

"He who neither thinks for himself, nor when he hears from another ponders them in his mind, this is an useless man."—Heron.

If it be true that every art, every system, and every science aim at some end, it must be equally true that the end aimed at must be good, then must we take it for granted that the end of political science is perfection, and the end of domestic economy wealth. Now the best physicians spend years of study and toil in acquiring a knowledge of the anatomy of the body, and it is not until they have attained a certain degree of proficiency that they are enabled to undertake with success the art of curing the diseases of the body. How much more necessary then must it be for those to whom is entrusted the administration and working out of a system of political economy for a country, to be well versed in what are the requirements of that country in order that, under the administration of such an one, some progress may be made towards the several ends of political science and political and domestic economy. Again, if a father of a family finds a disease breaking out amongst his children, and he is unable to check its progress, does he not call in a physician; he himself being unlearned in the art of medicine naturally resorts to one who has made it his study, if he neglects the advice of the physician, the malady makes rapid progress. He who has the paternal charge of a colony may be in that unfortunate position, that he has no moral physician to whom he can turn for advice. But if a father be told by an empiric that his son must lose his life if a diseased limb be not amputated; or if he hear from an amateur architect that one of the wings of his house must fall unless a faulty buttress be removed; though he despise the opinions of those whose advice has been given unasked; will he not reflect and consider whether there be any real danger, and if other empirics repeat the warning, surely, though he heed not their voice, he will seek other counsel and opinions upon which he can rely; and if he can find neither physician or architect at hand, then he will call to his aid, those from whose experience he may expect advice of some worth. The Governor of this Colony; for why need we keep up an abstract argument, when the mark to which our words would point must be patent; is placed in the position of the head of a family, upon whose ears the warnings of empirics may fall without leaving impression, but if the repeated warnings stir up at least a desire for an opinion upon which he can rely, where is he to look for his moral physician or architect of political science, if they are not? If they do not exist amongst the whole of the officials in the Colony then must he fall back upon those whose experience should have made them cognizant of the existence of extravagance and gross imperfection in our governmental system. There is certainly no one official in the Colony competent, so far as we may judge from his public acts, to advise the Governor with any prospect of a satisfactory result; but if in multitude there is any wisdom, then indeed from the crowd of heads of departments he might be able to extract some advice which would be beneficial. We cannot, of course, expect the Commissioner of Customs to say that he himself, so far as his office is concerned, is an useless weight upon the estimates, and that his staff of clerks is so efficient that the department might with advantage be placed under the superintendence of a comptroller, who would also discharge other duties. No, he will rather point to the anomaly existing in the Land Office, and will be ready to admit that reform is needed there, that it is absurd in these bad times to keep a double team, especially when they are like the old dowager's horses, kept so sleek and comfortable that they are really unfit for distant journeys, so that a survey has to be made on the Bonaparte or at some other equally distant place, extra help must be had; he may also possibly hint at the ridiculousness of permitting a Postmaster General to hold an office which he will say is a sinecure, and not included in the pay list; and at the almost recklessness of keeping two salaried magistrates at a city whose population in no way justifies such an establishment. The Postmaster General, on the other hand, will probably admit that a Stipendiary Magistrate and a Governor of the Jail, who is, also, a Justice of the Peace, are unnecessary for New Westminster and adjacent places, especially when there are other and most efficient unpaid magistrates resident in the place; but he will say you must not touch the Postmaster General—combine the offices of Commissioner of Customs with those of the Treasury and Harbormaster, if you please, but do not touch the Mail Service. The Auditor General will probably assent to placing a comptroller over the several departments of Secretariat, Customs, Treasury and Postoffice, but he will say, with some right on his side, leave the Auditor of public accounts alone, by no means let him be mixed up with other departments. The Colonial Secretary might be willing to dispense with the office of Attorney General as an unnecessary incumbrance, and as being a branch of the service which requires no head, and which can easily be worked from the Secretariat; but he would in no way admit of interference with his own office or with heads of departments; let him have a sufficient and well paid staff of clerks to conduct his correspondence with the other officials, and he would see no objection to cutting down the salaries of some other half-dozen clerks if it is necessary to meet all this outcry for reduction. And so we might go on almost ad infinitum.

Police Court.—Edward Bellington charged with being of unsound mind, and needing proper control, was remanded again for one week, that some friends might be communicated with. Joe, a Hydad, of early celebrity here, was charged with stealing five marionettes, and was remanded till Saturday next. This old familiar at the Police court has served a number of years in the chancery and was the chief cause of the Indian disturbances in 1859. After an absence of two years he turns up again on the Saginaw, and of course puts in an appearance at the Court.

The CONSTANTINE.—The public will be gratified to learn that this vessel has been rescued from her perilous position. She was kedged off the reef at half past two on Sunday morning, and towed by the Otter to the outer harbor yesterday morning, where she lay waiting for the tide. She has been taken to Laing's yard for repairs. From Captain Lewis we learn it has been a difficult matter to get the vessel afloat, and that great credit is due to all parties engaged, for the steady manner in which they worked.

H. B. SHARPE.—In the Miscellaneous market, the only feature of interest was a rise of £1 in Hudson's Bay Company's shares on the second reading of the bill referring to that property in the House of Lords. The English funds were at one time rather weakly, but recovered before the close, Consols being finally quoted 94½ for money, and 94½ to 94¾ for account, showing no important change.—Standard.

Small Affairs.—In your contemporary paper of Sunday, under news from Cariboo a case is cited of "Regina vs. Jas. Knight," wherein Mr Justice Begbie indulged in language wholly unbecoming the dignity of the Bench. Mr Begbie, in dismissing the prisoner said—"Young man you may consider yourself lucky that you have escaped, and I would advise you in future to leave your pistol at home. In all my experience I have never found large men more quarrelsome than little ones, but quite the reverse. Men are like dogs, somewhat, the smallest our generally kicks up the greatest muss, &c." Such remarks coming from the Bench are deserving of all censure, because they are so undignified, but I have no doubt that Mr Begbie thought it was a fitting opportunity to pour forth some of his "ins upon those of less stature than himself. Now, I do not agree with the Judge; that all men are like dogs—some may be to be sure, especially when they grow like the learned Judge did upon the dismissal of the man Knight. I do think that Mr Begbie was erroneous in his remarks, for upon this occasion the largest of the canine species kicked up the greatest row.

THE SPARROWHAWK.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk was paid off and recommissioned yesterday, Capt Mest succeeding Capt Porcher and Mr. Williams, of the "Scout," as senior Lieutenant, in the room of the two lieutenants leaving. The remainder of the officers, including the surgeon, paymaster, master, and chief engineer, will remain for the present until superseded from England. The ship was put in commission in March, 1865, left England on the 1st April, calling in at Rio, Falkland Islands, Valparaiso, Callao, and Sandwich Islands, arriving here at the latter part of October, being sent out for special service in the then colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. This ship has been more identified with the Colony, than perhaps many others of the ships of war on this station, having been constantly employed visiting the different settlements and has been generally on Colonial Service, carrying mails, visiting the Indian missions, &c. To Commander Porcher, who leaves by the first steamer, we wish every success, and hope to hear that he may shortly obtain his post rank.

IN PARLIAMENT.—Lord Milton drew attention to the conveyance of mails between San Francisco and British Columbia, occasionally by her Majesty's ships of war, and wanted to know if that sort of thing was to continue and under what estimate the expenses of this carriage were charged. No doubt there was some peculiarity in the noble lord's mode of delivery, so much so, that Mr Selater-Booth expressed himself puzzled to understand exactly what he required. As to the conveyance of the mails, said the Secretary to the Treasury, there was no regular service established to Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and her Majesty's ships were sometimes employed for that purpose.—Telegraph.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS, PACIFIC COAST.—From a gentleman who received a letter by this mail, we learn that the Rev. A. E. Ross, and the Rev. Thomas Denick left New York on the 16th ult, for Vancouver Island. The former has been appointed by the Wesleyan Conference in Canada, to Victoria, and the latter to Cariboo. Mr Ross has the reputation of being a gentleman of undoubted ability, vigor and energy of character, and Mr Denick was the President's assistant last year, and hence may be regarded as being selected on the ground of his peculiar fitness for the duties and responsibilities devolved upon him.

THE SMALL POX.—In a late number of the Portland Herald, we find a paragraph to the effect that the small pox said to be raging amongst some Indians was brought from Victoria. A more unjust or unwarrantable assertion could not be made. In truth, the loathsome disease does not exist in Portland. On one case being reported, the Marshal of the City took Dr Ellis to see a Chinaman, and after a careful examination, the Doctor pronounced that the case was not small pox.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—Mr Editor.—In a paragraph in the Morning News, of Sunday, alluding to "The Sailor's Home," about to be established in this City, the writer commences by stating that "an institution of that character would, no doubt do good," and concludes by saying "but, as we are told it is to be placed under the control, &c., and that it ought to be conducted strictly on temperance principles." Now sit, if instead of finding fault or depending upon hearsay, the writer had felt a real interest in the services of the undertaking and had taken the trouble, before making comments, certainly not calculated to assist in doing good, to have made enquiries, he might possibly have seen the prospectus and would have learned for a fact that it is proposed to conduct the institution upon strictly temperance principles. Besides he might have been sure that His Excellency the Governor, the Admiral of the Fleet would not have lent their aid and countenance in establishing a Home for the Mariner, a disreputable place of resort. In order to correct wrong impressions, your insertion of this will much oblige.

By Electric SPECIAL TO THE DAILY EASTERN PORT JARVIS, Au train going east on the track yesterday of cars went down fireman and a large was killed. St. Louis, Aug. the daughter of a rich city; the Church streets outside through. The railroad from Council Bluffs was. The investigation of the Communication year fact that nearly six cattle arrived there y New York, Aug special says, Farragut Constantinople of the Franklyn stopp acquire into a complete had burned an Amer Washington, Aug 12 torship and officers, are thought to be pending will probably be hands of the Treasury, inasmu properly refer circuit jurisdiction of the Tre New York, Aug 13— the country of the crop crop larger than last ye Eastern States; quality South Carolina, Alaba are not so good. WASHINGTON Aug 12 Stevens awakens more than would have been bitterness which his c Among political oppon many by surprise. He several days; conversed full manner. Euro LONDON, Aug. 10— represent that the of affairs is leading to latest advices from financial crisis is anti PARIS, Aug. 9— case of the United in, which a counter it has been decided in favor of the United States the question wh ever contracted to buy Southern Confederacy VIENNA, Aug 11— The Joseph has written an Minister of War argu appointments of native the command of the Ho London, Aug 11— Shanghai report the dia Manchuria of the A last accounts the count unobstructed on the river PARIS, Aug 10— Dispo other terrible colliery ex ptes, Belgium; fifty-one large numbers wounded. LONDON, Aug 10— P. Dublin editors imprio torances—pardoned and half his original senten PARIS, Aug 11— Adab to-day. Parris, Aug 11—Prieu Gedgewich was seized seen since his impriso ocal information from set ties in Servia have PARIS, Aug 11— Rep present the desertions fr by foreign volunteers as BELGRADE, Aug 11— I ments in Bulgaria have pressed by Turkish troo tion states; Province Turkish Government a Charles with inciting the London, Aug 11— De report students assem bers near Sarbone; t but were dispersed by the several arrests. New York, Aug 11— a strike, in Repartens declined t Spanish Cabinet. Secret covered, in Valencia, the recently published r was printed. Four com ed. Farmers are expressi sed with the quality. Buyers seem slow to pu manded; in fact all t France are giving wa partment of Cher, the heclonire. A heavy Paris, owing to the qu being brought to mar crops are splendid.