

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 22, 1864.

LATER FROM CARIBBOO.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday from New Westminster with about 20 passengers and \$10,000 in treasure.

Mr. S. H. Lichenstein gives us the following mining intelligence:

The Aurora Co. paid \$995 dividend for the week ending the 7th August.

The Ruby Co. paid about \$1000 dividend.

The California Co. continued to pay very well.

The Ericsson Co. were sinking their new shaft.

The Wake Up Lake Co. had taken out a few hundred dollars, but postponed the dividend until the following week, when they expected a large one.

The Dillier Co. were averaging near 100 ounces a day.

Bed Rock Drain.

All the lower claims below Barkerville have commenced to take out pay since the Bed Rock Drain was tapped, which event took place on or about the 2d.

McArthur's Gulch.

Some very rich prospects had been struck on the bed rock in the claim called the Barkerville, it is also believed to be working on very rich ground.

The yield of gold in Caribbo this season, it is believed will exceed that of any previous season.

Since the completion of the bed-rock drain things generally were more lively on the Creek.

Provisions.

Were plentiful, and stocks of goods were overdone. Wines and liquors were in abundance. Flour was selling wholesale at from 26¢ to 28¢ cents, and retail at 33¢ to 34¢.

Law of Captives.

Judge Begbie had intimated that he would in future put a check upon the indiscriminate arrest of debtors by requiring the creditors to pay the expense of their board at the rate of \$30 or \$40 per week while incarcerated. This determination on the part of the Chief Justice, would meet with general approbation.

THE BOISE MINES.

From Mr. Lewis Rice who arrived Wednesday from Puget Sound, having left Placerville a fortnight ago, we have the following intelligence from the Boise mines.

Mr. Rice has for some years been prospecting in various parts of Idaho territory. When he left the want of water was much felt, and had caused many to leave. Those who could use water were doing well. Miners would make from \$5 to \$15 a day to the land.

A number of miners remained in the hope of being able to work in the hill-sides after the rainy season had set in.

Mr. Rice has no doubt of the richness of the country, and expects to get the diggings but until water can be obtained the gold will continue accessible only to a small proportion of the large numbers who have flocked to the mines this season.

A company had been formed to lead water from the Payette river, a distance of about sixty miles, and expected to get the ditch through this season. Placerville is generally looked upon as the centre of the best paying diggings. Merchants and traders here were all doing well.

Provisions were plentiful and cheap. Our informant first told that the Booke excitement about sixty miles above Walla Walla, and he and fifteen others determined to come here and give the mines a trial. He believes a number of returned Boiseites will follow, and should they not strike anything on this island they will return to Boise when the wet season sets in.

THE FEDERAL FINANCES.

(From the N. Y. World.)

We now wish to adopt extravagant views and it is not to be supposed that any government which is compelled to borrow at enormous rates now can borrow in three years below the market rate. But a fairer estimate of our real standing as a borrower will be obtained from the loan just attempted by the treasury, and in part negotiated. The government now directs the sale of this loan at one hundred and six per cent; binding itself for one thousand and sixty dollars in "currency," to pay in money sixty dollars a year for seventeen years, and one thousand dollars at the end of that time. Now, leaving out of account altogether the promise to pay the principal in coin, which is worth two thousand three hundred dollars, or more than twice what it receives, the interest alone, being sixty dollars in coin, or one hundred and twenty-nine dollars in currency (if we assume that gold will not rise higher) is nearly thirteen per cent on the nominal principal of one thousand dollars; and nearly twelve and three quarters per cent on the actual principal of one thousand and sixty dollars.

It is demonstrably impossible that these results should be erroneous, except on the theory of the Tribune, that the present price of gold is the work of speculators. A remark is therefore necessary on this point. When a commodity is limited in amount, and the total supply may be controlled by a conspiracy, its price can be manipulated to any extent by speculation. Harlem stock is an example, so is sugar or cotton; but to a less extent, because, if its price is raised above its value long enough to bring speculators from other nations, it will flow in vast amounts, until price and value are equalized. But gold is easily removed, is universally exchangeable, and exists in large quantities in every civilized nation. If, therefore, the price of gold be raised above its real value, it must flow into the country from every quarter, until price reaches its equilibrium. Is this the process now going on? Is it not the cry of the same

school of political economists that gold is leaving the country with fearful rapidity?

The truth is—the truth which we must not, dare not forget, at our peril—that gold is leaving us rapidly; and that there is but one conceivable cause for its departure; the same cause which always removes commodities from place to place. Whatever is the cheapest article in any land will necessarily leave that land, and go to others. If cotton is cheaper than other things here, we must export cotton. If flour, then we must export flour. But now we export none of these things. We export gold. And the first law of political economy—the law which we must recognize and understand, or know nothing whatever of finance and trade—teaches us that the reason is, "gold is the cheapest article now offered for sale in our market." This has long been true, is now true, and must continue true until our financial system is essentially changed.

EARL RUSSELL'S EXPLANATION.

The following is the gist of Earl Russell's speech in the House of Lords on the question of English aid to Denmark:

The French Government sees very clearly the dangers to which France might be exposed by interfering, but it says at the same time that it would be an easy operation for England; that England, with her naval power, might add most materially to the strength of Denmark and assist in bringing the war to a conclusion. There are many considerations which induce me to arrive at a different conclusion. I cannot but think, in the first place, that we should suffer perhaps more severely if our commercial marine was exposed to depredations such as might take place in the event of our being at war with Germany. That is one consideration which ought not to be overlooked. But there are other considerations of still greater moment. One is—Would your interference bring the war to a conclusion? Without giving military aid could you recover Schleswig and Holstein, and even Jutland from the Austrian and Prussian forces? Well, my lords, we have for a long time in our conduct of foreign affairs shown great forbearance and patience. I think we were right in being forbearing, and think we are justified in being patient. But if our honor or our interests or the great interests of Europe should call upon us to interfere I think such interference ought to be clearly effectual, as nothing would more tend to diminish the influence of this country than a course of action which would show that while we were predominant at sea, and that no Austrian or Prussian ships of war could venture to leave port, yet at the same time our interference could not insure, as we hoped it would, the safety of Denmark, nor lead to a speedy termination of the war.

But, my lords, the position and influence of this country with regard to foreign countries ought to be fully considered by Parliament and by the country, and we have great interests with multiplied complications arising from various connections and various treaties with every part of the world. It is no longer a question with reference to the balance of power in Europe. There are other parts of the world in which our interests may be as deeply involved, and in which we may have, some day or other, to maintain the honor and interests of this country. The civil war now raging in America, ending how it may, whether by the establishment of an independent republic in the South, or whether it ends most unexpectedly, as it would be to me, I confess, by restoring the Union, still the United States of America or the Northern States, or whatever they may be called, will then be in a totally different position to that they were in a few years ago. A great army will then be maintained by the United States. A formidable navy will also be kept up. Our relations with that Power are liable at any moment to interruptions. I hope and trust that our friendly relations may be maintained; still those relations must be considered and kept in view as well as our interest in the maintenance of the balance of Power in Europe. Look at other parts of the world. Look at the great commerce which has grown up in China, where it is necessary for us always to maintain a considerable naval force to protect it. Look at our immense possessions in India and see how necessary it is that they should be considered at all times. As a question, therefore, of peace or war, while it is very probable that this country with allies could carry on a war successfully, yet when it comes to be a war to be carried on by England alone there are other contingencies to be looked at, and the position of this country is to be considered with reference not to Europe alone, but with reference to our interests in every quarter of the world.

THE CURE FOR CORPULENCY.—Mr. BANTING'S COURSE OF TREATMENT.—The means by which Mr. Banting managed to reduce his physical proportions may be interesting to some of our readers:—Breakfast—four or five ounces of beef, mutton, kidneys, boiled fish, bacon, or gold meat of any kind except pork, a large cup of tea (without milk or sugar), and one ounce of dry toast. Dinner—five or six ounces of any fish except salmon, any meat except pork, any vegetables except potatoes, one ounce of dry toast, fruit, game, and two or three glasses of good claret, sherry, or Madeira (champagne, port, and beer forbidden). Tea—two or three ounces of fruit, or a rusk or two, and a cup of tea without milk or sugar. Supper—three or four ounces of meat or fish, similar to dinner, with a glass or two of claret. Nightcap, if required, a tumbler of grog (gin, whisky, or brandy, without sugar), or a glass or two of claret or sherry. The quantities of the different articles specified in this liberal diet, Mr. Banting states, must be left to the natural appetite, but for himself he took at breakfast six ounces of solid and eight of liquid; at dinner eight ounces of solid and eight of liquid; at tea three ounces of solid and six of liquid; and at supper four ounces of solid and six of liquid; and the nightcap he introduced to show that it is not injurious, whilst for the encouragement of smokers it may be mentioned that tobacco is allowable. When Mr. Banting began his treatment in August, 1862, he weighed 202 lbs., and after a year's perseverance in it, in September, 1863, he had lost 46 lbs., and reduced his girth 12½ inches.

AVAILABLE NAVAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

The Army and Navy Gazette makes an estimate of the forces which England can bring into the field should it be necessary for her to strike a blow to accomplish that which diplomacy has given up in despair. The naval forces at hand comprise the Warrior and several other heavy ironclads, and eight other ships which, with gunboats, would be amply sufficient to blockade every portion of the North or Baltic Seas. But ships of light displacement are necessary, and the Admiralty have just commissioned several such vessels. Other ships are enumerated which could be rendered almost immediately available. Of 82,000 militia forces at present in the United Kingdom, we have instantly available for service 48,000 well drilled and well seasoned troops. This would still leave an immediate reserve of probably one half their strength in the shape of recruits. Above 100,000 militia have been trained and inspected this spring; last year the volunteers numbered over 160,000 men.

CHARLES L. WELLES.—The efforts made a day or two since to secure the release of Chas. L. Wells from Alcatraz proved unsuccessful, and have been discontinued. Friends of his wrote a letter to General McDowell, enclosing an open letter to Wells containing the American Flag's report of the Democratic meeting, with a request that the latter might be transmitted to the prisoner, and an opportunity afforded him to justify himself by a written statement of the facts in the case. General McDowell declined to move in the matter, and said the proper time for investigating Wells's case would be when it came before the tribunal whose duty it would be to try him. So the subject was dropped.—S. F. Call, July 30th.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4, 2s. 3/4, and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

*Orders to be made payable by London Houses.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.)

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the QUEEN.

50, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS

first-class manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them. The civil war now raging in America, ending how it may, whether by the establishment of an independent republic in the South, or whether it ends most unexpectedly, as it would be to me, I confess, by restoring the Union, still the United States of America or the Northern States, or whatever they may be called, will then be in a totally different position to that they were in a few years ago. A great army will then be maintained by the United States. A formidable navy will also be kept up. Our relations with that Power are liable at any moment to interruptions. I hope and trust that our friendly relations may be maintained; still those relations must be considered and kept in view as well as our interest in the maintenance of the balance of Power in Europe. Look at other parts of the world. Look at the great commerce which has grown up in China, where it is necessary for us always to maintain a considerable naval force to protect it. Look at our immense possessions in India and see how necessary it is that they should be considered at all times. As a question, therefore, of peace or war, while it is very probable that this country with allies could carry on a war successfully, yet when it comes to be a war to be carried on by England alone there are other contingencies to be looked at, and the position of this country is to be considered with reference not to Europe alone, but with reference to our interests in every quarter of the world.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

Worcestershire Sauce.

PREPARED BY

TO BE HAD

Only Good Sauce,

And applicable to

EVERY VARIETY OF

COOKING.

Caution.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, 50, Soho Square, London; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Janlon, Green & Rhodes,

Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

Dinnerford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, EMPLOYED AND SANCTIONED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, and universally accepted by the Public as the

BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children Combined with

the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP.

It forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which the most delicate and most delicate regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found to be highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by

DINNERFORD & CO.,

172 New Bond Street, London;

And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES'

astor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, ½, ¼, and ⅛ pints.

Curry Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles.

Cod Liver Oil, Best Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and ½ pints.

Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and ½ pints.

Essences "Ginger and Peppermint," ¼, 1, a 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Flavoring Essences, in ¼, ½, and 2-oz. corked or stoppered bottles.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, in quarts, pints, and ½ pints.

Granular Efferves: Carbonate of Iron.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron.

Granular Efferves: Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

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ALL CURES MADE EASY!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this Ointment is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Filias, Piles, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage: the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, and a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After foundation with warm water, the utmost relief and speedy cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin as d. joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands; as soon as the inflammation is reduced, the Ointment should be applied to the throat by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

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

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

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