

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

DEMAGOGUE ON THE BRAIN.

Augustus Sala, in one of his recent letters on America, describes the residents of the New York Broadway as being afflicted with a disease he terms as "flag on the brain." The haunting bunting, the pictorial representations that stretch across the street from house-top to house-top, are evidences in his eyes of a morbid taste for the flaring trippery of the banner. There is something in the remark, but its force and appropriateness are borrowed from the very class of people he caricatures. The phraseology is truly American. In California we meet often with the rather paradoxical term of "feet on the brain," but no one misunderstands the application, and it conveys probably in the strongest manner the idea of that kind of moonmanism which occasionally takes possession of holders of or speculators in mining stock. We have amongst certain people in both Vancouver Island and British Columbia a disease which the English language finds a difficulty in expressing—a morbid affection of the thinking faculties on all matters connected with public interest which is not easily denoted in the medical lexicon. We shall take a leaf from Mr. Sala and our American neighbors, and describe the malady as "demagogue on the brain."

No sooner is any measure brought forward for the public benefit than these unfortunate afflicted person howls out "Demagogism." The more popular the measure the more rabid the denunciation. Let a public man attempt to apply those laws which have done so much towards the settlement of other new countries, and the effect is like holding up a red flag before the eyes of a mad bull. The brain of the patient becomes alarmingly excited, and with eyes wildly staring, and gestures ferocious, he hurls at the head of the unlucky politician the word "Demagogue."

Let us see, however, what is the result of the "demagogue" legislation. Hitherto the most substantial interest on the Island has been the most languishing. The agricultural prospects of the country up to the present year have been of the most hopeless character. Men who had taken up farms in '59, '60 and '61 gave up their occupation and left the country in disgust. The majority of the pre-emptors settled upon the soil as a kind of forlorn hope, looked helplessly on the difficulties to be encountered before the produce could be raised, looked dimly at the probabilities of getting it to market when it had been raised, and viewed even in a more hopeless light the prospects of finding profitable customers when they had the produce in Victoria. To those who were already on the soil, everything was blank and gloomy; to those who came to the country as intending settlers the circumstances that presented themselves were of the most disheartening character. This was the state of affairs when the "demagogue" policy came into work. It was then thought desirable that the farming interest should be encouraged—that the land should be settled up, and that efforts should be made to retain a permanent population in the country. The necessity was doubly pressing, when other interests on which the country had previously relied were sustaining at the time a severe reaction. The "demagogue" scheme, without taking a single stone from the commercial fabric, went to build up the interest in languishing agriculture, and so we see to-day, amid all the dullness in trade, a healthy appearance for the first time since '59 in the cultivation of the soil. Go where we will throughout the country districts, where the speculator's curse has not sealed up the resources of nature, we find the earth bringing forth its fruit. The whole appearance of things has changed. The quantity of land under cultivation in some places has doubled—in some quadrupled. The farmer himself is a different man; the settled gloom and wretchedness which were wont the prevailing characteristics of the cultivator of the soil have given place to a healthy energy and hopefulness, and nature seems to have rewarded him with the promise of an abundant yield. Small as the inducements were which the House of Assembly held out the past session to the farmer, they were sufficient to give such a stimulus to cultivation as will render us no longer dependent on our American neighbors for many of the necessities of life. The Victorian market will the present year be almost totally supplied with Island produce, and supplied at a price with which Puget Sound cannot successfully compete. The dreadful prognostications of dear food which were uttered by some of the political economists when the question of affording the farmer some encouragement for his labor came up, will be most unmercifully falsified. We feel bound to say that the present year will be one remarkably cheap for every kind of produce. Of course in this particular it will casually appear that the general community will be benefited at the expense of the farmer; but it is only casually it will seem so. The largely increased quantity of produce, which the agriculturist will be able to send into market will allow of a very considerable reduction

on former prices. Here then we have the first instalment of "demagogism." Let us hope we shall continue to see such blows at the true interests of the country; let us look forward to the day when the ruin of the island shall be complete, and the thousands of acres of land now in their wild, primitive condition, turned into grateful producers of the necessities of life, all through the action of those horrible, and much to be condemned members of our community the "political demagogues."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special to the Colonist.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Washington special despatch to the Times says: A comprehensive order relating to the consolidation of the different Army Departments of the Military Divisions will be issued as soon as the present mustering out of troops is completed. Several corps of the Army of the Potomac will each be reduced to divisions, the whole to constitute a provisional army corps, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Wright, the headquarters to be at Martinsburg, Va. The 23rd Corps Division is to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Mott, the 15th Corps Division by Brig. Gen. Meade, the 11th Corps Division by Brig. Gen. Getty. A new Department formed, consisting of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Western Virginia; Major Gen. Hancock commanding; Headquarters, Baltimore. The Department of the East to remain as it is, but Gen. Hooker will succeed Gen. Dix in command; Headquarters, New York.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Gen. Logan has issued an order mustering out 15,000 men belonging to the Army of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—An adjourned meeting of citizens of Richmond was held yesterday. A memorial to the President, which was read, represented that the twenty thousand dollar clause in his proclamation of amnesty was daily causing great embarrassment in transacting all kinds of business, and praying it be withdrawn.

There is a letter from H. G. Taite, of First National Bank, Richmond, to the Commissioner, also favoring the repeal of the clause referred to.

Peiterson states they took the oath prescribed by the proclamation of Lincoln, March 26th and December 8th, 1864, in full belief that by so doing they secured pardon extended, and that business had been paralyzed by the decision of the Attorney General. A memorial will probably be signed unanimously and forwarded to the President in a few days.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Herald's correspondent from the Department of Sheridan and Canby says, up to 21st June, ten thousand men of Kerby Smith's rebel army have been paroled. Ninety pieces of artillery and twenty thousand stand of arms have been surrendered. Of General officers of Smith's army sixteen or eighteen have been paroled, including Buckner and old Sterling Price. Gen. Shelby and Magruder have taken refuge in Mexico.

The Imperialists of Matamoros have recently been much excited by a report that there will shortly be seventy thousand United States troops along the Rio Grande.

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CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE between the rebel Gen. Slaughter and Imperialist Gen. Mejia shows clearly that the trade in cotton by Maximilian and his authorities, and about two million dollars worth of cotton was carried across the Rio Grande to Mexico through connivance of Mexican authorities, subsequent to the surrender of Kerby Smith. If official enquiry proves the correctness of this report, our Government will no doubt demand its restoration.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Herald's Athens, Georgia, correspondent says some light is thrown upon the hitherto secret proceedings of rebel Provisional Government at Montgomery, Alabama. They also show that the rebels lost no time when once they got fairly to work in organizing their government, which they had in full operation in less than five weeks from its assembling. At their National Congress there was a feeling in favor of naming the Southern establishment Republic of Washington, which was defeated by majority of one vote. Propositions were made to insert in the preamble of the constitution a recognition of Divinity of both the old and new Testaments of the Bible, and in body a provision enforcing observance of the Christian Sabbath. The former it was understood, had been voted down out of respect to Judah P. Benjamin; the latter in deference to the people of Louisiana and Texas. Many other curious disclosures besides these noted were made by documents.

A special to the Times from Washington 2d, says General Pope has arrived on order of the President and General Grant to consult concerning the treatment of Indians in his department; it is believed Government will prohibit traders from coming in contact with them, and the whole management of Indian trading will be taken into the hands of Government as probably the only means of prohibiting continual hostilities with various tribes north-west.

NEW YORK, 3d.—Inquiries at the White House this evening elicited the fact that the health of the President was worse than at any period of his present illness, though no immediate danger is anticipated. Surgeon-General Barnes has been called to consult with Dr. Burroughs, who has thus far been his medical attendant.

WASHINGTON, 30th.—Mosely, the guerilla, having been pardoned, has opened a law office and settled in Culpeper, Va.

had himself elected rebel Governor of that State by a few hundred followers, was arrested at his home in Lebanon, Tenn., on 24th, and committed to await trial for treason.

WASHINGTON, 3d.—Robert Quid has been released; he is expected here soon from Richmond.

NEW YORK, 30.—The Tribune to-day publishes an important expose of the stockholders of the United States Telegraph Company concerning proposed extension of that line to the Pacific, which is deeply interesting.

The friends of John Wilson, present auditor of Treasury, are proposing his name for Assistant Secretary.

The Tribune's special says the expenditure of Government during last year amounts to one billion two hundred million dollars.

A Washington special says Major T. T. Eckert, Superintendent of Military Telegraph, will to-morrow commence his duties as Assistant Secretary of War, vice Dana resigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Pacific Warehouse, corner of Broadway and Battery streets, caught fire at 11:30 o'clock last night, and the entire structure was destroyed. Loss about \$160,000 in goods and building. Standard Bros. had fifty thousand worth of benzine at the time in the building; they were mostly insured. Most of goods destroyed belonged to importers, who were in the majority of cases insured. The heaviest loss falls on owners of small lots of merchandise who failed to effect insurance. The warehouse is the property of W. S. Clark, but whether insured or not we have not learned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, arising from storage of benzine and coal oil.

Gold in New York on the 10th instant was 140, advancing to 141 on the 12th, and quoted at 142 on the 13th.

Legal Tenders 74 @ 7 1/2% this morning, weakening to 73 1/2 @ 7 1/4 this evening.

Flour without quotable change.

Wheat heavy and drooping under increased receipts.

Barley heavy.

ARRIVED.—Ship Charger, 133 days from Boston. The Charger lost three seamen overboard on March 10th.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE "COLONIAN."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Eastern line was got to work during last night. It worked up to one p.m. to-day, when a storm between Salt Lake and Fort Laramie prevented further communication for the present. No news despatches received. Line will probably work again to-morrow morning.

A private despatch dated New York June 28th, quotes gold 140. Fifty-four flasks of quicksilver, valued at \$2,400, have been stolen from a building in the vicinity of the San Jose Railroad depot. John Riley was arrested and held in \$1000 bonds for picking pockets. Riley had a bank book showing a balance of \$700 to his credit at a savings bank, and a receipt from Archbishop Alemany for \$1,500.

The outfit of Burning Moscow and Ophir companies is on trial at Virginia City to-day and excites much interest in this city. A decision is expected to-morrow evening.

MARKETS.

Legal tenders improved to-day; few transactions in them; dealers hesitate to buy or sell; they are quotable at 74.

Current exchange 90 premium. Gold bills 1 1/2 @ 2.

Flour, extra, \$6 75 @ \$7; superfine, \$6 to \$6 75.

Wheat, firm, sales 1050 sacks No. 1 at \$2 30; 200 do do, \$1 95.

Barley, in fair demand. Steady sales, 1225 sacks at \$1 05 @ \$1 10.

Oats, small sales, new crop, at 1 1/4.

ARRIVED, yesterday, ship Nonpareil, 52 days from Hong Kong. Rice was tending upwards under prevailing belief that crops would be hopelessly short. No. 1 China was variously quoted at \$5 30 to \$5 50 per package, while some parties quote it as high as \$6 50.

Sailed on the 16th—ship, Isaac Jaynes, Nansaimo; bark Monitor, Humboldt; bark Jeannette, Humboldt; brig Cleopatra, Humboldt. July 17, brig Sheet Anchor, Victoria and Port Angeles.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DROWNED.—On Sunday night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, a passenger named Timothy Lays fell from the gangway plank of the steamer Brother, at Esquimalt harbor, and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered, and on his person was found a draft for \$300 on Messrs. Walls, Fergus & Co., with \$6 and a bit in silver. An inquest was held in the afternoon by Coroner Dickson, and from the meagre evidence that could be added, the jury returned an open verdict. We understand however that material witnesses left previous to the enquiry by the mail steamer. It is said that Lays was smoking his pipe on the plank, and the night watchman on board ordered him to go to the wharf for smoke. Lays obeyed with reluctance, and was backing on to the plank when he fell over. Assistance was at once rendered, and some parties succeeded in raising him partly out of the water, but unfortunately either they or he got their hold, and Lays was again precipitated into the water, and was not seen again until his dead body was found. Deceased was a native of South Boston, Mass., and was on his way from Portland to San Francisco. He is reported to have come from a purse containing gold dust of the value of \$1400, but the latter statement lacks confirmation. The funeral will take place from the corner of Government and Broughton streets this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—Rufus Hall, a small Alabama slave boy, was brought yesterday before the Police Magistrate charged with stealing a watch of the value of \$9. Willis Bond, on behalf of the accused, asked for a remand to enable him to obtain assistance from the colored resident of the law, and have him taken proper care of. A Chinaman who claimed the watch was heard. The prisoner was asked whether he pleaded

guilty or not guilty of stealing the watch, and replied "guilty." Bond then addressed the Court, urging that the lad did not know the meaning of the word steal.

Mr. Pemberton.—The boy has pleaded guilty, I cannot hear you.

Bond.—But I have a suggestion to make which has just struck me.

Magistrate.—I have already heard you, and you made a very good suggestion, the boy has now pleaded in plain English.

Bond.—But this is a better one. The lad was brought by a Southern gentleman who is now in British Columbia, to this country, and of course he knows his fathers, and brothers, and sisters, and mothers, and so on, and if I can get them to take charge of him, I need not make myself obnoxious to the Court.

Magistrate.—What is the meaning of the word obnoxious?

Bond.—Offensive. I don't offend.

Magistrate.—Certainly not; you are an amiable child, Mr. Bond.

Bond.—(with dubious expression) Yes, sir! Magistrate.—You made an excellent suggestion, and I allow you one week to see it carried out.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived yesterday afternoon from Nanaimo and way ports. She brings the second number of the Nansaimo Gazette, from which we learn that several of the buoys indicating the channel in the entrance of the harbor, have been carried away, and the real give promise of speedily following. More permanent buoys are to be erected. W. H. Franklin, Esq., has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for the districts of Cowichan and Comox. Hay harvesting had commenced on Nansaimo river. Produce of all kinds was being brought from the neighboring farms to market.

FOR THE WEST COAST.—We understand that the gunboat Forward will leave on Wednesday for the west coast, taking Superintendent Hankin, who is directed by the Governor to find Battle's prospecting party, and see that they are all right. Should they have found nothing, they are to be taken to Neotika Sound to prospect.

NAVAL FUNERAL.—The remains of Albert Gilbert, carpenter on board H. M. S. Sutlej, were interred yesterday. The service was followed to the cemetery by a number of marines and seamen, attended by their officers, who marched to the solemn strains of the ship's fine band.

DOUBTFUL.—We learn from private sources that the reported death of Col. Moody may yet prove to be unfounded. The rumor seems to have originated in the demise of a near relative.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Acute Rheumatism. In all severe pains in the joints and muscles, after due formation with hot water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkably efficacious at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore the free circulation, and expel the disease. In these complaints, indeed, Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable. After due formation with hot water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkably efficacious at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore the free circulation, and expel the disease. In these complaints, indeed, Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable.

Judson's Simple Dyes.—These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colors to Feathers, Grasses, Sawwood, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow, Shavings, &c. &c. Judson's Simple Dyes are also useful for coloring Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. Wholesale Depot—39, Coleman-st., London.

FLUID MAGNESIA.—HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY FIVE years, emphatically recommended by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. It is a Mild Aperient, for delicate constitutions, and is especially adapted for Ladies and Children Combined with the ACCUMULATED URIC ACID, which forms an agreeable, refreshing Draught, in which the purgative qualities are much increased. During the last epidemic of Cholera, the use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured by DINEFORD & CO., 172 New Bond Street, London. Sold in Victoria, V. I., by J. M. SHARRY, Chemist, Government Street.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness.

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Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEPSEIN WINE, are enabled to supply the purest and most valuable substitute for the Gastric Juice. ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL. Sold in bottles of 2 and 4 oz., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. MORSON'S PATENT LOZENGES, POWERS' PATENT GELATINE, and all GRANULAR PREPARATIONS.

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CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS caused in a few minutes after taking a dose of Chlorodyne. Chlorodyne, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Brown M.D.C.S.L. (ex-King's Medical Staff), the recipe of which was confined solely to the Royal Dispensary, London. (Pharmaceutical Chemist), the medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounced it invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the usual effects of opium.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two bottles completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera: "I have been so convinced of the value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From a Report on Cholera, published by the Medical Officers of the Army, India, and in my opinion, the most powerful remedy for Cholera, Asiatic Cholera, and other diseases, and am most particularly indebted to it for the relief of my own children.

From W. Vessell, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Cholera, Asiatic Cholera, and other diseases, and am most particularly indebted to it for the relief of my own children."

W. M. SHARRY, Agent for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

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Only Good Sauce, and applicable to every variety of food. Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce.

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THE FAMILY WASHING. May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Housewife, by using Harper's Patent Washing Soap.

Clycerine Soap Powder. A Chemist's wife says, "one half of soap in a tub is saved, and the rest of the soap is used for washing."

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