The New Westminster Times

AND VANCOUVER ISLAND GUARDIAN.

No. 11.] [Quarterly (in advance), 10s.] VICTORIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859. [Yearly (in advance), £1 6s.] Price 1s.

The English Press

A REMEDY FOR THE CHINESE DISASTER.

Our ships have been fired upon and our seamen massacred by a barbarous ambuscade at the other side of the globe. Thousands of miles intervene between England and the Peiho, and months would elapse before an expedition from this kingdom could reach the scene of the late conflict. All this is true, but it is only part of the truth. Queen Victoria has a second realm in the East, and that realm is actually conterminous with the territories of the Chinese. London is distant, but Calcutta is close at hand. From the Indian capital an expedition could be despatched to the coasts of China with the greatest ease—indeed, it would be little more than a descent upon the Persian or Burmese shores, such as we have recently accomplished. But is our Eastern Empire well supplied with troops, and could it afford the men for the work? As it happens, our resources in this respect are so abundant that we have only to make the demand. It is even possible, such is the plethora of our military strength out there, that depletion may be actually serviceable. All our difficulties in India for the last year or two have arisen from our own armies. First one class of soldiers, and then another class, has brought us into trouble, and we are puzzled to hit upon a method by which levies of various descriptions may keep each other in check. We had 150,000 Sepoys, of whom probably at least 80,000 are still hanging about the country, and we have now about 60,000 Sikhs, or Punjabees, excellent soldiers, whose only wish is for employment, and whose only dread is disbandment. All this is in Bengal alone, independently of strong native armies in Madras and Bombay. But, besides these troops, we have in India 91,000 men of the royal army. The entire force of the Queen's troops assigned to India being 106,902 men, of whom 15,000 were assumed to be in depots at home. Reckoning all together, the government of India has probably at command some 400,000 soldiers.

Even these figures, large as they are, do not fully express the resources of our Indian Empire. That country swarms with martial tribes who are only too ready for the work of war; they only ask for enlistment and occupation. Offer but suitable pay and treatment, and there is no limit to the force which the Indian Government could raise. We could send forth hordes like those of Gengis or Attila, and might if we pleased, overwhelm the Mantchoo Tartars by mere numbers alone. All this time too, it has been a puzzle to know what to do with the Sikhs, who have rendered us such admirable service, but whose occupation seemed to be gone; they were no longer much wanted, but they had no desire to be discharged. The old "Company's Europeans" are coming home, in the hope, no doubt, of fresh enlistment and fresh service, and, if it had not been for their sudden departure, a proportionate number of Queen's troops would nave come home in their stead. India, in short, is just now oppressed rather than protected by over-grown armies which she cannot afford to keep. After a war of the most desperate and exhausting character, the British force in North-Western India was now more than three times as strong as it was before the struggle began.

This is very magnificent, no doubt, and a grand example of our national strength, but now is the time to turn such resource to account; the demand and supply seem exactly fitted to each other. China, rich and barbarous, though really impotent, has challenged our power by a sanguinary act of perfidy. India, close at hand, is swarming with a superabundant soldiery, well disciplined, thoroughly acclimatised, and anxious for employment. The diversion of a portion of these armaments to the shores of China would relieve our Indian finances, (for the Chinese, of course, pay the expenses of the war); would find our troops the occupation they desire—and would rapidly enable us to recover the position which the late miscarriage has lost us. India is a second centre of British strength, an empire in itself; and it would be strange indeed if, with such an empire, gorged as it is with soldiers, and immediately contiguous to the seat of war, we should be under any necessity of sending troops on a tedious and protracted voyage from these shores. All that we want is rapidity of communication, and it is now again that we miss the completion of the Indian telegraph. Had we done as we might have done, London by this time ought to have been only a week's post from Calcutta.

In the end China must find the money, and with these prospects our impending relations with the Celestial Empire need give us but little concern, as far as regards any drain upon our resources at home.—*Times.*

TRUETT, JONES, & ARRINGTON,

No. 60 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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

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

Colonial Secretary's Office.
Victoria V. I., 18th November, 1859.

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

By Command;
William A. G. Young,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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

A measure to remedy past evils shall be immediately prepared.

(Signed) George Hunter Cary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, V. I., 19th November, 1859.

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

By Command,
William A. G. Young,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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

(Signed) George Hunter Cary.

FORT HOPE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE ABOVE LIBRARY will be opened to subscribing Members on December 1st. It is due to those residents in Fort Hope, who have most liberally and kindly come forward with monetary loans to meet the sum expended in the purchase of the house and ground for the Institution, that such kindness should be acknowledged, and my best thanks returned for the same, as well as for the confidence with which they have met me in my desire to promote the interests of our town.

I now beg to subjoin the List of newspapers with which the Reading Room will start, and the Books already selected. Those friends in Victoria and elsewhere, who have strengthened my hands by their aid, received and promised, will thus see what is contemplated. I beg to thank them also for their good will and help.

Any books which the owners have read or feel inclined to give the Fort Hope Library, will be gratefully received by me, through the Rev. R. Dundas, who has kindly consented to forward them.

NEWSPAPERS.

Times, or Evening Mail; European Times; Dispatch; Illustrated London News; Punch; Athenæum: New York Tribune; Alta California; Bulletin; Colonist; New Westminster Times.

BOOKS.

3 vols. British Poets; 2 vols. MacCulloch's Dictionary; 27 vols. Waverly Novels; 4 vols. McCaulay's History of England; 1 vol. Arabian Nights; 1 Youatt on Cattle; 12 vols. Shakespeare; 1 Bennett's Poultry Book; 1 Fox's Martyrs; 1 Practical Farrier; 1 Workingman's Companion; Aytown's Lays; 1 Pilgrim's Progress; 3 Diary of a Physician; 1 Wide Wide World; 1 Beeche's Lectures to Young Men; 1 Twice Told Tales; 1 Gulliver's Travels; Salsbury Plains; 1 Life of Columbus; 1 Robinson Crusoe; 1 Lamartine's French Revolution; 1 Russia During 33 Year's Residence; 1 Hungarian Sketches; 1 Love Me Little, Love Me Long; 1 Mabel Vaughan; 1 History of Wonderful Inventions; 1 Agnel on Chess; 6 Modern British Essayists; 1 Livingston's Travels; 1 Inquire Within; 1 Waverly Anecdotes; 3 vols. Magazines; 1 Comb's Constitution of Man; 1 Layyard's Babylon; 1 Irving's Sketch Book; 1 Eliza Cook's Poems; 2 vols. Longfellow's do.; 2 Hood's do.; 20 Miscellaneous Novels—Marryatt, Bulwer, Lever, and Dickens; 2 vols. Pendennis; 1 Birthland of St. Paul; 1 Kuinamachus Parables; 1 Arctic Explorations; 1 Irving's Vignett's; 1 Humorous English Poets; 1 Vale of Cedars; Irving's Tales of a Traveller.

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A. D. PRINGLE,
Victoria, 9, 1859.—n12-tc Hon. Secretary.

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Brandy, 35 hhds Martell, Marett's and Imperial;
Do 200 cases Imperial;
Do 100 ditto Cognac;
Rum, 25 ¼ csks fine old Jamaica;
whisky, 2 puncheons Irish;
Sherry, 34 ¼ csks medium and superior;
Port, 28 ¼ do do
Do 23 do do fair;
10 cases, a choice article;
Champagne, 65 cases qts and pts;
Claret, 100 cases;
Ale, 25 hhds Bass No. 3, new brew;
Do Burton Brewery Co., and Morice Cox & Co. in bottles;
Porter, Morice Cox & Co., do.

n1-1m

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HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

IMPORTING BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

HAVE ON HAND, and are constantly supplied with Standard and Miscellaneous Books, comprising, Poetry, History, Mechanics, Agricultural, Dramatic, Cookery, Dictionaries, Bibles, Juvenile Books, Music and Song Books, Annuals and Gift Books, Law, School and Medical Books, Novels, bound and in paper covers

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Always on hand, a Fine Assorment of

BEST GOLD PENS, AND FINE POCKET CUTLERY. n8-tc

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LOAF AND CRUSHED, FOR EXPORT.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SUGAR REFINING COMpany are now prepared to execute orders for Refined Loaf and Crushed Sugars for export, at the current prices ruling for Eastern Refined Sugars, the purchasers receiving the benefit of the drawback allowed by the United States Government of one and a half cents per pound upon the quantity so exported.

Apply to BOND & HALE, Agents,
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Ex GOMELZA, and other VESSELS.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their Fireproof Store, on Yates street.

Muir & Sons' Edinburgh Ale in wood;
Burton Ale, in glass and wood;
Duff Gordon & Co's first quality Sherry in glass and wood;
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Cognac Brandy in hhds and qr casks;
Champagne Cider;
Goshen Butter in firkins;
China, New Orleans, Sandwich Island and Crushed Sugars;
Golden Gate Superfine Flour;
Tea in 30 lb packages;
Rice, Beans, &c.
Cavendish Tobacco in boxes;
Boots and Brogans;
Door Mats;
Riding and Hunting Saddles, Snaffle and Weymouth Bridles, hobbles, etc., by Simpson & Nephew, London;
Sets of Cart Harness and Traces. Riding and Hunting Saddles, single and double Bridles. Horse Rugs, etc., by W. S. Simpson, Dalkeith;
M'Dougall's Tobacco, Clay Pipes, in cases, 5 gross each, 14 different qualities;
One 8 English horse-power horizontal Steam Engine, with boiler and connections complete, by T. M. Tennant & Co.
Medicine Chests, by Duncan, Flockert, & Co.
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Crimean Pack Saddles;
Parlor Grates.

ROBERTSON, STEWART & CO.
n19-1m Commission Merchants.
Goods received on Storage at reasonable rates.

GRAZING,

AT ROCKVILLE, ROCKY POINT.

MR. COOTE CHAMBERS begs to inform the public that he is ready and will be happy to take charge of any number of Cattle on his and his brother's Farm at Rocky Point, where it is well-known Cattle and Horses thrive well, and the finest grazing on the Island is to be had at the low rate of $2 50 per month per head.

Mr. C. has men whose sole business will be the care of the Stock entrusted to him.

Orders for cord wood solicited, which will be delivered in Victoria upon most reasonable terms.

For particulars apply at the office of the "*New Westminster Times,*" n19-tc

M PRAG,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Bar Iron, Steel and Iron-Mongery, and stove and Tinware of every description. Glass and 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. o4-3m

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

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

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

ASSAY OFFICE,

Yates street,

Third door above Freeman & Co.'s Express, Victoria, V. I.

ASSAYS OF GOLD, SILVER, and ORES of every description, promptly and faithfully made, and returns given within six hours, in Bars or Coin, at the option of the depositer. ADVANCES MADE ON GOLD DUST FOR MELTING. We would respectfully solicit from Miners and Dealers their patronage.

As vouchers for the correctness of our Assays, we refer with permission to the following Bankers, who for nearly three years have shipped Bars Assayed by us (in California,) to Europe and the Eastern States: B. Davidson, San Francisco; Sather & Church, San Francisco; Tallant & Wilde, do.; Abel Guy, do.; Parrot & Co., do.; Wells, Fargo, & Co., do., and Freeman & Co.'s Express.

Also, by special permission, we refer to the Bank of Brsh North America, in Victoria.

o10-tc MARCHAND, Jr., & Co.

SACRAMENTO HOUSE,

Waddington-street, near Yates-street.

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

Board and Lodging..... $7 00
Single Meals..... 0 50

The travelling public are requested to call.

o10-1m JOHN NICHOLAS & Co.

CIGARS FOR SALE.

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

SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.
October 25th, 189. 1m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

SAN FRANCISCO,..... CALIFORNIA.

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

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

It is contiguous to all of the most popular places of amusement, the principal thoroughfares, the fashionable promenades and steamboat landings; thus rendering it at all times, the most Desirable Stopping Place for Families and Single Gentleman. during their stay in San Francisco.

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

JOHN J. HALEY,
Proprietor.

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

NEXT OF KIN.

PIERRE PRATT, Deceased. Information wanted as to the next of kin to Pierre Pratt, a supposed native of Aubenas, Department Ardeche, France, who was accidentally drowned whilst attempting to cross the river in a small canoe, about three-quarters of a mile above Cayoosh. Deceased had been working on the river.

Communications to be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Victoria, Vancouver Island.

ESQUIMALT CHURCH SCHOOL.

FOR several weeks past Divine Service has been celebrated every Sunday afternoon at a room in Esquimalt, which has been lent for the purpose. This however, is only a temporary arrangement. It is now proposed to erect a room for the celebration of service on Sundays and other occasions; which room may also be used during the week as a Class Room for Children. There are several children in and about Esquimalt, who are unable, during the winter months, to reach either Victoria or Craigflower. Arrangements will be made for their instruction during the week.

The regular celebration of Divine Service, and the weekly instruction of the young, are much desired by the inhabitants of the district, and must tend to benefit Esquimalt and its neighborhood, temporally and spiritually. A piece of land has been given for the building of the school room, and another piece for the subsequent erection of a Church, subscriptions are still needed for the completion of the school room, and all are invited to contribute who desire to forward a good work.

R. DUNDAS, M. A.,
Chaplain to the Bishop of Columbia and Vancouver.

The following subscriptions have been promised:

His Excellency Governor Douglas, C. B.	$20	Judge Cameron	$25
Rear Adm'l Baynes, C.B.	15	Dr. Helmcken	10
Messrs. Howard & Davis	25	Mr. Finlayson	10
Mr. Hawkins	25	Mr. Green	10
Mr. Skinner	25	Mr. J. Burnaby	25
Capt. Richards, R.N.	25	Capt. Hornby, R.N.	5
Capt. Gossett, R.E.	20	Mr. Good	5
Mrs. Gossett	5	Mr. Ford	5
Capt. Fulford, R.N.	10	Rev. E. Cridge	7
Mr. Crease	10	Rev. R. Dundas	5
Mr. Schmidt	10	Capt. Gillingham	20
Mr. Jackson	5	Collected at Esquimalt after Service	20
Mr. W. Smith	10	E. Hammond King,	5
Mr. Nind	5	Mr. Pemberton	5
Captain Hornby, R. N.; (2d donation)	5	Janion & Green	10
Collection at Esquimalt	10	Mr. Mackenzie	10

n8-tc

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,

FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail, at lowest rates, by LANGLEY BROS.

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WASHINGTON RESTAURANT.

REFITTED AND IMPROVED.

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

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

Excellent Cigars always on hand. n8-1m

FOR SALE.—Per ship "Gomelza," from London. The following materials, &c., yet unsold;

173 bundles BBH best 18 and 20, 20 and 24, sheet iron;
5000 best Fire Bricks;
15,000 best Viscountess Bangor Slates;
And a few cases of best English Ale and London Stout.

Apply to

JOHN S. KNIGHT,
Master on board.
Victoria, Nov. 1859. n12-tc

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,
o4-1m and at New Westminster.

FOR SALE BY

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

Sheet Lead;
Pipe Lead;
Galvanized Iron for Roofing;
Galvanized Buckets;
Hardware, an assorted invoice;
Tinware, do
Cement and Lime;
Gunpowder, best Rifle;
Blasting Powder;
Shot.

n1-1m

Post Office, Victoria, V. I.,
October 22, 1859.

THOSE MERCHANTS or residents who would desire the advantage of private boxes at the Post Office, available at all reasonable hours to the owners, and who would be willing to pay Ten Shillings per Quarter, finding their own locks in the first instance, are requested to subscribe their names at the Post Office or communicate their wish to me in writing, as I am desirous, in devising a new Post Office, to make provision for, if possible, affording the public a facility much approved of in New York and other American cities.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
Acting P. M. General.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

IN

NANAIMO.

Vancouver Island Colony,
August 18th, 1859.

ON and after Thursday, the 1st September next 30,000 acres of AGRICULTURAL and MINERAL LANDS, recently surveyed at Nanaimo, will be sold at the Land Office, Victoria, on the usual terms. If any case shall then occur of two or more persons wanting to purchase the same Land, such Land will at once be put up to competition and sold to the highest bidder.

JOSEPH D. PEMBERTON,
Colonial Surveyor.

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

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET,
September 7th, 1859. Treasurer.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY OFFICE.

W. CAPEL MORISON begs to acquaint the public of British Columbia and Voncouver's Island, that he has established the above office, for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of capital to labor, and as a means of assisting persons desirous of finding Employment on arriving in this colony.

The extreme utility of such a medium as a registry office in newly settled countries, has been abundantly proved by the success that has attended their formation in Canada, Australia, and other British colonies, and the necessity of such an establishment here, has become a matter of vital importance.

For all further particulars, apply at the office of the "New Westminster Times."

October 25th, 1859. oc25-tc

NATHAN POINTER,

Importer and Dealer in Messrs. Davis' and Jones'

PATENT SHIRTS, of New York,

—AND—

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

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

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

ON YATES STREET,

Opposite the Bank of B. N. A.,

VICTORIA, V. I.

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

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

Ladies should call soon and examine those superior

BALTIC STOCKINGS FOR WINTER WEAR.

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

I shall receive Fresh Goods by every arrival from London.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

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

October 4, 1859. to

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. s24-tc

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, NOV. 26.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 19—Schr Marion, Boyce, Sooke.
Schr D L Clinch, Bunker, San Francisco.
Str Eliza Anderson, Wright, New Westminster.
20—Sloop Wrighton, Thorn, Bellevue.
22—Str Otter, Mouatt, Nanaimo.
Str Wilson G. Hunt, Welch, Port Townsend.
Str Eliza Anderson, Wright, New Westminster.
Schr Cadboro, Bolton, Nanaimo.
Schr Black Diamond, Dwyer, Port Townsend.
Schr Wild Pigeon, Saunders, Port Townsend.
Schr Langley, Dolholt, Nanaimo.
Schr Nanaimo Packet, Walker, Nanaimo.
Schr Harriot, Coffin, Port Townsend.
Sloop P J Evans, Evans, Bellevue.
Sloop Young America, Sales, New Westminster.
Sloop Rooster Boy, McGregor, New Westminster.
23—Str Eliza Anderson, Wright, New Westminster.
24—Sloop Leonede, Allen, Port Townsend.
Schr Amelia, Thornton, Port Townsend.
Schr Mary Anne, Jones, New Westminster.
Sloop Get-up-and-Get, Lay, Port Townsend.
25—Sloop Comet, Simpson, Bellevue.

CLEARED.

Nov. 18—Schr Eclipse, Barrington, Port Townsend.
Sloop Midnight Cry, Peel, Port Townsend.
19—Str Eliza Anderson, Wright, Port Townsend.
Sloop Gratitude, McPhin, Eanaimo.
20—Schr Marion, Boyle, Looke.
21—Brig Manuella, McGregor, Port Townsend.
Schr. H. C. Page, Oburg, Port Townsend.
22— Str Wilson G. Hunt, Welch, Port Townsend.
St Eliza Anderson, Wright, New Westminster.
Schr Langley, Dolholt, Nanaimo.
Schr Carolena, Jones, Port Townsend.
Sloop F Sherman, Whitford, Port Townsend.
Sloop David, Lane, New Westminster.
24—Str Labouchere, Swanson, San Francisco.
Schr D L Clinch, Bunker, Port Townsend.
Sloop Rooster Boy, McGregor Port Townsend.
Schr Mary Ann, Jones, Nanaimo.
Schr Colonist, Thain, New Westminster-
25—Schr Harriot, Coffin, Port Townsend.
Sloop Comet, Stimson, Bellevue.

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On London.....49d. per American Dollar.
" San Francisco, ...1 per cent. premium.
" " " (per Wells, Fargo & Co.) 1 and 1⅛ Pc.pm.
" New York .....none offering.
" " " (per Wells, Fargo & Co.) 5½ per ct. prm.
Gold Dust is bought here for cash at $15 50@$16 00.
In trade it rates generally at $16.

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CIRCULARS,

BLANKS,

etc., etc., etc.

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One Inch, or under,—	One insertion,.....	0	5	0
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" "	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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AGENTS OF THE NEW WESTMINSTER 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, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

Since the appearance of an article on the subject of the unfortunate differences and squabbles which during the past few months have been so frequent amongst officials and others in these colonies, it has been urged upon us that they may be ascribed to two causes. One, the non-existence of a council of consultation for British Columbia, at which the various chief Government officers might meet and resolve on the greater measures and the general organization of the Government. The other, the absence of that series of entertainments by the chief officers of the colonies, which so much tends to establish a proper tone in society, and to facilitate business with the community.

The justness of our correspondent's views must be admitted, and the formation of a council we shall not cease to advocate until a council is established; for, not only, as we have frequently stated, are the people seriously discontented at its non-existence, but if report be correct, the government officers are certainly not working in that harmony which is essential to good Government. It has been long known that the Chief Commissioner has been opposed to His Excellency, and had the former profited by the superior local knowledge of the Governor, and heartily co-operated with him with regard to the construction of roads and other works in British Columbia, that Colony would have presented a different aspect at this period; it is further said that Mr. Brew, a practical man, in whom the miner's had much confidence, resigned his Gold Commissionership, because he possessed no power to carry out and continue his views, and from his suggestions being unattended to; the Treasurer also, and Col. Moody, are on any thing but satisfactory terms. Indeed, perhaps the Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, and Mr. Hamley, are the only officials who are working in downright concert and confidence with each other, but this may be attributed to the assiduity and urbanity of Mr. Young, the experience and ability of the Treasurer, whose services as a member of the council of Sir Henry Ward, one of the most talented and valuable Governors that ever ruled over any of Her Majesty's Colonies, are so well known to us and all those acquainted with the history of Ceylon during Sir Henry's administration, that we feel no hesitation in asserting that no man of business habits could experience the least difficulty in working with him; and, to the zeal and efficiency of Mr. Hamley.

But, this is not the general harmony to be desired, and only by assembling a Council can it be obtained.

As regards those hospitalities, it is almost accounted a duty in other colonies for the chief public servants to dispense, and our correspondent is equally correct. The influence of such entertainments, if by gentlemen and gentlewomen, can scarcely be over-rated—there is more importance in the notice that Lady so-and-so gave a ball on such a day, and in the grants for table money to ambassadors, admirals, &c., than many may sometimes suppose, and instances have occurred within our experience, of Governors and others forfeiting their posts because they failed to expend their salaries in a manner befitting their position; as a hint, furniture is found them for their reception rooms, and so, it is expected from the superior officers, each in his rank, that he shall sustain his position; not without good reason either, for at the dinner table may be discussed with merchants, agriculturists, and men of business, the common questions of the day. There, in a friendly and social manner, after the day's official toil, a secretary, or a treasurer may glean public opinion from the intelligence of the people. There, feel the pulse on contemplated measures, and by discussing them without restraint, acquire valuable information to the saving of errors when pen has to be applied to paper to frame a law. But admitting this fully, we can scarcely urge the subject upon the attention of the Government officers, whilst most of them are so under paid, that if family men, they can scarcely keep up the appearance of common decency, much less that of their position. Though we should be gratified to see periodical invitations issued in good English fashion by the wives of the chief officials, yet it would be unjust to expect such a thing when the Secretary and Treasurer only receive £500 per annum. Nor could the Judge, though a bachelor, do much on £800 a year; as to the Collector of Customs, on £400, he is on the level of a clerk in his emoluments. With the exception of the Governor, who, we believe, receives £3,000 per annum, and Col. Moody, whose appointment is with house, horses, servants, and rations, and £1550 in money, worth little less than £2500, it is *impossible* for the Colonial officers to entertain, and we can but regret that a revision of salaries is not at once undertaken, for in the present critical state of the Colony, it is false policy and false economy to so underpay our servants that they must omit any one means, be it of the lighter character indicated, for rendering themselves efficient guardians of our interests.

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Between this time and the spring, there remain but four months during which all plans for the coming year should not only be considered but organized, in order that on April 1st, the works intended to be prosecuted in British Columbia, should be commenced in full force. We cannot afford that 1860 should be lost to us, as has as been 1859, by the Lands and Works Department We may therefore fairly consider, what are the contemplated projects for next season, and what means are to be made available for carrying them out.

And foremost, will be the enquiry, to whom is the Department of Lands and Works to be entrusted? To permit Colonel Moody to continue at its head, after a long trial and complete failure to achieve any one practical work, is perfectly preposterous. Of his utter *incapacity for the post*, not only must the Governor and the Government officers be thoroughly convinced, but the public are almost unanimous in their opinion of his unsuitableness for the position.

The question, however, first to be considered, setting aside that of a successor—for it is perhaps, in business, well to be off with one love ere we consider a new—is how soon is the public to be assured that Colonel Moody ceases to be in a position to misapply the labor of the splendid force at his command, and to waste as he has already done, large sums of money in a fancy camp of no *practical utility*.

To hesitate now, is to lose next summer; the man who is to conduct the Lands and Works Department should be at once installed, that the preparations we have alluded to may be commenced at once. Life is too short and the interests of the community are too great to permit of the hard-working pioneers of the Colony, and the capitalists who have invested in it, losing another year, and another year will as assuredly be lost to us all, as was this, if Colonel Moody, of the Royal Engineers be permitted to retain his present position. Painful, therefore, as is the duty, we have no alternative, but *in the name of the public to demand* an early consideration of the expediency of a change.

Local Intelligence.

British Columbia.—The news from the mining regions during the past week has been of a most satisfactory and encouraging nature, and fully justifies our oft repeated assertions of the ill-estimated value of the latent resources of British Columbia. As a gold producing country its value is now becoming apparent, every fresh arrival bringing intelligence of new discoveries, and the quantity of gold brought down by the miners and expresses proves beyond a doubt that gold seekers have, on an average, earned better wages than those either in California or Australia, except in the very palmiest days of these countries' infancy. We have been shown some very fine specimens of course gold, which has formed part of the "pile" of a successful miner, an old settler of this colony, and procured from a "bench" about one hundred feet from the banks of the Thompson River. The gold is in scales of large size, one piece weighing over 5 dwts. The miner stated that the flat is very extensive, and can be worked for eight months in the year; there being room for thousands of miners in the locality. The depth of the diggings, as yet worked, averages from four to ten feet; The increased size of the precious metal, as it is now being brought to light, proves incontestably the richness of British Columbia in mineral wealth, notwithstanding the *continued croaking of interested parties* to the contrary, as well as the undoubted proofs of dry diggings, which are evidences of great value, shadowing as yet but dimly forth the future prospects and greatness of this colony. This statement is fully confirmed by all the miners now arriving from the river, as we are acquainted with several who left here scarcely six months ago, for the diggings, and have now returned with their pockets full, having made many a good pile. We are assured that $10 and 15 per diem is the average result in these diggings; and we cannot but anticipate, in the spring, that we shall have a rush of more miners than ever. On Thursday previous to the sailing of the Labouchere, gold dust was quite a drug in the market; there not being sufficient coin in the town to buy it up. Many persons appear to regret the miners leaving for California; we are among those who do not; for when our American brethren see the miners from British Columbia returning with their pockets so well filled, it will add greatly to our repute as a gold producing country, and have the effect of dispelling those illusory ideas, which, we are sorry to say, our friends across the water have been the first to promulgate of the country "caving in."

The steamer *Eliza Anderson* which arrived on Thursday, from New Westminster, brought down about $100,000, Ballou's Express having $16,000, and the remainder being in the possession of the 200 miners who came down by her. The miners speak in most flattering terms of the Quesnel river diggings. About 1500 miners remain in British Columbia, many of whom purpose wintering on the Lower Fraser. Supplies are going up through the Cañons in canoes, in considerable quantities. The Lower Fraser is now almost clear of ice. Mount Baker is said to be in a state of eruption.

Major Downie (whose report will be found in another column), is coming down from Fort Alexander. The miners who were at New Westminster waiting for a passage to Victoria, held a meeting to protest against paying ten dollars for a passage. They offered to pay $5 or charter the *Gov. Douglas*. The proposition was, however, agreed to.

Esquimalt.—Capt. Gosset (Treasurer), has been requested to come forward as a candidate to represent Esquimalt town district. We should be glad to see a man of Capt. Gosset's practical ideas and colonial experience in the new House—and we trust that he will not fail to respond to the wishes of the large, influential body of electors, who have had sufficient discrimination to discern in him those qualities which a legislator for a new colony should possess; and by all means let us have educated men if we can get them.

Assay Office.—We hear that an assay department for these colonies, is in course of preparation in England.

Capt. Grant, R. E., had returned from Douglas to Langley, where it is reported he will remain during the winter. There was no truth in the report of Messrs. Travaillot and Elliott being drowned.

Lectures.—We understand that Dr. Dixon, late coroner of the city of London (C. W.,) contemplates delivering a series of lectures upon several scientific and useful subjects. The terms in which the Canadian journals have commented upon some previous lectures of the Doctor justify us in expecting a treat of no ordinary character. The subjects to which Dr. Dixon purposes directing his attention in the first instance are—"Longevity,"—"The Doctor and his patient," or the relationship which each sustains to each in the sick room. The "science of medicine, mental culture"; the advantages of a liberal education, &c., &c. The first lecture will probably be delivered next week, of which due notice will be given.

The Stabbing Case.—On Wednesday last the prisoner Trouette was brought up before Justice Pemberton, and the following information was sworn to by Mr. A. Waddington. "On Tuesday evening November 15th, or thereabouts, I dined at Madame Benoit's in company with ten or twelve persons of whom one was a lady. At the end of the dinner a slight discussion took place near me between Mr. St. Ours and Mr. Trouette, when the latter rose up and smacked Mr. St. Ours in the face, to which Mr. St. Ours answered by striking him on the head with a bottle; they then immediately closed—Mrs. Trouette shrieked and tried to separate them. Mr. Benoit attracted by the noise, now came into the room, seized Mr. Trouette from behind around the body and drew him back against the wall, they struggling together at this instant. Mr. Trouette who was exasperated, and his whole face covered with blood, suddenly drew out a bowie knife and stabbed Mr. Benoit behind him in the adbomen near the groin. Mr. Benoit exclaimed that he was wounded and eft hold of Mr. Trouette, who darted forward onto Mr. St. Ours, whilst Mr. Navarre, one of the boarders, attempted in vain to stop him and got his hand cut. Mr. St Ours, who was standing unarmed near me, dodged the blow and ran by me followed by Mr. Trouette, who then turned at me with his knife, and to whom I first opposed my fist, and then seeing the danger, lifted up a chair with both hands to stop him, begging him not to kill me. The bar of the chair parried the blow, so that I only received a small cut down the forehead. I then closed with him and seized his right arm when Mr. Thornton, who was on the other side of the table, seeing the danger, knocked him down, with two violent blows with a chair on the head. He was then secured. After this Mr. Benoit showed several of us his wound, which penetrated the outer envelope of the bowels about half the depth of the thumb nail." Other corroborative testimony being adduced, the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the coming assizes, and was bound over in £100 and two sureties of £50 each to appear.

It is currently reported that Selim Franklin, Esq., intends coming forward as a candidate for the suffrage of the electors of Victoria town. Being a man of education, business habits, and independent principles, we shall heartily rejoice in seeing him elected.

Thanks.—To Mr. Ballou, the enterprising and obliging Fraser River Expressman; Messrs. Wells, Fargo, & Co., and Mr. J. Sullivan, of San Francisco, for numerous favors.

"Personal."—Most of the comments upon individuals, in the *Colonist* of last week, come under this category, more especially those particularly unnecessary and uncalled for ones having reference to Judge Cameron, and Mr. Attorney General Cary. When will our cotemporary learn that the proper method of gaining a desired object is by the use of fair and sound argument rather than indiscriminate and inapplicable abuse?

Salt Spring Island.—We learn that it is contemplated establishing a post office at the above island. The necessity of such a convenience being afforded to the settlers was set forth in our columns as far back as the 24th September, and we are happy to find that steps have been taken to carry out our suggestions at once. Why not let the Justice of the Peace, who is now at San Juan, go to this island? His presence would be of much value to the settlers in many respects, and we presume he is no longer required at San Juan. There certainly ought to be some authority on an island where there are 40 bona fide settlers, and a rapidly increasing number of immigrants, as at Salt Spring.

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THE CUSTOMS FRAUD.

(Before His Honor Judge Cameron.)

The Attorney Gen. appeared on Monday to shew cause against a rule for a prohibition, to stop proceedings before the magistrates, in the Excise case, which we reported in our last number. He had already commenced his argument when our reporter entered the court. He chiefly relied on the 266th section of the Customs Consolidation Act of 1853, to justify the issuing of a warrant before information upon oath that, the defendants were about to abscond. He dwelt upon the 293rd section, which points out that proceedings may be commenced by Writ of Subpœna or Capias, as the first process in the superior courts at home. That the mode of procedure in the colonies is the same as in the courts in England; that proceedings before the magistrates were quite consistent with the 183rd section, which directs the procedure in the colonies to be disposed of in the court of record, or of vice admiralty—and he called upon His Lordship to discharge the rule for a prohibition upon a general view of the whole intention of the act, and that the intention of the gentlemen who drew the act was manifestly in support of his argument.

Mr. Ring (in reply)—I am here to ask your Lordship to make this rule for a prohibition absolute. A great deal has been said by the learned Attorney General as to the construction to be put upon the various sections of this act to justify the course which he has taken, but I must express my surprise at finding that gentleman here at all to oppose this prohibition, because he gave a distinct promise before the magistrates that he would give every facility towards carrying this case up to a superior court, but instead, he meets me here today with special pleading in order to get out of the moral responsibility in which he has placed himself. Nothing but the most imperative duty of law can justify him. Where is it? I challenge him to point it out, and failing this I cannot understand that the learned gentleman intended to give his full aid in good faith to carry the proceedings to a superior court, when to-day he uses nothing but a wretched system of special pleading in default of authority. If the learned gentleman be here as exponent of the mind of the crown as to this case, what he undertakes ought to be conducted in sincerity.

The Attorney General—Your Lordship, I hope, will put a stop to these impertinences and gross imputations. The gentleman takes advantage of being in court to make charges that he dare not do out of court.

Mr. Ring—It was an effort of credulity upon my part to believe that this prohibition would be resisted; notwithstanding the unintelligible threats of the Attorney General, I must remind him that amongst the old Romans an affirmative made *ex fide* terminated disputes, and such reverence had pagan Rome for bona fides that she turned it into a Goddess and appointed her divine worship.

A rather warm altercation here ensued between the learned counsel and the Attorney General, the former, however, continued, commenting upon the various sections of the act, on which the Attorney General relied, and contended that the 30th section of the Supplemental Consolidation Act of 1855 distinctly shews that a warrant could only issue upon affidavit that the defendants were about to abscond. A warrant under the former act could only issue upon like grounds; he urged that both acts ought to be construed together. It was a rule of law he said, that the words of a penal statute, shall be restrained for the benefit of him against whom the penalty is sought to be enforced. This principle was adopted by Lord Tenterden, in Proctor *v.* Mainwaring, 3 B, and Ald. 145, and of it Lord Abinger said in Henderson *v.* Sherborn, 2 M. and W. "It is not only a sound one, but the only one consistent with our free institutions." The common law is a stranger to summary convictions, and they must be guarded against. Blackstone says that the power of the revenue over the property of the people is increased to a very formidable height. Nothing could be more dangerous to the principles of justice than to issue a Capias or warrant behind the back of the accused. The Attorney General never alluded to the act of 1855, with which he seems to be so little acquainted, but I will assist his legal memory with it. I brought it to his notice before the magistrates. Why has he not noticed it in his arguments? simply because it does not suit his case; it suits mine, however, and I press it. Is it not monstrous that a number of respectable merchants should be taken from their houses upon a warrant, brought like felons through the town and compelled to give heavy bail, and then to be met with the argument that because they have given bail they are, by the proviso of the 244th sec, debarred from having their case investigated by a jury in a superior court, an option conferred upon them by the former part of the section. He ridiculed the argument of the Attorney Gen. as to the intention of the person who drew the act of 1853, and concluded a long and impressive argument with calling upon his Lordship to make the rule absolute.

Mr. Wight followed ably on the same side.

The Attorney General rose to reply.

Mr. Ring said that it was contrary to all practice to allow a reply upon his reply. The Attorney General insisted upon it as a right. His Lordship said that as it was a novel case, he would hear the Attorney General. Mr. Ring, if so, I shall claim the right of replying.

The court then adjourned; and on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, the argument was resumed.

The Attorney General argued with ingenuity and ability, urging under the 183, the magistrates' court was a court of record.

Mr. Ring replied—commencing by reading from Archbols Practice, the rule as to the order of argument in such a case, that it is definitely laid down that the party obtaining the rule nisi has the reply. It was therefore grossly irregular in the Attorney General to claim it. As to the argument from 183, the answer was, That the section does not say a court of record, or any court of record, but *the* court of record, the emphatic court, ie. your Lordship,s court and no other; there the penalties are directed to be sued for, and in your Lordship's court they ought to have been commenced.

Mr. Wight then followed and dwelt forcibly upon the true construction to be put upon the 266 section.

His Lordship then delivered a long and very able judgment in which he reflected severely upon the irregularities of the proceedings in the magistrate's court, and the imperfections upon the face of them; concluding by making the rule *Absolute* as prayed for.

Mr. Ring applied for costs.

The Attorney General opposed, saying that, as the act was of difficult construction, the magistrates ought to be excused.

Mr. Ring—That argument helps my application, because the magistrates ought to have called in the aid of counsel to guide them in acting under a difficulty, and not having done so they must take the consequences, and the lesson will be a wholesome one.

His Lordship reserved his judgment as to *costs*.

Correspondence.

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All communications addressed to the Editor must have the Author's real signatures, not necessarily 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.

Robert Homfray, Esq., C. E., has kindly given us the following letter for insertion from a reliable and authentic source.

Cayoosh, B. C., Nov. 4, 1859.

An opportunity now offers to write to you a few lines; here we have no post or express. We require a storekeeper with plenty of goods and capital; we have the greatest difficulty to keep a sack of flour in town: everything leaves for Fort Alexander, where there are some very rich mines. I know men who are making from 2 *to* 10 *ounces* a day, and the quartz mountains above Fort George far surpass anything ever seen in California. Next season I think there will be a great rush to the country, all those who are now leaving will return; all have abundance of coarse dust. One sees plenty of pieces from $10 to $30 each. The great drawback all the way up and down the river is the *scarcity of provisions. Hundreds of men* have left this neighborhood for fear of starvation; they have *also* begun to discover that the deeper they go the richer it is. At Foster's Bar six miles below here, they are now *working 8 feet below the surface, where it pays $10* to the hand per day; when the river falls they intend going still deeper. On the flats, where they can get water they are making $12 per day to the man. The flats *are many miles in extent; I know one place that* prospects 40 cents to the pan, and capitalists who will bring in a ditch of about 10 miles long from the Fountain to this place can make a "pile" in a year. The *amount of goods that will go up from here to Fort* Alexander next spring will be surprising. I intend to go myself, and I think I shall winter here. We have scarcely any rain on the Upper Fraser, and not above *4 inches of snow at any time.* The weather now is just like summer, although I begin to see on the tops of mountains a little snow. I presume Victoria is pulling up quickly and trade brisk. Any one opening a *store here can make money rapidly next spring.* Packing from this place to Douglas is 18 cents per pound. Price of provisions here—beef, 35c. There are 250 head of cattle feeding on the plains. We never feed *mules here all the year round,* there being plenty of grass and hay. There is room for 50 farmers on these plains. Bacon, 45c, flour, $25 per 100 lbs, *when there is any*; sugar, 50c; beans, 25c per lb; rice, 25c per lb; whiskey, $18 *per gal*; drinks, 25c each; Imitation H. B. blankets, $40 per pair (none in the market); tobacco, 50c per lb; cheese, $1 per lb; candles, 75c per lb; cigars (none). I seldom or never see a paper or hear any news. *I think the country safe.* Major Downie is here; he came through from the coast. He is highly pleased with the Alexander country by way of Skinner's River and Lake, where he found $4 diggings.

You will see his full account in the paper; from the coast to the Rocky Mountains is a fine rolling country for a railway, and only ten days travel. He prospected all *the way to Ft. George,* at which point Fraser River is a large and beautiful placid lake; several new rivers discovered, and extensive gulch and deep diggings, also coarse gold. Every one speaks well of the place. Next year the country will not shame itself. I hear Uncle Sam talks of wintering at Port Townsend instead of San Juan. I expect to hear of steamers going to Alexander via Thompson River and Lake; the river is 200 miles, and the lake 150. *You are then within four days of Fort George,* the same route I presume, Mr. Golledge tried to find H. B. C. men at Ft. Simpson. There was no road to Alexander; Indians quite quiet. Capt Torrens went by Skeena River. If you know of a good shoeing and blacksmith, he can do well here; there are plenty of tools, one who has been here all the season, left with $5,000.

Henry Featherstone, M. D.

This gentleman came out as Surgeon in the *first* English vessel (the St. George,) which left England for California, sent out in 1849, by Selim Franklin Esq., our worthy townsman.

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HARRISON LILLOET RAPIDS.

To the Editor New Westminster Times.

Sir:—I learn from a reliable source, that the deepening of the shoals on the Harrison Lilloet Rapids is to be commenced immediately by the government. This is an important point to British Columbia, as it will enable steamers to go direct to Port Douglas, without the expence of re-shipping goods in small boats. Considering the small price at which lumber can be obtained in Douglas, and rafted to the shoals, and the labor of the Royal Engineers, the cost cannot exceed $10,000, if properly managed.

A dredging machine will be required to be kept in use some time after the completion of the work. If a practical man, who understands such work, were put at the head of this undertaking, it would save the colony many dollars, which would be wasted if a man who did not understand the work were at the head.

Respectfully,

T. W. Lenhart.

Victoria, V. I., Nov. 25, 1859.

MAJOR DOWNIE'S REPORT.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Victoria, Vancouver Island, Nov. 15, 1859.

The following letter from Mr. William Downie, giving an account of his journey from Victoria to Queen Charlotte's Island, and thence by Fort Simpson to Fort St. James, Stuart Lake, is herewith published for general information.

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

STUART'S LAKE, Oct. 10th, 1859.

SIR,—I beg to make the following report of my trip to Queen Charlotte's Island, and my journey thence by Fort Simpson to the interior of British Columbia. I left Victoria on the 27th July, in company with 27 practical miners, having stores, &c., for 3 months; we arrived in Gold Harbor, Queen Charlotte's Island, safely on the 6th August, and immediately set about prospecting, as we expected to see the gold shining in the water.

We examined the spot where a large quantity of gold was formerly taken out, and discovered a few specks of gold in the small quartz seams that run through the slate, (two of the party blasting the rock,) while others prospected round the Harbor.

I then proceeded in a canoe to Douglas Inlet, which runs in to the south of Gold Harbor, hoping to find traces there of the Gold Harbor lead, but without success. The nature of the rock is trap or hornblende, with a few small seams of poor quartz straggling over the surface. Granite was found at the head of this inlet, but not a speck of gold could we discover. Next day we went up an inlet north of Gold Harbor, and here a white rock showed itself on a spur of a mountain, and like old Californians up we must go to see if this was the place where our fortunes were to be made. After a difficult ascent, we found it to be, however, nothing but weather-beaten, sun-dried granite, instead of quartz. Farther up the inlet we saw a little black slate and some talcose rock, but nothing that looked like gold. On our return, we found that the men engaged in blasting had given it up, the few surface specks being all the gold that could be found. The character of the rock is generally trap or hornblende.

The large amount of gold that was formerly found with so little difficulty, existed in what is called an offshoot or blow. The question then arises, how did the gold get here? Some of our party were of opinion that a gold lead existed close at hand. But it can only be put down to one of those extraordinary freaks of nature so often found in a mineral country. The offshoot in question is not uncommon; I have often seen them in California; on such a discovery being made, hundreds of miners would take claims in all direction over it, and test the ground in every way, but nothing further could be found except in the one spot, about 70 feet in length, running S E and N W. On being worked about 15 feet it gave out. Before it was worked I have blown the sand off a vein of pure gold. I then proposed to test the island further, so we started for the Skidegate channel, at the Cosswer Indian village where we were wind-bound; the appearances were more favorable, talcose slate, quartz, and red earth. We tried to discover gold, but without success. Sulphuret of iron was found in abundance, and we discovered traces of previous prospectings. The Indians understand the search for gold well and detect it in the rocks quicker than I can.

The sea coast from the Cosswer village to Skidegate channel is the wildest spot I have ever been in, and we did not care to hunt for gold in such a place. Five Indians were drowned here to-day while fishing.

At the Skidegate channel we found black slate with quartz prevailing; further to the north granite appears, and then sandstone and conglomerate, and as we were now in a coal country, it was no use to look for gold. We saw coal here, but I cannot speak as to its quality, not being a judge of it; the formation is similar to that of Nanaimo. From here we returned to Gold Harbor. A party who had remained behind at Gold Harbor to prospect inland, had met with no better success than ourselves; we then consulted what was the best thing to do. I did not wish to return to Victoria, as your Excellency had desired me to explore some of the inlets on the main land, so with a party of 14 men I left Gold Harbor for Fort Simpson, and arrived in 8 days. The N. W. coast of Queen Charlotte's Island is a low, sandy, and gravel flat, having no resemblance to a gold country.

I left Fort Simpson for the Skeena river, on the 5th of August. From Fort Simpson to Fort Essington is about 40 miles. The salt water here appears a light blue color, and runs inland about 30 miles; the coarse grained quartz of Fort Simpson is no longer seen here; granite appears. The banks of the river are low; with small hard wood, and cotton trees on its margin, with some good-sized white oaks, the finest I have seen west of Fraser River.

Vessels drawing more than 4 feet of water cannot go more than 20 miles up the Skeena river, and it is very unlike the deep inlets to the southward. At our camp here, some Indians visited us, they told us they were honest, but in the morning, the absence of my coat rather negatived their statement. Next day we found the river shoal even for loaded canoes as it had fallen much. I went up a small river at our next camp, called Scenatoys, and the Indians showed me some crystalized quartz, and to my surprise a small piece with gold in it, being the first I have seen in this part. The Indian took me to a granite slide, whence he asserted the piece of quartz in question had come from: I found some *thin crusts of fine quartz, but nothing like a rich* vein. 10 miles further I found more fine grained quartz, but no gold. I am of opinion, however, that good paying quartz will be found here.

From the small river just mentioned at the mouth of the Skeena or Fort Essington, it is 75 miles; a little below it, an Indian trail leads to Fort Simpson, it is through a low pass, and the distance is not great.

From this, 10 miles further up, is a small river called the Foes, on the south side; hence is an Indian trail to Kitloops, on the Salmon River. The south branch of Salmon River is called Kittama.

By this time we were fairly over the coast range of mountains, and those ahead of us did not look very high. The current here was strong, and much labor required to get the canoe along, and we had to pull her up, by a rope from the shore.

Gold is found here, a few specks to the pan, and the whole country looks like a gold country with fine bars and flats, and clay on the bars. The mountains look red, and slate and quartz can be seen.

Our next camp was at the village of Kitthalaska, and I started in a light canoe ahead of my party, as our canoe, by all accounts, could not get much further; I then determined to penetrate to Fort Fraser, (supposed to mean establishment of H. B. Company.)

The Indian who was with me informed me that a large stream called the Kitchumsala, comes in from the north, the land on it is good, and well adapted for farming; the Indians grow plenty of potatoes here. To the south, a small stream called the Chimkootsh enters, on the south west of which is the Plumbago Mountain. I had some of it in my hand; it is as clear as polished silver, and runs in veins of quartz. Near this is the words "Pioneer H. B. C." on a tree nearly overgrown with the bark. The Indian told me this was cut by Mr. John Work, a long time ago. From here to the village of Kitcoonsa, the land improves, the mountains recede from the river, and fine flats run away 4 or 5 miles back to the mountain sides, where the smoke is seen rising from the Indian huts; they are occupied in picking and drying berries for the winter. The Indians here were very kind to me, and wished me to build a house and live with them.

Above the village of Kitcoonsa the prospect of gold is less; below it, a man could make a dollar a day. As the season was so advanced I was not able to prospect the hills which look so well about here, and unless the Government take it in hand it will be a long time before the mineral resources of this part of British Columbia are known. I think this is the best looking mineral country I have seen in British Columbia.

From here to the village of Kitsogatala the river is rocky and dangerous, and our canoe was split from stem to stern.

Here we enter an extensive coal country, the seams being cut through by the river, and running up the banks on both sides, varying in thickness from 3 to 35 feet.

The veins are largest on the north east side, and sandstone appears; it is soft, and gives easily to the pick.

The veins dip into the bank for a mile in length, and could be easily worked on the face by tunnels; and also by sinking shafts at the rear on the flats, as they run into *banks of soft earth. I have seen no coal like this in* all my travels in British Columbia or Vancouver Island. Here we had some danger from Indians, but a small present of tobacco, and putting aside all fear, or even appearance of it, succeeded in quieting them. I find it best to be cool and determined in the prospect of a fight.

We could go no further than Kittalaska or the Forks of the Skeena in the canoe, and had been 20 days from Fort Simpson, although it could have been done in a third of that time.

On the 21st September, I left this place with 2 white men and 2 Indians, and started over a fine trail through a beautiful country for Fort Fraser; we crossed over *an Indian suspension bridge, and entered some first-*rate land, our course being about east, and journeyed about 12 miles. Next day, it rained hard, but we managed to get over 12 miles, passing through as fine a farming country as one could wish to see. To the south east a large open space appears, and I learn that a chain of lakes runs away here, and I found it was the proper way to Fort Fraser, but as I always follow the Indian guides implicitly, I did so on this occasion. The 3d day the weather was fine, but the trail not so good along the base of the mountains. Below the trail is good and the grass abundant. My Indian started after a goat up the mountain but was soon driven back by 3 bears. 4th day we crossed what is called the rocky pass, which may be avoided by keeping the bottom. To the north could be seen a chain of mountains covered with snow, about 30 miles distant, where the H. B. C. have a trading post called Bear Fort; south is the Indian village Kispyasts; along the bottom runs the Skeena pass the village Alagasomdaa. Further up, the village Kithathratts, on the same river.

5th day, met some dangerous Indians, but we got away from them; passed through a fine country with cotton wood and fine soil. We fired off our pistols on entering an Indian village to-day, and were surrounded immediately by swarms of Indians; on hearing who we were, they saluted us with the French words *bon jour.* We then entered the village of Naas Glee where the Skeena river rises; here we were on the same river. We left 5 days ago, having travelled 55 miles when we might have come the whole way by the river.

I found much difficulty with the Indians here, and it was fortunate I knew the name of the chief or they *would have taken all our property; one wanted my* coat, another my boots, my cap was taken off my head, and I thought we should all be murdered. These Indians are the worst I have seen in all my travels. This is a fishing village, and all the bad Indians come here to lead an indolent life. Thousands of salmon were drying here. We hardly knew what to do; the *Indians told us it was 10 days travel to the Fort Fraser,* and if we ever go back, every thing will be taken from us. I determined, however, to go, if the chief Norra would go with me, and on giving him some presents, he consented to do so. I was never so glad to get away from an Indian village, but I am ready to go again and prospect this country if your Excellency wishes it. The river from Naas Glee downwards is very rapid, but as the banks are low and flat, a waggon road or rail road could easily be made. The land around Naas Glee is first-rate, and wild hay and long grass abounds. Potatoes are not grown here. There is no heavy pine timber in the neighborhood, and the canoes are made of cotton wood.

Above Naas Glee the river was very rapid, and required all our energy, as we had but a small quantity of dried salmon to last five of us for ten days. Ten miles above Naas Glee, is an old Indian village called Whatatt, the shoal water ends here, and we were now on Bavine Lake, going through a fine country. We got over 20 miles this day. The lake is deep and broad. Next morning to my surprise, I found a canoe at our camp with Frenchmen and Indians, in charge of Mr. Gavin Hamilton, an officer in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, from Stuart's Lake, Fort St. James', New Caledonia, on his way to Naas Glee, to purchase salmon. Mr. Hamilton advised me to go back with him to Naas Glee, and then to return to Fort St. James with him in his large canoe, but as I had seen enough of Naas Glee, I refused with thanks, in fact I was very anxious to reach Fort St. James, as I did not wish to be disappointed this time.

Mr. Hamilton expressed his surprise that we had managed to get away from Naas Glee, as we were the first white men who had come through that route, and even he found great difficulty with the Indians there. Having persuaded Narra the chief, to let us have his canoe, we said farewell to Mr. Hamilton, and proceeded on our journey. It was fortunate we sent back our two Indians, otherwise we should have suffered from starvation, as it was we reached Stuart's Lake with difficulty. We made a fine run to-day before a fair wind to Fort Killamaurs, which is only kept up in the winter.

Our course from Naas Glee to Fort Killamaurs, was NE, and the distance about 50 miles. The land is good the whole way, with long grass on the benches near Ft. Kellamaurs. This is a very lovely place, and no sound to be heard save one, our voice. It seems a great pity to see this beautiful land, so well adapted for the wants of man, laying waste, when so many Englishmen and Scotchmen would be glad to come here and till the soil. Bavine Lake is deep, and in some places five or six miles wide, there are Islands and points of land to afford shelter from the storm, wherever the wind blows from. *From Ft. Killamaurs to head of Bavine is about forty miles* S. S. E., only from the head, down about twenty miles, it runs East and West; we arrived at the head of Bavine about the 7th day after leaving Naas Glee; we had seen no Indians the whole time, and had made a favorable journey, neither had we seen any snow; the country we had passed through is well adapted for farming; of course some of the land is rough and rocky, but on the whole it is a fine country.

At the head of Bavine Lake there is a fine site for a town, and a good harbor could be made. A stream runs down here which would supply water for the town. This is what I call the head waters of Skeena River. There is plenty of water in the lake for steamers, and it is a hundred miles in length. From here to Stuart's Lake there is a portage over a good trail, and through the finest grove of Cotton wood I have ever seen, to Stuart's Lake; the ground was thickly strewed with golden leaves, giving the scene an autumnal appearance, altogether different to what we expected to find in British Columbia.

Six miles from Bavine we came on a small lake where were some Indians fishing for herring. They appeared undecided whether to run or remain, on seeing us; I asked them for some food, and we soon had some fish provided for us, after which we were much refreshed, and paying the Indians for it we started again. From here a small stream runs through fine rolling land to to Stuart's Lake, about four miles distant.

Arrived at Stuart's Lake we found no means of crossing, no Indians to direct us, and no food to sustain us, neither had we any shot to enable us to kill ducks, which we could have done, had the means been present. We camped here three nights without food, sleeping the greater part of the time to stifle our hunger.

The only thing that supported us was the grand idea of the enterprise we were engaged in, that of being the first party to explore the route from the Pacific to Fraser River, which will one day connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.

We had however to see what could be done to get us free of our present straits. One of our party found an old split canoe, and rigged a raft of logs on which to put the canoe, while I returned to the Indians I have mentioned before, and purchased a few herrings. I walked back to the camp with difficulty, and found my limbs giving way.

Next morning we started on our frail raft, expecting every moment that she would go down with us; we were obliged to sit perfectly still, as the slightest movement would have upset us. A slight breeze then sprung up, and a small sea washed over us, we bore away to a lee shore, and kind Providence sent an Indian to succour us, he welcomed us with a bonjour, and invited us to his lodge and gave us salmon-trout, which were most excellent. We have at last reached here in safety with thankful hearts for our preservation through so many dangers.

We stayed a night with the Indian, and gave him a *blanket to take us to the Fort. We abandoned our old* canoe without regret, and proceeded towards Fort St. James, the Indians all along here were very kind to us, and seem a good set of people; about half way across the lake we obtained a small prospect of gold. On the north side of the lake, about 20 miles, the ground is rocky, but south of the lake towards Fort St. James, the *land is as good as can be, and will produce anything.*

We reached Fort St. James on the 9th October, and were received by Mr. Peter Ogden, with that kindness and hospitality I have always found at the Hudson's Bay posts.

The Fort stands on a high bench, exposed to all the winds, and it is colder here than at any other part since I left Skeena river.

Stuart's Lake is 50 miles long; the portage to Bavine 10 miles. Bavine Lake, 100 miles to Naas Glee, course about SE and NW; from Naas Glee to Fort Simpson 250 miles; and 200 miles from Fort Simpson to Gold Harbor, Queen Charlotte Island.

The names of the two men who accompanied me are William Manning, an Englishman, and Frank Chotean, a French Canadian.

If possible I shall prospect the Fraser River a little further this fall. I am, &c.

WILLIAM DOWNIE.

To His Excellency,
GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, C. B., &c., &c.

Naval Intelligence.

H. M. VESSELS IN ESQUIMALT HARBOR.

GANGES, Captain Fulford; flag of Rear Admiral Baynes, C. B., &c.
TRIBUNE, Capt. Hornby.
H. M. S. PLUMPER, Capt. G. W. Richards.
H. M. S. SATELLITE, Captain Prevost.

The Satellite returned to Esquimalt harbor on Wednesday evening from San Juan, having been relieved by the Pylades, which vessel now represents H. M. Naval Force at the disputed Island.

FOR SALE—Ex Brig Manuella and Schooner D. L. Ciinch,
3 puncheons Swaine, Board & Co.'s Genuine Old Tom Cat Gin, in bond;
2 puncheons Harvey's Scotch Malt Whisky;
2 do genuine Islay Malt do.
50 cases very superior Claret Wine, in hond;
50 cases ordinary do do
2 pipes extra fine Holland Gin, in bond;
½ casks of choice old vintages, Martell, Maret, and Sazerac Brandies in bond;
Barrels of choice old Bourbon Whisky;
Puncheons of choice old Jamaica Rum;
Sainsevain Bros. celebrated California Wines;
Clicquot and Imperial Champagne Wines;
100 cases Wolfe's and Voldner Schnapps;
100 cases Geneva Gin, V. H. & Co.;
250 cases Old Tom Gin, various brands;
100 cases Scotch Whisky, do do
100 cases Boker's, Selner, and Hostetter's Bitters:
50 bbls. 95 per cent. Alcohol;
American Brandy, Gin, and Whisky, in kegs, ⅛ casks, bbls. and pipes.
By W. H. OLIVER,
Importer of Liquors,
n26-1m Johnson street, opposite Wharf st.

THE undersigned are now receiving a full and complete assortment of fine Liquors, the following of which form a part:
Booth's Old Tom in puncheons.
Burnett's do in cases.
Harvey's Scotch Whiskey in Puncheons.
Holland Gin in Pipes.
Champagne Cider in bbls. and kegs.
Younger Edinbro'Ale in stone Jugs.
do do in Bulk.
Allsopp's Burton Ale do.
Salt's do do.
Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s Bottled Porter.
Truman, Hanbury's do.
Allsopp's Bottled Ale.
And for sale by
THOS. PATTRICK & CO.,
n26-1m Corner of Johnson and Government sts.

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND LAND AGENTS,
YATES STREET,
Will hold a sale by *Auction* of Town Property in Victoria, early in the ensuing week. n26

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership htiherto existng between Jefferies & Banks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Nov. 25, 1859. I. N. JEFFERIES.
n26 JOHN BANKS.

A CARD.

Victoria Nov. 25th 1859.

TO MR. JUSTICE LANGFORD.

SIR:—You are earnestly solicited to submit yourself as a candidate for the ensuing election, as one of the representatives of the electors of the town of Victoria. An early response, would greatly oblige
n26. MANY VOTERS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

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

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

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

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

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

A. K. BUSHBY.
ne5-tc *Hon. Sec.*

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the removal of the Dwelling House on the corner of Government and Yates street, near the "Colonial Restaurant."
W. J. McDONALD,
n26-1m Wharf street.

TO LET.

BUILDING LOTS on Government, Yates, Store, and Humbolt streets.
Apply to W. J. McDONALD,
n26-1m Wharf street.

Business Directory.

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

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

ROBERTSON STEWART & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Victoria, Vancouver Island. oc4-tc

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENGLISH BLANKETS.
45 BALES—First Quality, Red White and Blue, For Sale by
HENDERSON & BURNABY,
Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.
n26-tc (Opposite Myers' Wharf.)

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND LAND AGENTS,
Yates street, Victoria.
TOWN LOTS IN VICTORIA AND ESQUIMALT, and Farming Lands disposed of at public and private Sale. Surveys, Plans, Deeds, Mortgages, and Agreements prepared by competent parties attached to the office. Merchandise, Household Furniture, &c., disposed of.
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
Gold Dust Purchased.

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."
The above Almanac will doubtless have an extensive circulation. Finding its way into every house and establishment, it will possess immense advantages as an advertising medium, and we feel convinced that we have only to call the attention of the public to its utility for it to be appreciated. Unlike other publications in this colony, the Almanac is not one of those that will be thrown on one side, but will be a constant book of reference for every inhabitant.
Charges for advertising in the Almanac:
Business Cards, (three or four lines) $5.
Half page, $15.
Whole page, $20.
The size of the page of the Almanac will be 8 inches by 5.
E. HAMMOND KING.

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

TO LET.
THE Building on Yates street, now occupied by the Proprietors of the *New Westminster Times* Printing Office. Apply on the premises. n8-tc

LESTER & GIBBS,
HAVE just received a very Choice Lot of Groceries, and are constantly receiving fresh goods by every steamer, which they offer at very low rates.
Families are especially invited to call, as every thing is selected with great care for Family use.
Very superior Teas, Sugar, Coffee, and Butter.
YATES STREET, above WADDINGTON STREET.
n15-1m

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

FOR SALE BY
DICKSON, CAMPBELL & Co., corner Wharf an Johnson streets—
Blankets, scarlet and blue;
Clothing, an assortment;
Boots and Shoes;
Cordage and Twine. n1-ml

VULCAN IRON WORKS CO.
T. A. onkhouse, 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.
Ex Latest Arrivals.
JAMAICA Rum, in puncheons and hogsheads.
McKenzie, & Co.'s superior Scotch Whiskey, in puncheons.
Stewart & Co.'s superior Scotch Whiskey, in punchs.
Superior French Brandies, in qr. casks.
Byass, & Co.'s Bottled Ale, in pints
Ind & Cope's Burton Ale, in qrts and pints.
Tooth's Bottled Ale in qrts.
Oregon Cider, in cask and bottle.
Duff Gordon's superior Pale Sherry.
Gonzales, do do do
Superior London Bottled Port Wine.
n-1m SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.

FOR SALE.
By the Undersigned,
500 Mats Batavia Rice.
50 kegs Scotch Oatmeal.
200 casks superior Salt Beef.
n-1m SOUTHGATE & MITCHELL.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Booksellers and Stationers.
DEALERS in *Standard, School,* and Miscellaneous Books. Novels.
Staple and Fancy Stationery,
Blank Books,
Gold Pens, and fine Pocket Cutlery,
Drawing and Photograph Paper,
Tracing Paper and Tracing Cloth,
Gift Books, and Annuals.
Stationer's Hall, Yates-street.
October 25th, 1859. 1m

CHEAP FUEL!!
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COALS!
TO enable families to supply themselves with Fuel or the approaching winter, we shall, until further notice, sell the best
NANAIMO COALS,
in quantities of half a Ton and upwards at Twelve dollars per ton of 2,240 pounds.
JOHN T. LITTLE & CO.,
Agent Victoria Coal Company.
Victoria, September 23, 1859. n1-1m

LANGLEY HOTEL.
W. WINNARD, PROPRIETOR, Fort Langley, British Columbia.
The Proprietor of the Langley Hotel, having re-built and enlarged his establishment, and furnished it so as to afford First Class Accommodation to the travelling public, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on him. His table is always supplied with everything the market affords, and served in the best style. Single rooms can always be had. The sleeping apartments are furnished with good beds. The best liquors will always be found at the Bar. Travellers passing up or down the river, may always depend on finding the best accommodation at the Langley Hotel.
☞Storage for merchandise on reasonable terms.
Fort Langley, B. C., Oct. 29, 1859. no-1tc

A. PEATT, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer and Leather Dealer, Wharf street, next to British Colonist Office, Victoria, V. I.
Custom-Made Boots and Shoes always on hand, of the best description and warranted. Repairs done, neat and durable. n1

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE,
NO. 49 ST. JAMES' STREET,
LONDON.
TRUSTEES:
The Rt. Hon. the Earl Talbot, K. G. &c.
B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M. P., F. R. S., F. S. A.
Henry Pownall, Esq.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart.
DIRECTORS:
Chairman.—Lieut Col. Lord A. Lennox.
Dep. Chairman.—T. C. Granger, Esq., M. P.
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T. C. Batard, Esq.
J. P. Bathurst, Esq.
Sir James Carmichael, Bart.
John Gardiner, Esq.
Charles Osborn, Esq.
ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
Assurances granted on the lives of persons in every station of life, and every part of the world, on peculiarly favorable terms.
Every facility afforded to persons assuring the lives of others, so as to render such policies effectual securities.
Persons proceeding beyond the limits of Europe may effect assurances on payment of moderate increased rates.
Immediate annuities granted on liberal terms, affording great advantage to persons of limited income.
Deferred annuities may be purchased at rates which secure a return of the whole or part of the premiums paid, in case the age at which the annuity is to commence be not attained.
Also Endowments on Widows and Children.
Loans are granted, on approved security, to parties effecting assurances with the Company.
All the Company's Engagements are guaranteed by an ample subscribed and paid-up capital.
Prospectuses and the necessary forms of proposal, with every information, may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, at the Company's offices.
H. D. DAVENPORT,
oc18-tc SECRETARY.
For particulars apply to E. H. KING, Victoria.

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

LOST.
LOST on the Evening of wednesday, the 26th, a dark leather Masonic Pocketbook, containing notes, accounts, &c. of no value except to the owner, who will be much obliged if the finder will leave the same at the office of the New westminster Times.

Literature.

SECOND LOVE.

First love is a pretty romance,
 Though not quite so lasting as reckon'd;
For when one awakes from its trance,
 There's a great stock of bliss in a *second.*

And e'en should the second abide—
 A *lover* should never despair;
For the world is uncommonly wide,
 And the women uncommonly fair.

Then poets their raptures may tell,
 Who never were put to the test;
A first love is all very well,
 But believe me, *the last love's the best!*

—o—

I HAD A DREAM, A HAPPY DREAM.

One night, when slumber seal'd my eyes,
 I wandered in a dream;
And airy spirits did arise,
 Which strange to me did seem.

Methought that as a king I strayed
 Through gardens fresh and fair;
Each joy that Nature, art, e'er made
 Was clad in brightness there.

But while I gazed—surprised, entranced,
 On every wonder there,
Bright lightnings o'er the garden glanced,
 And told a storm was near.

It came: in darkness fled the day,
 A spirit near me howl'd,
Who took my kingly robes away,
 And left me dead with cold.

An icy terror o'er me spread,
 Next came a cry of pain.—
And then a voice I heard, which said,
 "*The baby's woke again!*"

Fr G. W.

—o—

A JEU DE MOT.

Cook, the actor, one day
To a lady did say,
Whom he afterwards took unto wife,
 "You're in heart and in feature
 Such a duck of a creature,
That I would you my own were for life."

To which she made answer,
 "If really I am sir,
A duck to your liking, why look ye!
 'Tis on these terms alone
 You may make me your own—
Ere possess'd, you must properly *Cook me.*"

—o—

PEERS AND PROTEGEES.

CHAPTER XI.

"Let us stroll along the banks of yon pretty river, Sophy," said Alfred, as soon as Mr. Dynevor had returned thanks; "we have full an hour to spare, and I am very anxious to know all about this aunt of yours whom you mentioned just now."

"Well, then, you must understand that papa has one only sister, some years younger than himself, who kept house for him before he married; for grandpapa and grandmamma both died young, and the former suddenly, *without a will; so Aunt Sophy was left nearly portion*less; but that was of no consequence while she lived with papa, because he was very fond of her. However, one day papa took it into his head to marry, and, as it fell out, mamma did not like my aunt, and would not allow her to stay any longer at the Grove; so just after Angelina was born Aunt Sophy went away, after having had a downright quarrel with mamma—what about I don't know, but it must have been very terrible, because she has never been here, and sent only one letter ever since."

"How very strange! What has she been doing all these years, and where does she now live? But I suppose *you don't know, as no communication has been kept up* between you."

"Oh yes! Mamma, it seems, has found out all about her—very few things escape her vigilance. You may laugh, Mr. Alfred, but it is true, I assure you; for she was telling Angelina the whole story last night. It amounts to this: When Aunt Sophy left us, she went to reside with some friends in Edinburgh, and while there, became engaged to Lieutenant Marston, a young man as destitute of worldly wealth as herself, but of good family, being the fifth son of Sir William Marston, of Kirby Manor, who was, as I have said, in the navy; but from his friends being opposed to the reigning ministry, there did *not seem a chance of promotion.* Twelve years thus passed by; their affection for each other remained unaltered, though they followed the dictates of prudence, and abstained from marrying. At length, one by one, his brothers all dropped off, and within a twelvemonth he stood a solitary mourner at his father's grave. Although some of his brothers were married, yet from their leaving only female children, he inherited both estates and title; but, alas! short-lived was his enjoyment of them; for before he had been married two short years, he also was born to the tomb of his forefathers!"

"It is, indeed, a sad story, but I do hope that Lady *Marston is well provided for. Has she any children?*"

"No, she has no children, but she is, mamma says, a rich widow; though *Kirby Manor went to a distant* branch of the family, yet Sir James had made her a very handsome settlement, which, together with a pretty seat in England, brings her in near five thousand a year. I have given you mamma's version of the tale, but will not answer for its correctness, because she must have picked it up in a very round-about way."

"Then you could never have seen her, if no intercourse has been kept up between you for so many years?"

"I have never seen her, and probably should never have heard anthing of her, but for a letter which arrived *at the Grove yesterday. It was not, however, from her,* exactly, but written by her dictation, in which she dwelt *most touchingly upon the loneliness of her situa*tion, without a single relation or friend to console or cheer her. Her sense of desolation is now rendered doubly acute by a new and unexpected affliction in the form of a cataract, which has been gradually spreading over her eyes until the vision is completely darkened. This, to use her own expression, has entirely subdued her once proud spirit, and a pining anxiety to be reconciled to her brother, to have one of his children given over to her control, seems to be the most earnest wish of her widowed heart."

"I *see it now*—I see it all. You, dear Sophy, are to be consigned to her care. Pray Heaven, that for your sake *she may be good and kind!*"

"The whole tone of her letter convinces me that she is both, Alfred; and were I other than I am, nothing would give me greater pleasure than comforting and assisting her in the trying operation she intends going through in London. As I cannot reconcile myself to the idea of such a thing! It seems like an imposition. I do wish mamma would change her mind, and suffer Angelina to accompany my aunt instead."

"I should wish so too, were I going to remain here; but as it is, if she is amiable, I think you would be bet*ter off, and happier* with Lady Morston than you are at home."

"That is just papa's opinion; and all that I can say or do will not convince him that he is committing a fraud by imposing me on Lady Morston; but *he* loves me quite as well as Angelina or Fanny."

"Why should he not? are you not equally his child?"

"I suppose I am, though my mother often doubts my affinity to herself. How frequently has she called me a fright, and, pushing me from her, wondered how such a black, ungainly, ugly thing, could possibly be born of her, whose other children were all so bright and fair!"

"Nonsense, my dear Sophy! do not let the remembrance of such pettish speeches wound your feelings. I dare say she was very much out of humor just then."

"Just then? Alas! she never speaks to me in any other way."

All Alfred's energies were called forth to comfort the poor girl, and when the first gush of grief was over, he said, "Now, do you know, Sophy, as matters stand, I look upon this sudden determination of transferring you to Lady Morston as the most fortunate event that could possibly happen, because I feel assured that she will love and estimate you as you deserve. But where are *you going in such haste?*"

"Home through our meadow, to be sure; for among all my other vulgarities may be classed a good appetite, which reminds me that I have tasted nothing since breakfast."

* * * * * *

At the dinner-table, the guests were marshalled according to Mrs. Fitzmolton's directions; viz., Lord St. Clair on her right hand, with Angelina next him; and beyond her, Mr. Dynevor, whom she placed by Mr. Fitzmolton, for their mutual convenience in discussing parochial business. *This, at least, was her alleged reason;* but her true motive for putting the old gentleman at the *lower end of the table was to get him out of the way of* interfering with her designs upon his lordship's attention. On her left was seated Henry, Mr. Graham, and Sophy. Grace was pronounced, and the covers were removed.

The dinner was sumptuous and expensive, though Alfred was greatly annoyed at the manner in which Mrs. Fitzmolton contrived to prevent Sophy from partaking of anything but the plainest fare, while she heaped the plate of Angelina with every delicacy; and in revenge, he cut right and left into all the choice dishes, to the utter dismay of the niggardly hostess, who had reckoned on furnishing many elegant luncheons, for the ensuing week, from the tarts and light dishes which fell under *the attack of the merciless Alfred.*

At length, half suspecting his motive, she arrested his progress by desiring him, in a bland, soft voice, "To attend to little Sophy, who, she thought, would like a calfsfoot jelly." The manœuver succeeded; the tarts and blancmange were left untouched; for Alfred, after obeying her commands, handed the sponge-cake to his companions, and had entered with Mr. Dynevor into a discussion on schools in general, and schools of industry in particular, when the famous Metropolitan School at Aubyn's Farm was mentioned. Mr. Dynevor's description of it delighted Sophy, and determined Mr. Graham on paying an early visit of inspection to Norwood, when, *if the establishment answered his expectation, no effort* of his could be wanting to promote the erection of a school on the same principle at Borderdale.

To be continued.

—o—

A "BROAD-BRIM" WIDE AWAKE.

A *quaker once being ill at ease at the non-arrival of* one of his ships laden with a valuable cargo, the loss of which would materially affect his worldly substance, so far violated one of the rules of his order, as to present himself as a client at the Insurance office in the commercial town of P——.

Such institutions are regarded by the quaker community as sinful, and as tending to interfere with the ways and will of Providence. But in the case of friend Broadbrim, conscience kicked the beam, when weighed in the scale against the serious amount of "£ s. d." now at stake.

The quaker stated his case fairly and honestly enough. The ship *was over-due by some months, and the ac*counts received of the winds and weather, which she *must necessarily encounter, were most unfavorable.* If the Company would stand the risk, he would willingly pay double the usual amount of insurance money.

The director to whom he applied, not liking to decide the matter on his own responsibility, requested time to consult the Board, and promised to return an answer the following morning at ten o'clock.

"Very good, friend, observed the quaker, "but meanwhile I will leave this money with thee, mayhap it may assist thee in thy deliberations"; and thus took his leave.

The next day at the appointed time, "Broad-brim" *made his appearance at the office, and with a degree of* haste and excitement wholly at variance with his wonted solemnity and composure, thus addressed the director.

"Friend, hast thou insured my ship? Because if thou hast not, don't! for I've heard of her."

Now it so happened that the Board had decided upon not undertaking the risk. Here, however, was an opportunity for "doing" a quaker, too tempting to be neglected. So the director quietly observed. "I rather think your offer has been accepted, but it will not be too late to withdraw it, if it is not already entered on the books."

Off he went and repeated the affair to the Board, who readily agreed with him that "Broadbrim" was fair game. A receipt for the money was hastily made out and dated back to the day before. Armed therewith, the director returned and observed, "Oh! I find you are too late to withdraw your offer. It was accepted yesterday, and here's the receipt."

"I thank thee," said Broadbrim, taking it; and then with a sly twinkle of the eye he added, "but I'm sorry for thee, friend, SHE'S LOST." OLIM.

U. S. ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Co. H. 8th Infantry, Capt. English, and Co. A. 4th *Infantry, Capt. Maloney, are ordered back to Fort Steil*acoom, which post they will garrison, in connection with Capt. Judah's Command, during the ensuing winter.

Co. D. 9th Infantry, Capt. Pickett, will return to Fort Bellingham; and Co. I, 4th Infantry, Maj. Haller, will resume its quarters at Fort Townsend.

The above changes take place this week.

The four companies of the 3d Artillery at San Juan are ordered back to Fort Vancouver.

Capt. Hunt alone, with Co. C. 4th Infantry, will remain on the Island.

Co. F. 8th Infantry, Capt. Woodruff, attached to the Boundary Commission, will winter at Semiahmoo, and in *the spring remove to Fort Steilacoom.*

Capt. Jordan, of the Quartermaster's department, *has come to relieve Lieut. Harvie, as Quartermaster at Fort* Steilacoom.

—o—

MILITARY POLITENESS.—The most striking instance of military politeness on record, is probably an occurrence at the famous battle of Fontenoy, as related by Voltaire in his 'Siecle de Louis XV.' They (the English) were now about fifty yards distant. A regiment of English guards, those of Cambell, and the Royal Scots, were the first; Sir James Cambell was their lieutenant-general, and Mr. Churchill, the natural grandchild of the great Duke of Marlborough, their brigadier. The English officers saluted the French by pulling off their hats. The Count of Chabanne and the Duke de Biron, who were advanced, and all the officers of the French guards, *returned them the salute. Lord Charles Hay, captain* of the English guards, cried, 'Gentlemen of the French guards, fire!' The Dount d'Auteroche, at that time lieutenant of the grenadiers, and afterwards captain, replied in a loud voice, 'Gentlemen, we never fire first—fire yourselves!' The English then gave them a running fire; that is to say, they fired in divisions. Nineteen officers of the guards fell by this single discharge; fifty-eight other officers, and 775 soldiers, killed or wounded; in fact 'the whole of the first rank were swept off............ The English advanced slowly, as if performing their exercise, the majors with their canes levelling the soldiers guns to make tham fire low and straight;' One is at a *loss to know which to admire most—the politeness and* urbanity of the bequeued, bepowdered, belaced, and beruffled officers on both sides, on the instant of destroying each other wholesale—the coolness of the men—or the imperturbable *sang froid* of the majors, 'with their canes were levelling the soldiers' guns to make them fire low.' The whole, however presents a picture of the glories of war—the *ultima ratio regim*, to which it would be difficult, in the whole range of history, to produce a parallel. It would almost compel our acquiescence with the assertion of a certain philosopher, that 'man is by nature a fighting animal.'—*Hood's Magazine.*

An exemplary lady up town is very particular about closing the window-curtain to her room before retiring for the night, in order to prevent "the man in the *moon" from looking in.*

Varieties.

"How," said a county-court judge to a witness, "how do you know the plaintiff was intoxicated on the evening referred to?—"Because I saw him, a few minutes after supper, trying to pull off his trowsers with a boot-jack."—Verdict for defendant.

A late writer in the *Cultivator* says, that whether scythes hold their edge well depends upon whether the man works by the day or acre. While the former will be compelled "to stop and sharpen" every five minutes, the latter, he says, will slash way all day without once thinking of a grindstone.

Muggins says that rogues ought to be well paid; it gives a fellow so much trouble. He once cheated a man in a horse trade, he says, and was in law about it afterwards for over fourteen years. Unless you have got lots of patience, therefore, never set up for a rascal.

A witty auctioneer was trying to sell an old hand-organ. To that end he was grinding out the music, and the crowd, in sport, began to throw out pennies, when a dandy standing by said, "Sir, you ought to have a monkey."—"My good fellow replied the auctioneer, "so I had; step right up here." The dandy vanished.

The *Boston Bee* states at the recent dress ball at Newport, one of the most attractive ladies present was attired in a white muslin dress *tucked* up to the waist!

A man named Stone exclaimed in a tavern, "I'll bet a sovereign I have the hardest name in the company." —"Done?" said one of the company; "what's your name?"—"Stone," cried the first.—"Hand me the money," said the other, "my name is Harder."

I am happy, Ned, to hear the report that you have succeded to a large *landed property.*"—"And I am sorry to tell you that it is *groundless.*

An eminent special pleader was once asked by a country gentleman if he considered that his son was likely to succeed as a special pleader.—"Pray, sir," he replied, "can your son eat sawdust without butter?"

Catherine de Medicis, being told of an author who had written a violent philippic against her, exclaimed with momentary regret, "Ah! if he did but know of me all that I know against myself!"

"I would not always live," sung a chorister one Sunday. A burly son of Neptune, who had dropped into the church, to see what was going on, bawled out, "You couldn't do it if you would!"

An old "beau" says, that of all the solemn hours he ever saw, *that occupied in going home one dark night* from the Widow Bean's, after being told by her daughter Sally that "he needn't come again," was the most so.

A publican's wife, in Suffolk, whilst in church fell *asleep, and let fall her bag, in which she carried a large* bunch of keys. Aroused by the noise, she jumped up and exclaimed, "Sally, there's another jug broke!"

"Struck by lightning," is the cant term used by *thieves, &c., when arrested through information con*veyed by telegraph.

A young lady being asked why she did not attend a party to which she had been invited, replied, "I forgot all about the party, and ate *onions* at dinner."

"I'll *ring* your nose," as the man said to the pig that was rooting in his garden.

Why is the letter A like a honeysuckle?—Because a B follows it.

Which is the best flavored tea?—Generosi-ty.

What metal indicates flight?—Iron (I run).

When is a clock on the stairs dangerous?—When it runs down.

Why are authors who treat about physiognomy like soldiers?—Because they *write about face.*

Why is a steam valve like a person who has been in imminent danger?—Because it has a narrow escape.

It is a remarkable peculiarity with debts, that their *expanding power continues to increase as you contract* them.

GRAND TELEGRAPHIC PROJECT.—Some eight months ago, reference was made in this correspondence to a project then in contemplation for a telegraphic connection of Europe with America by the way of the Russian and American settlements in the Northern Pacific. That project has been so far matured as to make its accomplishment, at no very distant day, a matter of almost *absolute certainty.* Mr. Collins, U. S. Commercial Agent at the Amoor river, is the individual to whom, more than any other, is due the credit of having originated this gigantic enterprise. He is now at Washington, where he has laid his plans before Government, with a view to enlist its sympathies in behalf of the project. How far he has succeed in this, is not known. He is, however, about to return to St. Petersburg, where his enterprise is already known and approved, and where he expects to complete arrangements, through private companies and government subsidies, for completing the line of telegraph from Novgorod to the mouth of the Amoor, and thence across the straits to *Russian America. The distance from Novgorod to San* Francisco, by the route chosen, will be 5,000 miles. Mr. Collins thinks that by the time the line from San Francisco to St. Louis is completed, his own will be extended from the former city to the Russian capital.

During his present visit to the Atlantic States, Mr. Collins has been to Canada, where he succeeded in the formation of a company which has been incorporated under the name of the "Trans-mundane Telegraphic Company," which will afford important aid in establishing the proposed line through British America. The capital required for this extensive project is only about $2,500,000, and this amount Mr. Collins is sanguine of *obtaining without difficulty.*

A BEAR STORY.—At the first settlement of Vermont, three young men left their homes in Massachusetts, with rifles in hand, and bought each a tract of land, side by side in the wilderness. They erected a log-hut, and agreed to live together, and work first on one and then on the other's farm, *alternately. After a few months'* harmonious action, one of them became dissatisfied, and *would no longer work only on his own land. Thus they* continued some time, without anything to interrupt their course. One day, the two who were at work together were surprised at the sad outcries of the one working by himself. They grasped their rifles and flew to the relief of their comrade; but when they came in sight of such a ludicrous scene as presented itself to their gaze it was some time before they could restrain from laughing sufficient to hold their rifles with a steady hand. This man was at work, having placed his rifle against a tree some little distance off, when a large bear came between him and his rifle, and attacked him. Finding there was no time to lose, he made for the *nearest sapling that the bear could not climb,* and was soon up into it; but the sapling was too slender to bear his weight, and it bent over like a bow, which brought him in such a position that he had to hold on both with his feet and hands, and the bent part of his body, which was covered with his buckskin, hung down within the reach of the bear when he stood on his hind legs, and with a stroke of his fore paw set him in a swinging motion. The bear very patiently sat on his hunches till he became more steady, then give him another blow, and the same result followed; but his claws did not penetrate the buckskin, and the flesh was not torn. After the two had indulged in a hearty laugh, they drew up their rifles, *and stretched poor bruin lifeless upon the* ground. They united again, and worked together afterwards.

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

Double barrel'd Guns;
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Spades, Shovels, and Picks;
Horse-shoes and Horse-shoe Nails;
Smiths' Tools;
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And a variety of other Hardware; which he offers to traders at less than San Francisco prices.

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Of this particular material for Bedding, we have an ample stock in hand, which we offer either by the bale or in Bedding, at steady prices. It is universally conceded to be equal to feathers, and better than curled hair for this climate, at half the price of either. Our arrangements with the sole importer of it for California, are such that we are enabled to sell Lower than it can be had elsewhere. Straw Mattrasses, wholesale and retail. n8-3m

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THE Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, have pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that the above Rooms will be open every evening (Sundays excepted,) from 5 to 10 o'clock.

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Subscriptions, six Shillings or one Dollar and a Half per Quarter.

November 4th, 1859. 1m n8

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

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

REMARKABLE CURE.

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

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 3d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsa*parilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared* worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked *improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced,* his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and *some pieces of bone one-eighth of* an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors can certify. Yours, respectfully,

CALEB DAVIS.

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

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

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.

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

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15th, 1856.

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

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

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

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