse, at the end of the bridge—and clay-pits and sludgy spaces all the way beyond, until the Temple Inn is passed. How long is the presiding genius of the Lands and Works Office to tax the five thousand inhabitants of this town and neighborhood in some eight dollars a head per month, the *difference* between the price of *ordinary* shoes and the boots into which we have all been compelled to rush within the last few days?—because the money which might have improved our streets and to a great extent completed our roads has been ridiculously frittered away by that functionary who presides in the Land Department, upon a set of ill-devised and unsuitable buildings at which repairs or re-cobblings have already commenced. When the Company present their account for these works, we hope a new House of Assembly will not fail to deduct the cost of our shoe leather.

———o———

WE have received a circular from Rev. W. F. Clarke and regret extremely that want of space prevents us from making as lengthy comments upon the subject referred to, in the letters which passed between him and the Rev. Matthew Macfie, as it merits, but we cordially concur in the christian spirit manifested by the former gentleman, and entirely disapprove of the course of action towards a highly respectable and most industrious class of our community, which the Rev. Matthew Macfie, would, it appears, advocate." In the sight of God, all men are equals." We commend this to the notice of Rev. Matthew Macfie, and conclude by expressing our extreme surprise, that a preacher of the word of God, educated in free England, should lend his support to any such illiberal, unchristian, and anti-English doctrine, as that which prevails in the United States, with respect to the colored race.

———o———

THE SAN JUAN OCCUPATION.

WE have so frequently stated our conviction that the enlightened portion of the American people, and the Government of the United States would repudiate Gen. Harney's hasty proceedings in the occupation of San Juan, that the announcement brought to us this day of the arrival of General Scott, specially appointed by the Federal Government as Commissioner to bring this unfortunate affair to a speedy conclusion, does not by any means surprise us—and we heartily welcome the able and distinguished General, feeling convinced that his known good sense and honorable character is the best guarantee that we could receive of the earnsst desire of he American people to coöperate with our authorities n a peaceful, honorable and final adjustment of this totally unnecessary misunderstanding.

———o———

THE PAPERLING'S ENGLISH.

Our diminutive cotemporay the *Victoria Gazette*, with that characteristic forwardness usually found in the youthful members of all species, attempts to teach us English history, and to instruct us on other points upon which we are lamentably deficient. The Editor sticks to his chronological blunder respecting the Irish famine having occurred in 1845, 1846, and having been the main cause of the Repeal of the Corn Laws! When younger men, than we take the worthy editor to be, have a perfect recollection of the Irish famine having occurred in 1847-48, and of the Repeal of the corn laws in 1846, we deem it unnecessary to refer to any work upon the subject, but we *may* be mistaken in the age of the editor, and the recent continual infantine attempts on his part, gives us some ground for the supposition that he may be more in his infancy than we had previously supposed; we therefore, beg him not to commit himself any deeper, by adhering to such statements as our correspondent "*B*ritisher," alluded to in our last issue. Our correspondent or the "critical ignoramus" was right about the Irish famine. He was again right about the repeal of the corn laws—and according to Johnson and Maunder, I think that notwithstanding "all the assertions of all the Jenkinson's" to the contrary, the correct meaning of the word date is,—"Date, the *time* at which any event happened, or letter written. A fruit—*Johnson*.

Date—The *time* at which any event happened, or letter written. A fruit.—*Maunder*.

After this, perhaps our able friend will give us an essay to prove that San Juan or Puget Sound is *time*.

Again, as to the word "stem" we are told that in the primary acceptation of the word to stem a current, s simply to progress *against* it." Johnson and Maunder give the following definition:—"Stem," to oppose a current, to *stop*; consequently to stem and *stop are* synonimous *terms*.

Our cotemporary must now "cave," unless he wishes to be considered as qualified for that lunatic asylum for which our correspondent "Britisher," informs us, he has already been the cause of preparing so many, he will not continue to expose his ignorance upon English history, and the English language.

———o———

RUMOR.—We are informed that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, of British Columbia, may be expected here by this or the next steamer.

RACES.—The Victoria Races will take place at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, 27th inst. The number of horses entered, and the spirit manifested by the intending competitors, go far to show that the Autumn Race meeting of 1859, will (if the weather be propitious,) be such a fashionable and large assemblage, that it will "astonish the natives."

ILLEGAL ARREST.—Under this heading, we gave insertion to a statement which at the time we believed to be substantially correct; but since then we have learned that Mr. Rabson was arrested and fined for threatening a Police officer in the execution of his duty, and not upon the charge of committing a nuisance; we therefore deem it our duty to correct the statement, as it is the duty of the press and public to uphold the Police when in the right and opposed in the discharge of their duty.

ROYAL MARINES.—We find that we were in error in stating that the Royal Marines, who were so conspicuously prompt in their attendance at the recent fire at Pattrick & Co.'s, were under the command of Captain Bazalgette. Captain Magin is the officer who commands the detachment, and was one of the foremost in his endeavors to check the progress of the flames.

DANGEROUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, 22nd inst., we regret to say that a very serious accident happened to Lieut. Sheepshanks, of H.M.S. Ganges, who, whilst engaged in a game of cricket at Colwood, fell on some broken glass. The result was a dangerous wound in the hand and wrist. Violent hemorrhage took place, which was stopped with much difficulty. In the night, hemorrhage recommenced, and after a consultation of all the medical officers of the Squadron, it was found necessary to perform an operation of a most tedious and painful nature, with the view of securing the artery. The operation was performed under the influence of chloroform, and lasted about two hours. On Sunday, we are happy to say, the unfortunate gentleman, though still suffering great pain, was considered to be progressing favorably.

THE RECENT FIRE.—Having made enquiries respecting the origin of the late fire, we find there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion that it originated in the apartments of L. Boulon, the French gentleman who had a music and dancing class in the building; and as such a supposition as that his neglect had caused the unfortunate occurrence is calculated to injure him, we beg to give it our most unqualified contradiction—which the unanimous testimony of numerous persons, residing near the scene, justifies our doing.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Halifax Sept. 20th, with Liverpool dates to the 10th. The Great Eastern had left the Thames and proceeded to sea on her trial trip satisfactorily. A mission was to proceed to Napoleon from Rome. The Papal army is not able to meet Garibaldi, who leads the forces of Romagna. French journals have been prohibited in Sardinia. England requires explanations as to the concentration of Spanish troops at Algeria, in the vicinity of Gibraltar. The *Times* says the Great Eastern is the fastest steamship in the world. She left the "Nore" at 9:15, and was off Dover at 3 o'clock. She steers splendidly, and is checked easily. The *Times* says that Gen. Harney's occupation of San Juan Island is an outrage to which England will not submit.

———o———

SAN JUAN QUESTION.

"A prime cause of the Oregon, as of other Indian wars, has been the course of our civil and military authorities, sent to our frontiers, sometimes acting in one direction and sometimes in another. Gen. Harney, for example, has a penchant for leading his dragoons among encampments of Indian squaws and papposes, and slaughtering them most valiantly; he has won, by such exploits, and seeks to maintain, the reputation of a renowned Indian-killer."

Mr. Polk not only sacrificed 54° 40′, but he sacrificed 49°. He agreed to take that line as far as "the middle of the channel separating the continent from Vancouver's Island, thence southerly through said channel and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean." It is upon the true interpretation of the word "channel" in the above clause that the settlement of the present dispute must depend. Should that word as here used be understood as meaning the whole body of water which separates Vancouver's Island from the continent, that interpretation would give the island lately occupied by Gen. Harney to the British, as it lies nearer to the British shore than to ours. The contrary representation has, indeed, been made, and the island claimed on that ground for us. But this, though it be true of some of the islands of the Haro group or archipelago, of which San Juan is one, does not appear to be the case with that particular island. Our claim to it rests upon the ground that, in common with the whole group to which it belongs, it lies on the continental side of the main ship channel, by which vessels enter the Gulf of Georgia, it being insisted on our side that the word channel in the treaty is to be understood in this restricted sense. It will be recollected that Secretary Marcy, four years ago, said that the title ought to be settled before either party should exclude the other by force or undertake the exercise of complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the disputed points. This was the substance of his letter to Mr. Crampton, at that time representing her Majesty's Government, and to which much importance is now attached. From all that can be ascertained in well-informed circles, it is reasonable to infer that no serious difficulties are likely to result between the two countries. Col. Hawkins of the British army, yesterday brought dispatches concerning the San Juan dispute, to the British Legation, and then left for New York, to take passage for England, with dispatches from Gov. Douglas, to Her Majesty's Government, on the same subject.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

POLICE COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

THE QUEEN AGAINST GEORGE HUNTER CARY.

SOON after the arrival of the Eliza Anderson, on Wednesday last, the Superintendent of Police met Mr. Cary in Yates street, and informed him that a warrant had been issued against him for using offensive expressions towards D. Babington Ring, calculated to create a breach of the peace. Mr. Cary accompanied the officer to the Police Court, and upon appearing before Mr. Pemberton, he admitted having received a message from Mr. Ring, to which he replied "He had better come and punch my head," or words to that effect. On refusing to enter into recognizance, and while his committal was being made out, he applied for a postponement of the case for a day, on the ground that he had just arrived from a journey. This application was granted. The next day, Thursday, Mr. Cary appeared at the bar.

John Bayley, Superintendent of Police, being sworn, stated that he had reason to believe that Mr. Cary had received a challenge to fight from D. Babington Ring, who had charged Mr. Cary with having used offensive expressions to him. Therefore he apprehended a breach of the peace. Cross-examined by Mr. Cary:

"The reason which induced me to believe you had received a challenge, was that I heard Mr. Ring admit in court having sent you one."

Horace Smith, on being sworn, proved that Mr. Cary had admitted in court that he had received a hostile message from Mr. Ring to which he replied "He had better come and punch my head," or words to that effect.

The following extract from Burns' Justice of the Peace was then read by the clerk:—

"In the case of an information laid before a magistrate of a challenge being given, he should forthwith issue his warrant to bring the parties before him, and require them to find sureties to keep the peace."

Mr. Cary:—"Let me read that extract." The book was handed to Mr. Cary, who read the extract without making any comment upon the passage, but contended that the evidence was insufficient to warrant his being called upon to enter into recognizance.

Mr. Pemberton observed that his attention had been called to the quarrel between Messrs. Ring and Cary, it having become a matter of public notoriety; and he alluded to the fatal effects which resulted lately in California upon a similar occasion, owing to the lax manner in which the laws in that country were administered. One of the parties in the present instance had been obliged to enter into recognizance to keep the peace; and it would be neither equitable nor just that the other party should be allowed to go free, and be able to say to his rival, if he felt so disposed, "I may insult you as I please now, and you dare not touch me, for you are bound over to keep the peace." He was surprised that Mr. Carey should refuse, under the circumstances, to enter into recognizance, knowing what the effect of his example would be. As to the evidence, Mr. Cary's own admission in court, that he had answered, in reply to Mr. Ring's hostile message, "He had better come and punch my head"—itself a challenge to fight—was sufficient cause for his being bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Carey was then ordered to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of £500 to keep the peace for twelve months; or in default to suffer twelve month's imprisonment.

NOTES ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ON leaving the sunny shores of Vancouver's Island for the so-called bleak region of British Columbia, if the weather be fine, you will, barring the usual inconveniences of a steamboat, have a very pleasant trip across the Gulf of Georgia; an hour from Beacon Hill brings you well in sight of the disputed island of San Juan basking in the sun, and numberless islands jotted here and there in the Canal de Haro, with a clear sky and a health-giving breeze blowing provide a very pleasant *tout ensemble*. On emerging from the jaws of Plumper Pass the opposite coast of British Columbia looms in the distance, and a few hours steaming brings you to the sand heads of Fraser river—one of the standing jokes against the Colony. Compare the entrance of this river with that of the Columbia in the adjoining territory: a few spar buoys have rendered the former perfectly safe for vessels of 16 feet draught at half tide, while the latter, if there be only a small breeze blowing, is lashed into terrible fury in no time, and becomes impossible. A little dodging in and out and we have entered the far-famed Fraser. Long low banks, with prairie land stretching as far right and left as the eye can see, are the first feature of the Colony you are visiting; on turning to your neighbor he assures you that this land is worthless, being now a marsh and at other times entirely flooded by the river. But more of this anon.

We are now well up the river so it behoves us to look about us at once and make inquiries as to the nature of what immediately surrounds us. The first thing that strikes you on having entered the river a few miles, is the change of climate—you find that whatever month it is in that the climate of British Columbia is warmer than Vancouver's Island—not at all oppressive but genial and balmy; more suited perhaps to invalids afflicted with pulmonary complaints. Proceeding a few miles further the prairie land on each side has disappeared, being replaced by a complete luxuriance of foliage of many sorts growing down into the very water; chief among these are pine, cedar, alder, poplar, dogwood, wild apple, pear, crab-appie, vine maple and cherry. Did you venture a landing here you would at first find yourself beset with great difficulties, in fact almost invincible ones, so dense and rich is the mass of vegetation, and consequently the soil that produces it. About 14 miles from the mouth, a bend of the river brings you in sight of the capital, to be famous in the annals of new cities and hardy speculators.

It may occur to you here, as the city you are approaching is a Port of Entry, to inquire the depth of water, and you find it sufficient to admit of the entrance of ships of considerable dimensions and tonnage. The site of New Westminster is a fine bend of the river about two miles in the diameter of the arc, the ground rises for 100 feet abruptly from the water, and thence slopes imperceptibly backwards for an indefinite space for the site of a large town. I can unhesitatingly pronounce it to be one of the finest I ever saw. It is five miles by land from the safe deep sea anchorage of Burrard's Inlet. It is well supplied with water—it is approached by a splendid river, easily entered and navigable for vessels of large dimensions, and nearly a mile in breadth at the City of New Westminster. It is surrounded by elements of wealth in agricultural and grazing land, fisheries, timber, good prospects of coal, and many other minor advantages which do not strike the observer at once, and which are too numerous to mention in a brief review of this description. I cannot however felicitate the owners of town lots at the present moment on their prospects. If they looked for an immediate return in laying out their funds in town lots, I need not tell them they have been mistaken, and grievously so, too, for a more wretched prospect than New Westminster offers now could scarcely be conceived a collection of a few wretched wooden tenements, reared amidst a bewildering ruin of gigantic timber, charred and weird. The Government buildings alone have any claim to respectability, and look down in evident pity on their straggling neighbors. Verily, you have met the fate of all speculators, you have ventured your money on such a hazardous cast of the die, expecting present returns; far different if the Colony succeeds and you have a *prospective* interest only in New Westminster; you may then congratulate yourself on holding in reality as many tens of thousands as you do hundreds now. With regard, however, to this, my premise of the future success of the Colony, it is the subject matter of my present endeavors, so I will say no more now.

Although you are, when at New Westminster, in British Columbia, you are nowhere in the neighborhood of any mining operations, at least as far as is known at present, so your chief interest must be turned to the consideration of the quality and nature of the soil, and as a stay of a week or so at New Westminster, occupied in continual expeditions in all quarters by canoe or on foot will render you tolerably acquainted with its resources in this way, and as I have had the advantages of such an examination, I will here venture to enter on the agricultural resources and prospects of British Columbia. Not that the neighborhood of New Westminster alone is suited for such purposes to the exclusion of other parts of British Columbia, far otherwise, but that this subject strikes me on the threshold of inquiry as being one of the greatest importance to the future development of the Colony. For it is not the proverbially wandering discontented miner, who brings in nothing, leaves nothing, but *takes* everything away, to whom we must look for the development of a country, but it is to the hardy agriculturist, the resident permanent laborer, the tiller of the soil, from whom such benefits must be derived; let us then seriously set to work to examine what advantages we could offer such a population, and what chances there are that British Columbia shall become the scene of flourishing agriculture.

First and foremost comes the question, is there any land suitable for cultivation or grazing? and then the consideration of climate arises, and what obstacles are likely to oppose themselves to the probable successes of the agriculturists; all these shall be considered in turn. I will omit no feature of it strikes me either for or against, but will endeavor to give a fair unbiassed statement of facts.

And I must premise that to a certain extent my remarks will be speculative particularly as to the capabilities of the soil, for agriculture is at present untried or almost so in British Columbia. So that there are no data to go upon. I cannot say how many bushels of wheat farmer so and so produced on each acre under cultivation for he is yet to come, nor can I give the average diameter of turnips grown on such a farm. SCRUTATOR.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, V. I., October 21st, 1859.

The following communication from the Assistant Gold Commissioner and Justice of the Peace for the Lytton District, containing matter which may prove interesting to the community, is herewith published for general information.

By command.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Lytton, October 4th, 1859.

SIR:—I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency, the Governor, that having received several communications from miners stationed on the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, that the Indians were about to assemble to attack the white men, and that a man named Antoine Gregoire, a half-breed at the Pavilion, on the Fraser, was the principal instigator of it, I considered it my duty, in the capacity of Magistrate of the District, to make a personal investigation of the reports, and to endeavor to prevent, if possible, any collision between the Indians and white men, and I accordingly assembled as many of the chiefs at Lytton as I could gather, and explained to them that it was the wish of all the whites to be friends with the Indians, and how much better it was that it should be so. I then started with one of my constables, to visit the different chiefs around, and Antoine Gregoire in particular, at the Pavilion, returning by Kamloops, and visiting the tribes on the Thompson River. With respectl to the report of Antoine Gregoire being the principa instigator, I am happy to say it was quite unfounded, and that, from what I could learn of his character, and feelings towards the whites, it was more to his advantage, and wish, to be on good terms with them, than otherwise, and that he was more likely to prevent than instigate any hostilities, which from the influence he has amongst the Indians, he could well do, and he assured me, he would do so, to the best of his ability, should he hear of any probability of an outbreak. On my tour across from the Pavilion, to Kamloops, and down the Thompson River, I found the Indians everywhere very friendly disposed, and do not think there is any probability of an outbreak, although I warned the different miners to be on their guard in case of any sudden rising, and at the same time told the chiefs to tell their different tribes not to molest the miners.

Together with this report, I beg to enclose a Quarterly Report of transactions of my District, and a rough sketch of the mines and trails on the rivers.

Trusting my visit round the District, and endeavors to maintain a peaceable understanding with the Indians, may meet the approbation of His Excellency,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) HENRY M. BALL, J. P.,
Assistant Gold Commissioner.

To the COLONIAL SECRETARY,
British Columbia.

QUARTERLY OUTLINE REPORT OF THE LYTTON DISTRICT, FOR SEPTEMBER QUARTER.

	July.	August.	Sept.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Licenses—Mining.....	50 0 0	45 0 0	29 0 0
" Trading.....	48 0 0	21 0 0	26 6 0
" Liquors.....	23 6 4	20 0 0	20 0 0
Sale of Lands.....	———	———	14 0 0
Ground Rents.....	1 10 0	———	7 0 0
Miscellaneous.....	55 17 8	60 0 0	16 2 0
Fines and Costs.....	4 0 0	12 14 0	———
Total.....	182 14 0	158 14 0	112 2 0
Expenditure.....	193 14 11	115 8 8	88 3 4
Revenue and expenditur.....	11 0 11 (under)	43 5 4 (over)	23 18 8 (over)
No. Police Constables.	3	2	2
" " Cases.....	4	4	8
" Imprisonments.....	"	1	1
Average No. Miners...	250	200	200
" " Bars worked	30	25	20
" Wages per diem	£1	£1	£1
" Price Prov. 100lb	£6	£5 10	£6
No. of Public Houses.	3	3	6
" Stores.....	11	9	8
No. of Cattle imported	50	26	453
Whence imported.....	Colville	Colville	Colville, Dalls and Oregon
Prevailing wind.....	South	South	South
Average temperature..	70°	68°	65°
Fall of rain, inches.....	0		¼
Average rate of Freight, per 100 lbs.	£3	£1 16s	£5
From.....	Hope or Yale to Lytton.	Lytton to Fountain.	Lytton to Alex'nder

REMARKS.

MAILS.

By private Foot express, twice a month to Yale.

PRICE OF GOLD.

£3 4s. per ounce, taken by traders.

THE BARS.

Along the Fraser, enumerated in order of position from Lytton, as far as Anderson River junction, (supposed boundary of this district,) are:—

On West Bank. *On East Bank.*

1.....Rip Van Winkle.
2.....Dallas.
3.....Rancherie.
4. New Brunswick.
5. Millers.
6.....Kanaka.
7.....Halfway House.
8.....Murderers.
9.....Fargo.
10. Yankee.
11.....Anderson.
12. Long Island.
13.....Boston.
Anderson's River here cuts in on the East Bank, (here is a ferry over the Anderson's River.)
14. China Bar.

TRAILS.

Lytton to Yale—distance 80 miles, very rough, stony and hilly; several dangerous creeks crossing it; torrents in early part of the summer, passable by foot passengers on single logs, by animals by swimming aided by hauling; there is a ferry also across the Frazer, to be passed about 16 miles from Yale, on this side near the Forks; the worst portion of the trail is over the Jackass mountain, which might be avoided at an expense of about £60—a sum sufficient to make a trail round the base of the mountain, instead of, as at present, traversing the summit, and a few rough bridges thrown across the creeks would make the trail passable for pack animals, eight months during the year, from Anderson river, in fact at which point the Hope and Yale trails unite, a good trail could be made to the Forks, with little expense, connecting thereby Lytton with both Hope and Yale, and reducing the heavy price of freight for provisions. The country on both banks of the Frazer river along the trail, is exceedingly mountainous, with occasional benches, at a great elevation above the river, and not producing any good inducements for cultivation.

The river through the Cañon is only traversable during the winter months, and at all times very dangerous.

Forks (alias Lytton) to the Fountain and Pavilion—Skirts the Fraser River as far as Foster's Bar, at there branches off to the Fountain at the back of the mountains, having the river Trail past the Lillooet, on account of the slide, a dangerous pass for packed Animals about half way between Lillooet and Foster's Bar, so that all pack trains for Lillooet from Lytton, have to leave Lillooet on the west, and go as far north as Fountains, and then double back along the river trail to Lillooet.

The trail from *Lytton to the Fountain*, about 56 miles for the most part of the way traverses ground where a waggon road may eventually be easily made, and without much expense, and might be extended to the Pavilion, about 12 miles farther north, with little more expense.

At the Pavilion, the Trail branches off Eastward and then Northwards to Fort Alexander, a Trail at present generally travelled by packers; but from the Forks there is another Trail shorter and better, Northerly by way of Thompson River, crossing it at the junction of the Nicholas, on to the Bonaparte River and thence upwards to Fort Alexander? The distance by the Pavilion is about 250 miles, and by the latter route 200 miles, and a better trail, though not much travelled at present.

From the *Forks to Fort Kamloops*, there are two trails, one by the river being the shorter, but not the better, the other crossing the Nicholas and passing by the Lakes, being rather longer, but traversing from the Nicholas, good pastoral country, with occasional good arable flats, which, towards Kamloops increase in number and richness.

The trail *from the Pavilion to Fort Kamloops*, passes the whole way through good pastoral lands, and the flats on the Bonaparte River, are generally selected for the wintering of Cattle, the grass being abundant, and the winter not so severe as in the other parts of the district.

MINES.

The average yield is given in the returns of the mines about here; throughout the Thompson River and Alexander district, the early winter has this season prevented the Rivers being properly prospected and worked, but I have no doubt that next Spring many miners will return there, and work at the low stage of the water, and take good wages; at present season the price of provisions drives all below, and causes many discouraging and conflicting accounts.

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. We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

MR. RING AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(To the Editor of the "New Westminster Times.")

Sir,—As folly and cunning are progressive, Mr. Cary has been weak enough to strive to confuse the question between himself and me and mislead the public upon what he calls private matters. I must therefore set him right with the public, and I express a hope that the lesson which he has forced from me, and still forces, may not be entirely thrown away upon him; and in the progress of the lesson he shall have no reason to complain of want of evidence of the following facts out of which the lesson grows.

On Thursday the 6th inst., Mr. Cary was standing in front of the Court House with the Sheriff and Mr. Franklin; Mr. Alston *was not* there, as alleged by Mr. Cary. Others of the public were within hearing when Mr. Cary in a loud tone said: Oh "Mr. Ring I wanted to see you, for I find that you have been circulating things against my character." (Upon which Mr. Franklin withdrew.) Circulating, said I, amazed and offended at the charge, what do you mean? give me your authority. Mr. Alston told me, said he—stop, said I, let us have Mr. Alston: come with me to his chambers. Mr. Cary said he could not go then, as he was waiting for a bill from the Grand Jury. After a delay of twelve or fifteen minutes, I said to Mr. Cary, (the Sheriff being present,) matters of this sort must be settled at once, and if you do not accompany me I shall go for Mr. Alston myself, which I did. On our way back to Mr. Cary Mr. Alston expressed his regret for having mentioned what I told him without first apprising me of his intentions. I replied that I was glad he had told Mr. Cary—that I had advised Mr. Wight to do the same thing.

We found Mr. Cary still outside the Court House with the Sheriff. Mr. Alston was not present as Mr. Cary affirms when he first accosted me. The Sheriff and Mr. Franklin confirmed this to me, and even Mr. Alston, "although he fully endorses Mr. Cary's letter to the *Colonist* affirming the contrary," has since called upon me and confessed that in this respect he was wrong, and he will find before I have done, that he was wrong in other respects also.

Mr. Alston then repeated in my presence to Mr. Cary the substance of what I told him Mr. Wight charged against him. With the exception that I advised my informant to communicate with Mr. Cary, as however Mr. Alston subsequently informed me in Mr. Barnston's chambers, that it was satisfactorily proved that I did give Mr. Wight this advice; the inference is morally irresistible that my communication to Mr. Alston, the close intimate of Mr. Cary, was with the same intention.

Mr. Cary dishonestly says that I was compelled to confess what I never attempted to deny. I did however deny, strongly and emphatically deny, and I do now deny, that I circulated this charge against him; and what Mr. Cary calls two or three attempts to explain away my admissions were in fact two or three attempts to explain to him the palpaple inapplicability of the word 'circulating' to my communication with Mr. Alston, and to make him understand that what was said by the members of the Bar to each other on this matter was for the very purpose of preventing the circulation of it. And upon this word, no man, however imperfectly taught, or half educated, can be excused for making so gross a mistake as Mr. Cary's.

Mr. Cary well knows, the Sheriff knows, Mr. Alston knows, that my "two or three attempts" were attempts not to explain away "my admissions," but were attempts to overcome *his ignorance or wilful perversion of language*, in which effort I was joined ineffectually by the Sheriff and Mr. Alston himself.

When Mr. Alston had done, now, said I, Mr. Cary, I require you to retract your charge that *I circulated* things against your character, and it must be done in the hearing of the gentlemen who were present when you made it. I'll do nothing of the sort, said he, and then, for the first time, applied the term "ungentlemanly" to me. I must have that word retracted also said I. I will not retract it, replied Mr. Cary. Well, I said, I am willing to take the gentlemen of the Bar as a Court of Honor, and if they say that the terms which you have used, apply to me, I shall bow to their decision—and you must be bound to submit also. Mr. Cary contemptuously refused this offer. Unwilling to be forced into a hostile course, I said, well I shall form a Court for myself, of the Sheriff and Mr. Alston, and even if they say that your language is fitting I shall be bound by their decision. On this I withdrew out of hearing, not out of sight, and after five or six minutes spent in expostulation with Mr. Cary, both these gentlemen came over to me and expressed their regret at not being able to induce Mr. Cary to retract; Mr. Alston adding—we told him that the charges of circulating things against him, and the term "ungentlemanly" of which I complained were unjust and ought to be withdrawn. I then advanced to Mr. Cary and said in the presence and hearing of his friends: now sir, your conduct is not only ungentlemanly but *most ungentlemanly*, to which he replied with an air of flippant and petulant foppery, "I am delighted to hear it," whereupon I told him that I would think upon the course next to be pursued.

I immediately consulted Captain King, and by his advice and with the concurrence of Mr. Barnston I waited until Saturday morning to give Mr. Cary full time for reflection; this delay and patience upon my part, he quibbles and tortures into "submitting to his remarks for two days."

On Saturday at about 12 o'clock Mr Barnston put my letter (which you, sir, have since published) into Mr. Cary's hands, wherein I put alternatives before him and tell him in the plainest terms that in the event of his refusing them, I shall denounce him in the most public way. He refuses—he knows my intention to publish him as a slanderer and coward—he has my letter, which avows that intention in his pocket, for twenty long hours before he starts on his excursion, which by a juggle he calls the eve of his departure, and because he chooses to go away without explanation, apology or meeting, and raises over his head a supposed shield of office which every man of honor would stigmatize as a disgraceful covert of indemnity, he affectedly and hypocritically complains, forsooth, of my publishing and advertising him according to his deserts, in his absence—an absence which *commenced* twenty hours after he received my letter. He himself drew down the publication of that letter—he could have prevented it—he declined to do so, and he is answerable for its publication, and not I.

And now one word with Mr. Alston. Before I publicly denounced his friend, I called Mr. Alston into my room and there read my letter to him, because his name appears in it. He assented to the correctness of my statements, the facts being then fresh in his memory. This he did in the presence of Mr. Barnston and his brother—further he added that Mr. Cary's conduct was very wrong, and that he had told him so, and he begged of me not to publish my letter, *but to be satisfied with the assurance which he gave me that the whole Bar here condemned Mr. Cary's conduct.* My answer to him was that as I was insulted before the public I owed my vindication as well to them as myself, and it must be publicly made. All this I now leave to Mr. Alston to reconcile with his full endorsement of the contents of Mr. Cary's most dishonest letter.

What! Mr. Alston! to tell me over and over again, at various times, and before witnesses, that the whole Bar here *with himself* condemned Mr. Cary for applying the word ungentlemanly to me!! and yet now to endorse a low and ribaldrous letter in which Mr. Cary repeats it!! Shame, where is thy blush?

You will see sir, and the public will now see from this that the question between Mr. Cary and myself is not whether Mr. Wight's charge is founded or unfounded; (with that Mr. Wight is perfectly able to deal.) The question is whether, when I mentioned the charges to a brother Barrister—a charge which was to be investigated only by the Bar and mentioned for the purpose of causing an investigation, I am to be accused with impunity of having acted ungentlemanly. That is the question, and the only question, and strive as he may the Attorney General shall not evade it.

The character for honor and gentlemanly conduct which I have brought out with me here from men of the highest title and position who have known me long, as well as from the leaders of my Circuit in England, I shall never suffer to be sullied by the vapouring of a conceited Bully.

Before I adopted the last alternative left to me, I appealed:

First to Mr. Cary's own sense of right.

Next to a Court of Honor.

Next to Mr. Cary's friends.

Next to a course which would show that although a man may be a slanderer, he need not be a coward.

And it was not until all these had been refused by Mr. Cary that I finally handed him over to the public, with whom I have now the honor to leave him. I am, sir, yours obediently, D. Babington Ring.

Victoria, Oct. 22, 1859.

—o—

October 22nd, 1859.

(To the Editor "New Westminster Times.")

Sir,—In the last issue of the *British Colonist*, there is a letter signed George H. Cary, avowedly an answer to one written by me.

What is there said regarding Mr. Ring and Mr. Wight, I will leave those gentlemen to answer, but some remarks are there made which I feel bound to notice.

In the first place,—Mr. Cary states that when he received Mr. Ring's letter from me, he told me that, "*after perusal*, he could not take the least notice of a document of that character—adding that his official position must prevent his *initiating* any *further* steps in the matter." Now, Sir, the first part of this sentence is strictly true,—the second part is quite the reverse. Mr. Cary did not then, or at any other time say to me that his official position prevented his *initiating any further* steps in the matter. But after he had read the letter, and made the remark which I admit, I asked him for his answer. He threw back the letter, and said *that* was his answer. I then told him that I could take back no such answer, that if he chose to enclose the letter in another envelope, or give another answer, I should be most happy to receive it. I then offered him the letter which he had thrown to me. He refused to take it. I put the letter down on the table, and again asked for an answer, He said *that* is my answer, either taking up the letter and throwing it down again, or making a motion to that effect. When I met him in the street afterwards he asked me why I did not, as *Mr. Ring's friend*, advise him to go over and punch his head instead of doing as he had done—and *then* added—he must know my hands are tied,—a widely different remark from the one he pretends to have made in his own office, a remark which in my estimation shews that he did look upon the letter as equivalent to a challenge.

In the second place, he states that my imputations "that he declined a challenge tendered by Mr. Ring, and that he was aware Mr. Ring was about to advertise himself in the papers are unfrue." In answer to the first part of this remark, I have only to state, that any one reading my letter will see, that I merely state what I consider to be the substance of the latter part of Mr. Ring's letter, without conveying any imputation that would not be borne out by the letter itself. It is left to Mr. Cary's *refined sense of honor*, aided by a little special pleading, to discover, at this late date, that the letter did not contain a challenge.

As for the latter part of the remark, it is so absurdly ridiculous, and such a total misrepresentation of the facts that it is hardly worth notice. I no where state, or impute that he "was aware that Mr. Ring was about to advertise himself in the papers," but I did state that Mr. Ring plainly informed him that he would denounce him, (Mr. Cary,) in the most public way—as he has done. Mr. Cary admits that he read Mr. Ring's letter, and his own was avowedly an answer to mine, he must, therefore have known, when he penned that sentence, that he was writing what he *knew to be untrue*.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to state that my previous letter was written with the sole object of relieving Mr. Ring from an imputation which had been cast upon him, and was introduced merely as a statement of facts. As that was my only object, and as I had no intention of being drawn into a paper controversy, I endeavored to be scrupulously correct in my statements. Mr. Cary has thought to provoke this answer, by remarks, not in any manner borne out by the facts.

I trust, however, that he will, on future occasions recollect that facts are stubborn things, and see the necessity of confining himself more strictly to the "truth, the whole truth, and *nothing but the truth.*"

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

John G. Barnston.

—o—

(To the Editor of "N. W. Times.")

"THE PRINCE IMPERIAL WANTS TO KNOW."

October 21st, 1859.

Sir,—The above is the head to a paragraph in the *Victoria Gazette* of Oct. 20th. Considering the excellent knowledge of History and English grammar, professed by the Editor of the *Gazette*, as exhibited in his remarks upon the Repeal of the Corn Law, and Irish famine, and in the meaning of "date," "stem," &c., we think the imperial infant could not find a more competent instructor than the worthy Editor of the *Victoria Gazette*. I have no doubt you can furnish him with numerous testimonials, which would doubtless ensure his success, if he thinks it worth while to become a candidate for the office of "teacher of infants," as certainly those of more mature age can derive no benefit from our literary friend's instruction here.

Another Numskull.

—o—

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times:

Sir,—The following remarks on the strictures passed on a reply which I made to a letter that appeared in the *British Colonist* of the 7th inst., I should esteem it a favor if you will insert in your columns.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

A. D. Pringle.

To the Editor of the British Colonist:

Sir,—Were I inclined to continue a correspondence of an ecclesiastical and political character with Mr. Clarke, I should do so by private letter, which would prevent the idea people somehow do take up, viz: that "vexed questions can be timely brought forward for political capital or private ends"—at times in a slightly one-sided view. I shall only answer one or two remarks of your own, which I do not think Mr. Clarke would endorse. I would ask, is it English or fair to dissect a letter sent for publication, head its sections according to editorial estimate of the meaning, and go in search of the ludicrous? May I also venture to inquire why you did not dissect, or adorn, or honor with your private interpolations, or whatever you like to call it, the original letter, "A State Church Again;" but I must say I think it is much more intelligible without perversions of meaning, &c., marring its even tenor. As to the value of the term "authority" or "appointees," as Mr. C. names the gentlemen alluded to "they are not chargeable you say to British Columbia." If the assurance given that "the word is an error of terms" not admitted, after your own admission and a good explanation on my part is, you must remain, sir, in the happy condition

Of the man convinced against his will,
Keeping the same opinion still.

In conclusion I beg to say I *am* an advocate for a Colonial Church, or I should not be residing at Fort Hope as a clergyman of the Church of England.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

A. D. Pringle.

Fort Hope, Oct. 17th, 1059.

THE DATIVE CASE.

To the Editor of the New Westminster Times.

Mr. Editor,—I must confess to being one of those unfortunate beings whose education, in the opinion of the *Gazette*, has never reached the point at which the dictionary is used—for even now I cannot understand that date means place as well as time. It would seem rather odd to say that St. Helena was the "date" at which Napoleon died—or California the "date" at which gold was discovered—yet the Editor of the *Gazette* finds nothing ridiculous in calling San Juan a "date." In my opinion he might just as well call it a fig. I was always under the impression too that to stem was a verb active signifying to stop or to arrest progress. I am yet unconvinced of the fact that its real meaning is to *progress against*. I am sorry that the Editor of the *Gazette* cannat perceive the applicability of the word undertake to anything except a funeral. Johnson and a few others have been more liberal and cheerful in their interpretations. These small errors doubtless proceed from the Editor's imperfect appreciation of modern languages. Ignoramas.

LIST of unclaimed LETTERS at Yale Post office September 25th, 1859.

A	
Ager, G R	Adams, John
Antwistle, John	Anderson, W C
Alexandre, F	Aggens, H
Allen William [4]	Agnew, R
Aden, L O [2]	Archer, R
Abbott, N [4]	Addams, M
Arthur. William	Adams, A W
B	
Bean, T L	Bigbee, W N
Bent, S L	Brossy, F
Burly, C	Bunny. F
Bonney, S A	Butterfield, J
Beck, S	Barnage, L
Bernard, S	Barr, H D
Boner, John	Bruan, S A [2]
Belcock, William	Babb, S P
Bellanger, L	Barr, C
Brorobb, C S	Babb, S P [4]
Bessellen, C R [2]	Babb, H A
Bourke, M S	Boutwell, S
Bent, S L	Blair, SS
Bockmann, H	Brown, S B
Bernard, D	Banister, S
Brickford, W H	Brown, S W [2]
Byrne, S	Brown, H F
Beresford, S H	Burly, C
Breeze, S W [2]	Betchel, W C
Brody, F M	Bruan, S
Burk, R	Barston, S C [2]
Burrett, T [4]	Brown, S A
Brody, S	Burrett, John
Brolient, W	Byrne, E
Brandow, P	Bartly, A
Bloss, H A	Benjamin, B
Branstrom, C	Brown, D
Buswell, H [2]	Brown, J A
Buswell, H I	Bright, T
Bligh, G G	Blonsur, J
C	
Cutler, T J	Cauldwell, J
Cushman, C	Carpenter, K C
Cardozo, M S V	Clark, G D
Carter, B [2]	Culver, C
Corwith, T	Cubust, G
Cambell, C [2]	Converse, G W
Cushman, C	Curren, M [2]
Cushman, C C	Conant, J H
Conlaw, J P [3]	Cahill, J
Cuyler, W	Campbell, L J
Cason, M N	Carkeet, A
Carter, B [2]	Cormick, J T
Clarke, [4]	Couttan, T H
Crowen, J A [2]	Casey, L F
Car, A C	Capdeville, —
Clark, C	Conant, J
Cooney, D	Coulter, T H
Cooke, L P	Corneelius, J
Corcoran, J G	Cautrell, D S
Conner, C	Carlin, I
Conlan, A [2]	Carleck, A
Coulter, C	Collins, W
Cormick, A	Cranc, J
Canada, J	Cromwell. O
Cany, R M	Cochren, A
Carton, L	Chamblin, M R
Christingen, O	Crain, J D
Carson, M N	Cannow, D
Cormick, Amos	Clough, J W
Curry, H M [2]	Clingan, T
Cason, C	Collins, L
D	
Doat, G [2]	Doren, D
Daly, J H	Deizounean, P
Duttin, L	Dougherty, J H
Donnell, J [4]	Deighton, John
Doherty, M	Duffy, Robt
Delancy, P H	Derbofen, W [2]
Durr, G W [2]	Deane, C
Dieff, M [4]	Dausan, W
Deuringer, S	Durmfort, S M
Delate, G W	Drake, L
Davidson, [2]	Drejiersa, V
Diamand, B	Dunham, T R
Dunn, J H	Dexter, S
Decaux, F [2]	Durr, G W [2]
Denning, H [2]	Dunbar. C N
E	
Evans, M	Elizy, A N
	Elgenhouser, C
F	
Finton, C H [3]	Fulmer, W H
Fickert, L	Fulmer, W A
Farrell, J	Fowler, H P
Fugate, M [2]	Fowley, J M
French, J [4]	Fargo, D C
Flynn, P [2]	Foley, J M
Flemming,	Foran, L M
Farrington, F L	Fosnot, P H
Falin,	Fredizer,
Froud, J [2]	Frat, M
Frausioli, A	Fahrer, F
Fithean, T	Fagate, M
Ferragrit, Juan	France, G H
Feathery, J B	Feustennaker, H
G	
Gerlee, C L	Grady, M [2]
Gray, B G	Greenholdge, G
Griffin, L	Ganber, J
Green. W H [2]	Green, O F
Giles, W	Givin, L
Gregorie, A	Gliodani, G
Glinnen, T	Givoux, D
Gallagher, J	Gee, J H
Gurnett, J K	Georger, N
Goodnow, A L	Giroase, H
Gurey, J	Girard, J [2]
Goldsworthy, W [2]	Gushot, M [4]
Germin, M	Gould, N
Gorr, P	Giorgio, A L
H	
Holbrook, L	Hofgran, Herr C
Heser, G W	Hastie, R [2]
Huson, L M [2]	Houston, F H [3]
Hendez, S	Heseltine, W
Hesketh, W V	Horn, Ldn'd
Henderson, G H P	Hab, W J
Hasbrook, H B	Haskell, L W
Hale, F S	Holland, Matt
Houston, Jas	Hester, J
Horne, G W	Hugo, J
Halsey, B B	Huchon, Mons [2]
Hardie, A [4]	Hall, G B
Hills, B B [2]	Hafley, A P
Hougerad, A O	Harry, Thos [2]
Harvit, & Co	Hosking, B
Harrison, G	Henduck, G D
Hommas, Mr	Hankinson, A
Holman, J	Hunt, F W
Hunter, Alex [3]	Hill, H M
Hall, L A	Hewett, J H
Holland, L D	Holmfthorn, J
	Hughes, S J
I	
Ivey, L	Ingls, S
J	
Jondon, J	Johns, J
Jackett, J	Joise. James [2]
Johnson T H	Johns, Edwd
Johnson, J A [4]	Joyse, J
Johnson, W W [3]	Jewell, M
Johnson, Abraham	Jewell, M S [2]
Johnson, Miles	Jordon, Frere
Johnson, Manning	Jokes, H
Johnson, W H	Jones, Saml T
Johnson, A	Jacob, W
	Jaggard, Jas C [one parcel]
Kilcup, D	Keyel, J
Kratz, G	Keegan, T [2]
Kelly, C	Kelly, J
Kavanagh, C [2]	Kistner, P M
Kirk, W	Kenny, G [2]
Kanschs, Matt	Kempher, [2]
Kirlin, P [2]	Kenney, William
Krorow, J A	Kenyon, D U
Kerray, J W	Keller, P J
King, R	Kidd, H C
L	
Lane, Andrew L [6]	Lugardon, Mons [2]
Lane, F F	Lang, Thos
Loan, James [2]	Lang, L
Love, H H [2]	Lord, F B
LeDone, G	Locket, L
Lall, G W	Love, H H
Ladrapelle, Jos	Leman, J F
Lashellz, A F	Leman, P M
Lewis, T H [2]	Lanigan, P J
Lindray, F	Locke, J H
Layton. A	Loucks, L D C
Lambert, O	Lourey, R
Lambert, C R	Larocque, Thos
Lucas, Jos	Larkin, J
Lindel, L	Lamkor, W C
M	
Murphy, J H [2]	Moutoun, Ger
Murphy, J J [2]	Malony. J
McInnis,	Mathewson, W H
McCarty, J M	Murray, J A
McCarty, D	Maxwell, M J
McCarty, G M	Morrow, John (2)
McHugh, J	Mulholland, J
McLettan, S	Mathew, W
McLochlen, D	Mowbray, J S
McDonald, D [2]	Malony, J
McGowan, P	Monahan, J
McRew, J [2]	Merrill, L
McCannan, P	Murray, J A (3)
McKenzie, D	Moslow, R H
McKinsty, Thos	Monet, F
McDonough, T	Maines, J R
McWilliams, C	Marks, J
McGuire, Alex [2]	Mooman, W R
McLachlan,	Mattingley, S
McLean, C L [2]	Mulleuix, G W
McKennan, W	Manshill, C
Miller, Robt [2]	Mack, Jas S
Miller, Jos	Muldoon, J
Miller, Andrew	Metcalf, W
Miller, T C	Munster, W (2)
Miller, C N	Meek, C M
Miller, W G	Michael, A
Moore, A C (2)	Meyer, M (2)
Moore, William	Matthews, W M
Moore, William B (4)	Macurdy, H (2)
Macurdy, A (3)	Matheson, M
Morton, John	Massy, R L
Morton, Alex	Mulleuix, A J
Morton, RH (3)	Merchant, R P
N	
Nayler, O	Nelsson, J R
Neal, G (2)	Nicholls. J
Nimmo, J (3)	Nicholl, W
Nugent, L	Newmire, H
O	
OBrien, J	Outton, J A
O'Keeffe. A	Oilet, F
	Outlett, George (1 parcel)
Palmere, J	Powell, R R
Parker, L L (2)	Pagnely, M
Parker, A L	Pierson, T
Price, O C	Proom, P O
Pratt, G W	Pearson, Thos
Pollock, A G (2)	Picard, A
Preessman, & Co	Pine, J
Plalter, O P (2)	Pantrot, L

(CONTINUATION OF LIST IN OUR NEXT.)

Business Directory.

HENRY MANLEY, M. D.
Surgeon, &c.

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

MR. JOHN COPLAND, LAW CHAMBERS.

TOWN LOTS, in various quarters, and farming lands for sale. Money to loan on real estate, in town. Debts collected, Accounts and Average Statements adjusted. 1m

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

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

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Albert Wharf, Victoria, Vancouver Island, and Battery-street, San Francisco, California.

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

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.

WANTED.

NUMEROUS copies of the "New Westminster Times" of the 24th September. Any person having the same will confer a favor by bringing them to the office, Yates-street.

TENDERS WANTED.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific will be ready at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, the 3rd of November next, to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Esquimalt and Victoria with Fresh Beef and Vegetables, of the best quality, for one year, from the 1st of December next.

A form of the Tender may be seen at the Admiral's Office. No Tender will be received after 10 o'clock on the day of Treaty, and it must be delivered, sealed, on board the Ganges, addressed to the Commander in Chief, and accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £100 sterling, for the due performance of the contract.

The Commander in Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

J. L. SOUTHEY,
Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

H.M.S. Ganges, Esquimalt Harbor,
10th October, 1859. o25-2

Victoria, Oct. 19th, 1859.

WE, the undersigned, Propertyholders, Householders, and residents of the town of Victoria, alarmed by the late fire, and justly fearing a more extensive conflagration, and judging from the past apathy of the people and authorities, that it is now necessary for us to take immediate action, for the preservation of our lives and property, herewith subscribe the sum set opposite our respective names, for the purpose of raising a sufficient fund to purchase an Alarm Bell, and the necessary apparatus for a Hook and Ladder Company, and that we take immediate steps to organise the same:—

	$ c.		$ c.
Bank of B. N. A.	50 00	Reinhart Bro	25 00
Hudson's Bay Co.,	50 00	Langley Bros	20 00
Wells, Fargo, & Co., per C C Pendergrast	50 00	Hibben & Carswell	20 00
		C B Young	25 00
Sam'l Price & Co	50 00	A H Guild	10 00
Southgate & Mitchell	50 00	P Manetta	10 00
Dickson, Campbell & Co per C W Wallace	50 00	N Pointer	10 00
		Morris & Co	10 00
Janion & Green per H Rhodes	50 00	W Zelner	10 00
		G Capron	10 00
G A Reynolds, & Co	50 00	J T Litrle	10 00
J D Carroll	50 00	J P Pidwell	10 00
Edward Stamp, per A F Main	25 00	J G McKay	10 00
		B D Griffin	10 00
A R Green, & Co	30 00	Selim Franklin, & Co	10 00
Thos Harris, & Co	30 00	G Vignolo	10 00
Webster, & Co	30 00	S Ringo,	10 00
J W McKay	20 00	T M Bachus	10 00
Dr W F Tolmie	20 00	Dr Trimble	10 00
R Finlayson	20 00	Marchand, & Co	10 00
W H Oliver,	20 00	G Richardson,	25 00
Goodwin & Co,	20 00	E & S M Holderness,	
Huntoon & Co,	20 00	per R George	25 00
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Stationer's Hall, Yates-street.
October 25th, 1859. 1m

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

Literature.

OH, BUY MY FLOWERS!

(ORIGINAL.)

Oh, buy my flowers, they're fresh and fair,
Cull'd in the morning hour;
The pride of every wreath is there,
From dell, and brake, and bower.

Oh, buy my flowers! the primrose pale,
The violet darkly blue;
Casting their sweetness on the gale,
This morn I've sought for you.

Oh, buy my flowers each distant pet
I've search'd for wreaths of light,
The matchless blue "forget-me-not"
The graceful poppy bright.

And twining round my fairy wreath,
The primrose may fling,
The sweetness of its honey'd breath
Upon the breeze of Spring.

Then buy my flowers they're fresh and fair
Cull'd in the morning hour,
The pride of every wreath is there,
From dell, and brake and bower.

H. K.

LET US TRY TO BE HAPPY.

Let us try to be happy! we may if we will
Find some pleasures in life to o'erbalance the ill;
There was never an evil, if well understood,
But what, rightly managed, would turn to a good,
If we were but as ready to look to the light
As we are to sit moping because it is night,
We should own it a truth, both in word and in deed,
That who *tries* to be happy is sure to succeed.

Let us try to be happy! some shades of regret
Are sure to hang round, which we cannot forget:
There are times when the lightest of spirits must bow
And the sunniest face wear a cloud on its brow;
We must never bid feelings, the purest and best,
To lie blunted and cold in our bosoms at rest;
But the deeper our *own* grief, the greater our need
To try to be happy, lest *other* hearts bleed.

Oh, try to be happy! it is not for long
We shall cheer on each other by counsel or song,
If we make the best use of our time that we may,
There is much we can do to enliven the way.
Let us only in earnestness each do our best—
Before God and our conscience, and trust for the rest;
Still taking this truth, both in word and in deed,
That who *tries* to be happy is sure to succeed.

ELIZABETH P. ROBERTS.

PEERS AND PROTEGEES.

CHAPTER VII.

On the following morning, Lord St. Clair and his cousin were amusing themselves by exploring the house, and recalling those youthful pleasures and associations that the deserted and almost forgotten apartments brought so vividly to their minds, when they were interrupted by the announcement of Mr. Henry Fitzmolton, who awaited their appearance in the library.

After the usual greetings, Henry said, with his characteristic frankness, "I am only just returned from Westminster, and so totally ignorant of the hours and rules of fashionable visiting, that I know not whether I have not transgressed its laws by calling upon you so early, but I could not resist the impatience I felt to claim kindred with some more congenial spirits than our dull neighborhood can boast; besides, I had the vanity to think that if you had any predilection for field sports, I might prove a not unacceptable companion; but perhaps your occupations are of a more studious character," continued he, glancing at the table, on which pamphlets, fresh from the press, and old black-lettered tomes were piled, in such a way as to convey the idea that the speaker felt convinced that one at least of the persons he addressed would be a more congenial companion to their venerable pastor than to him, and guessing that one to be the young theologist, he turned to Lord St. Clair, in hope of receiving the wished-for participation in his favorite pursuits.

A stiff bow and preparatory "ahem" from his lordship were interrupted by Alfred's exclaiming, in a light, joyous tone, "I take you at your word, Fitzmolton, and after warning you that I am rather despotic in my sway, you must not hereafter complain that I draw too largely on your time and patience. No protestations, but let us forth and enjoy the sunshine. Say, shall we ride or walk?"

Henry modestly waited his lordship's reply, and at length it came, slow, lingering, and methodical. "Do which is most agreeable to yourselves, and allow me the same freedom. My pen, my books, have never-failing charms for me, and this old library is indeed a treasure; so you must excuse me for to-day, as I am anxious to see what accordance there is between the opinions of Tillotson and——"

"Nonsense, St. Clair! I am not going to let you remain poring over those musty folios until your cheek acquires the same sallow hue; neither shall I permit you to forestall me in paying your devoirs to Mr. Dynevor and Mrs. Norton, with whom you were such a favorite in times gone by, to the utter exclusion of my unfortunate self;" and, regardless of his lordship's evident reluctance, Alfred Graham dragged him off in triumph to the hall.

Whilst waiting for their hats and gloves, that young gentleman, who was standing with Henry Fitzmolton, at some distance from Lord St. Clair, said, in a low and confidential tone, "You would scarcely suppose that my cousin, now looking so reserved and thoughtful, should have been at Eton such a very different character, yet so it is; and I, generally accounted the greatest book-worm in the establishment, feel so invigorated by my native air, and am in such outrageous spirits, that my old companions would not know me—in fact I hardly know myself." He laughed merrily as he concluded; then observing the housekeeper speaking to Lord St. Clair about the dinner-hour, said quickly, "Oh, do not dine too early, St. Clair; let us have as long a day as possible. Suppose we fix seven o'clock."

"My late lord, Heaven bless him, always dined at five, and I thought your lordship might like old customs kept up still," argued Mrs. Norton, scarcely able to restrain the anger she felt at Mr. Alfred Graham's presuming to dictate to her beloved young lord.

But Mr. Alfred Graham was not to be put down so easily, and continued, though in a less spirited tone, "The time we shall have to spend at the Court is so short that I should prefer making the most of it in every way; my out-of-door occupations will keep me engaged until sunset, when I shall be quite prepared to do justice to your well known culinary celebrity, my good Mrs. Norton."

The pleasing smile which animated his handsome features, and the judicious flattery which closed his speech, alike failed to propitiate the ancient dame, who was at that moment too much ruffled to notice either, particularly as her young lord gave in to the arrangement, by saying, "Let it be seven, then, Mrs. Norton, and do not trouble me any further about the matter. Serve the meals at whatever hour you think fit, and have the gong sounded. If I feel disposed to take food I shall find my way to the eating-room, but I request my privacy may not be intruded on by any person at any time;" and the haughty lord, taking his hat from the attendant, strode with a solemn mien across the hall, and down into the park.

As the others followed with more active steps, Graham looking back with a most mischievous smile, exclaimed, "Covers for three, Mrs. Norton, if you please, for the chances are that I will bring back some friend or other to keep me company in case it should be fast day with my noble cousin; and pray remember that I am very fond of fish, and——"

But he was talking to the winds—the housekeeper, pained by unmerited coldness and hauteur of her beloved young lord, and angered beyond measure at the assumption of the stripling who presumed to attempt the regulation of the establishment over which she presided, was so overcome with contending feelings, in which envy at seeing the superior graces of Alfred's person and manner over his more wealthy cousin formed no trifling part, that she, as on the former day, shut herself up in her room until a hearty burst of tears and much self-communion had restored her usual placid temper, and enabled her to hear without further outbreak the eulogiums which all the servants were bestowing on the object of their former dislike. Every one but the stately housekeeper had something favorable to tell of Mr. Alfred Graham, whose popularity had increased in the same ratio as Lord St. Clair's had diminished among the household; and Mrs. Norton, unable to say a word in extenuation of the proud, contemptuous bearing of the deposed favorite, moved about, sad and melancholy, striving to be deaf to the praises and blind to the superior attractions of the young man who, destined to no loftier station than the village parsonage, should yet presume to regale his friends upon the luxuries of Graham Court.

After the young men had taken a long ramble through the park, they emerged from the wood into the public road, where they had not proceeded far before they encountered Mrs. Fitzmolton, returning from one of her *newsmongering expeditions* (as Mrs. Norton, with whom that lady was no favorite, termed those periodical visits to the cottagers.) On catching a glimpse of the strangers, she slackened her usual rapid pace, so as to meet them at the turning of the road which led to the Grove, when to ask them to accompany her home would be a natural and easy matter. Her stratagem was successful, and with such consummate tact did she attack the weak side of his haughty lordship, that she had the supreme felicity of entering her house arm in arm with an embryo peer of the British realm.

On entering the breakfast-room, whither the delighted hostess lost no time in conducting them, the first object that attracted the attention of the young men was Angelina, who, listlessly lounging on a small couch, with her canine favorite by her side, whose long, flossy ears she was idly stroking, looked more than usually beautiful, for the flush of expectation tinged her cheek and imparted a degree of expression to her features totally different from their usual spiritless immobility, and considerably aided her wild scheme of subjugating the inexperienced heart of the noble Earl St. Clair. Just opposite, upon a large low ottoman, sat poor, plain Sophy; the fervent beams of a meridian sun streamed through the broad French window, and fell full upon her sunburnt, though good-humored countenance. Her figure gained nothing by her attire, which was of the plainest description, and by no means of a becoming fashion. She was busily engaged in converting one of Angelina's last year's dresses into a frock for one of her younger sisters, and by her side was a huge old work-box, stuffed to the lid with such a mass of heterogeneous articles as most assuredly never found their way into a lady's keeping before.

Languidly and gracefully Angelina rose and received the strangers, who, marshalled by her mother, took the seats the latter indicated, fronting the lounge on which she placed herself beside her peerless daughter, and soon contrived to start a very interesting conversation between the pair, whom, for years, she had meditated to unite for life. Whilst with ears, and eyes, and every faculty upon the stretch, she filled up all pauses, and supplied all deficiencies; she made a hundred inquiries about his lordship's relatives in a breath, found a thousand sympathies between himself and Angelina in the next; until Alfred, tired of a scene which completely enlightened him on the object their scheming hostess had in view, unable to smother the laugh that convulsed his features, precipitately rose, and, to cover his confusion, threw himself beside Henry on the broad low window ledge, and in his hurry overturned all poor Sophy's casket of treasures, from among which some beautifully-made fishing flies were thrown upon the carpet.

"How delicately formed!" said Alfred, in admiration, taking one up; "life itself could hardly be more perfect; you must tell me where to purchase them, that I may get a supply when we ride to L——."

"They are my sister's making, and Sophy does exceedingly well them! Is it possible?" and Alfred looked with more interest towards that young lady than he had yet bestowed upon her.

"Oh, not Angelina," said Henry, observing the direction of his eyes; "this is the little maiden, who loves nothing better than to gratify her idle brother's whims and fancies. Let me introduce you?"

"Good Heavens! what a contrast!" burst involuntarily from Alfred's lips, as his eyes glanced alternately from one to the other of the sisters, whilst his expressive countenance formed a commentary on his thoughts perfectly intelligible to poor Sophy, whose spirits, already saddened by a violent flood of invective from her mother, sank beneath this new proof of her irremediable ugliness, and the large, heavy drops which streamed thickly and silently from her swollen eyelids bore testimony to her wounded feelings.

Shocked at the inadvertency, and really pained at having drawn forth her tears by his thoughtless exclamation, Alfred lost no time in uniting his efforts to her brother's caresses; and Sophy, ever accessible to kindness, soon forgot her momentary grief, and listened in unfeigned delight to some comical stories which Alfred related for her amusement, nor was her merriment abated when, with a schoolboy's freedom, he insisted on setting her cotton-box in order, making, of course, a thousand blunders in his Herculean labor.

Thus passed the time until Mr. Fitzmolton entered, and with him came luncheon, of which the lady of the house would insist on Lord St. Clair's partaking, paying him all the while the most obsequious attentions, while she neglected to offer the slightest mark of courtesy to her less wealthy guest.

Alfred, who had never been so thoroughly set at nought before, could hardly help feeling offended at such pointed rudeness; but the kind urbanity of Mr. Fitzmolton, and Henry's frank manners, soon restored his good-humor, and leaving St. Clair to the society of Angelina, and her wily mother, he set out, accompanied by Henry and Sophy, to visit the village church.

During their walk, Sophy showed such a perfect knowledge of the antiquity of the building, and the style of its architecture and adornments, while she seemed possessed of so much general, as well as local information, which she conveyed in such choice and appropriate language, that Alfred felt considerable surprise, and could not help internally acknowledging that, notwithstanding her short, dumpy figure, and want of beauty, she was a most agreeable companion; and when he saw the sweet soft smile that beamed in her eyes, as she looked up in her brother's face, he more than half suspected that she was also very amiable.

At length they reached the churchyard, by the gate of which stood the small vestry room, where a meeting was then being held, to which Henry adjourned, leaving his friend and sister to proceed without him to the church.

It was a small but neat edifice, with few adornments, and those chiefly confined to the southern side, whither as they bent their way, Sophy said, "So you wish to examine your cousin's seat first, I see; but I hope you are not so ambitious of occupying it as Angelina, for so enamored has she become of its rich crimson velvet cushions, that I am afraid she will even ask his lordship's consent to her sitting there!"

This was spoken with innocent gravity; but Sophy, who could see nothing laughable in the matter, was surprised at the merriment of her companion, who seemed greatly amused at the notion of Angelina's making so uncommon a request; but his mirth subsided as they reached the pew, near which stood the tomb of the late countess. "Oh, I knew you would admire it," cried Sophy, standing by her companion's side, and gazing with tearful eyes upon the monument before them. It was of Parian marble, and erected by the late earl to the memory of his wife. The sculptor had given life-like beauty to the effigies; and the features of the reclining figure bore a striking resemblance to the youthful countess.

They stood awhile silently and sadly contemplating the calm and saintly beauty of her whose spirit had been so early recalled to its native heaven, but whose name and virtues were yet hallowed in the hearts of all who had known her; but Sophy, in whose gleesome breast sorrow was never long an occupant, observing the melancholy dejection of Alfred's countenance, said, whilst gently drawing him away, "Well, now, having fully admired the magnificence of your cousin's seat, suppose we turn our attention to your own, or that which will be yours on some not far distant day."

"Will be mine? I cannot understand!" replied Alfred.

"Oh! you must not look so searchingly, as if I had discovered some mighty mystery; for it is no secret, I assure you, as every creature in the village knows that Mr. Alfred Graham is destined to succeed our dear old pastor in his holy office; but I tell you candidly, I shall regret the change, because it is impossible that I can ever look up with fear or reverence to the frolicsome youth whom I first saw making such wild grimaces and telling such droll stories while putting my cotton-box in order. No! that image will never be obliterated from my mind, could you attain the years of Methuselah and wear the longest beard of all the tribe of Judah!"

"Saucy girl! The laugh shall be on my side yet; I will——"

"What?" asked Sophy, gaily, observing that he paused.

"Keep you waiting one full hour upon your wedding morn, or, better still, I will show up your faults in all my sermons!"

(*To be continued.*)

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Gold Dust and Bills of Exchange Purchased.
DRAFTS ISSUED ON
LONDON,
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CANADA,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NOVA SCOTIA, and
On the Branches of the PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, and the NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND.
☞ Office hours—10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; and Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p.m.

F. W. WOOD, Manager.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale Martell's Brandy, Dark and Pale in half pipes, Booth's genuine Old Tom in puncheons,

Swaine, Boord, & 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, Boord & Co's Old Tom in cases.
Wolfe's and Volner's Schnapps, in cases.
Claret Wine, in cases.
Orange and every description of Bitters.
104 hhds. 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. PATTRICK & CO.,
Johnson st., near Government,
and at New Westminster, B. C.

FOUND,

NEAR BEACON HILL, A RED LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry documents. Apply, with particulars, to the office of the "New Westminster Times." oc11-tc

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. W. WALLACE, Junr., holds our power of Attorney, will represent our interests, and attend to all business connected with our Firm.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.

Victoria, V. I., 1st October, 1859. 1m

M. PRAG,
GOVERNMENT STREET.

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

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

October 4, 1859. tc

SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COLEMAN VS. SOLOMON.

INSOLVENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that MOSES SOLOMON, formerly of the firm of Solomon & Cantrill, at Lytton, afterward engaged with mules, above Lytton, and lately a prisoner at Langley Jail, for non-payment of a debt due to Charles Coleman, the plaintiff in the above suit, did on the 12th September, inst., present his petition to this Court, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors and to be discharged from custody, as an insolvent debtor, and that all his estate, real and personal, might be vested in an assignee for the benefit of his creditors.

And Notice is hereby further given that the said Moses Solomon is to file his Schedule as required by the said act of Parliament, on or before the 26th day of September, inst., with E. Howard Sanders, Esquire, a deputy registrar of this court, and, further, is to appear and be examined personally before this Court, at Fort Yale, on the 15th October, next.

By order

ARTHUR T. BUSHBY,
Registra

Fort Hope, B. C., Sept. 13, 1859.

10,000 lbs. WHITE LEAD.

JEFFRIES & BANKS,

Yates Street,

Have FOR SALE

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

Also a large assortment of WALL PAPER, Borders and Mixed Paints.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

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

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

C. VERHEYDEN,

CARPENTER, Contractor, and Builder, corner of Blanchard and Kane-streets, near the Church, is prepared to contract for or superintend the erection of Brick Buildings, Frame Cottages, Wood and Brick Fire-Proof Stores and Dwellings, &c., all in the best style of architecture and in the cheapest and best workmanlike manner.

A long experience in Europe and the United States, and a perfect knowledge of his profession, are a guarantee that any work entrusted to him shall be satisfactorily executed.

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

VULCAN IRON WORKS CO.

T. A. Monkhouse, P. Torquet,
S. Aitken, C. R. Steiger.

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS, Boiler Makers, Iron Founders, and General Engineers, First Street, near Gas Works, San Francisco.

Steamboat Machinery built and repaired; also, Saw, Flour, and Quartz Mills, Pumping and Mining Machinery, &c., &c.

Proprietors of Morse's Patent Fire Grates.

Right to Manufacture Tyler's Patent Scroll Water Wheel.

E. H. King,.....Agent in Victoria.

FOR SALE
By the undersigned.

Now landing ex *Fanny Major*,

A LARGE assortment of Hardware, including Anvils, Vices, and all kinds of smiths tools, Grindstones, Horse shoes, Horse Nails, Wedges, Hollowware, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Rim Locks, and a variety of other Hardware.

ALFRED FELLOWS.

NATHAN POINTER,

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

—AND—

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

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

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

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

He is now prepared to offer the largest assortment o GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, ever exhibited in Victoria, comprising all the latest styles of the celebrated Davis and Jones superfine patent white and colored SHIRTS.

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

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.

Printed, for the Proprietors, every TUESDAY, by LEONARD MCCLURE, at the Office of the New Westminster Times," south side of Yates-street, Victoria, in the Colony of Vancouver Island.