The Weekly British Galonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 21, 1867. American Politics. The telegraph informs us that the

intending the registration of both white and black voters; and the result of the elections that are shortly to come off will be to raise the late slaves to office and place their former masters at their mercy. The white population of the South greatly outnums bers the black, but the Reconstruction ment throws the political power into their own race to positions to which they have been made eligible by Confreed from bondage, are capable of directing public affairs, remains to be seen. The experiment will be watched with deep interest by the civilized world. With the blacks in office the humiliation of the late rebels will be complete, and should the Confiscation sufficiently severe to satisfy the most the country to the other. radical of Radicals in the North, The situation of President Johnson, for the past eighteen months, has been a most delicate one. He has vetoed every measure passed by Cengress for the government of the South, on the ground that the constitution of the country declares that Congressional legislation affecting any State of the Union, except that State be represented by at least one delegate in Congress, is illegal. None of the Southern States having been represented since the war broke out, Mr Johnson maintains that no Act passed affecting the status of those States is constitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the President in the case of two of the laws passed by the last Congress, and it is difficult to forsee how the latter, body will overcome the difficulty, except they decide to do away with the Court altogether-a remedy already under discussion. The Tenure of Office Act is another of the measures lately passed by both Houses of Congress that drew down the President's veto. but it was passed over the veto. This Act renders it a penal offence for any person to attempt to discharge the duties of an office to which he may have been appointed by the Pres sident, except such appointment shall have first been approved by the Senate. The Act became law in March just prior to the adjournment of Congress for three months. There are already one hundred and sixty-four vacancies in post offices and custom houses that cannot be filled because the Senate is not in session to confirm the appointments. The state of inefficiency into which the affairs of some of the public offices have fallen in consequence of this illadvised law, is deplorable; and yet if the President ventures to fill the vacancies he is liable to impeachment, and if any person were to consent to perform the duties of one of the van cant offices, he would undergo severe punishment. The impeachment of the President is still an on dit. Butler, Stevens, Sumner and other extreme Republican members of Congress are bent on the removal of Mr. Johnson; has thus far defied the closest scrus tiny and no act justifying an impeachment has been disclosed. It is, therefore, possible that the more moderate of the Republicans, combined save the President from the mortifica-

tion of impeachment, or, at most, will not vote for the adoption of such a This voluminous, comprehensive and useful elers came to the gate and requested enterwork of Reconstruction in the Southlife with the reputation of having been ern States goes slowly forward. The one of the most firm and consistent commanders of the five military dirulers the country has yet seen. visions into which the lately rebellious President Jackson, who thirty years States have been erected, are superago successfully opposed the moneypower of the States, and the United States Bank into the bargain, gained the sobriquet of "Old Hickory"wood that abounds in the East-as a compliment to his unbending firmness. But his troubles were light in comparison with those with which Mr. Act under which the registration is Johnson has to contend. In Genproceeding provides that every person eral Jackson's case, he was opposed who took part in the late rebellion by a corrupt Congress, but was susshall be disfranchised, and as nearly tained by the people; while Mr. all the white Southerners were rebels, Johnson has incurred the displeasure they cannot vote. When disfranchise- of both the people and their representatives, and nothing short of a the hands of the negroes, they would clean official record will save him from not be following the natural instinct an ignominious expulsion from the of human beings were they to neglect Presidential Chair. Whether the the opportunity to elevate men of blame rests with the People, the members of Congress, or the Presis dent, the political situation of America gress. How far these men, so lately has not improved during the past year. The North has subdued a dangerous element in the South—an element that bred mischief and treason in by-gone days; but in its stead there has been nurtured into existence an element that may yet prove more dangerous to the body-politic than did the South-Bill of Thad. Stevens-which provides ern slaveholders. The experiment of for the seizure and partition of the arming the slaves with the ballot is estates owned by rebels among the one that will either result in re-esloyal men of the South-be passed by tablishing peace, or will again light Congress, their punishment will be the fires of revolution from one end of

> Tuesday, May 14th. RED RIVER SETTLEMENT -We have the Nor'wester of March 2d, which says :- "By the Northern packet, which arrived last week, we have later dates from Fort Youcon to June 8th, 1866. Mr Ketchum, of the International Telegraph Company, with an ex- but vessels over that draught require the ploring party, were at the Youcon near the Mission. Should Mr Ketchum's exploration prove successful, a steamboat with a barge sons of the year, and where all the vessels of in tow will ascend the Youcon nearly 1200 the British North Pacific Squadron lie. miles, with a view to commence operations for a telegraph line. The party will pass the Territories has already attracted an equal winter at Fort Youcon. We understand increase of business. The island is rich in from his Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's mineral, gold, copper, iron, and coal. sionary in remote Northern districts, has been very successful in his efforts of Christianity among the Indians and Esquimaux : he reports over 100 baptisms. Mr O'Conner, a Canadian who has for two or three years been trading and mining on the Saskatchewan, has been drowned in the Lac la Biche.

CONFEDERATION IN CANADA—The Toronto Globe of the 22nd of March, contains the large heading-over a telegraphic dispatch from New Westmineter-of "British Columbia for Confederation." The despatch was sent by Hons. DeCosmos and Barnard, and announces the unanimous vote of the Legislative Council in favour of joining the Confederation. Canvassing by candidates for the House of Commons is actively progressing, and a good many politicians have offered themselves as members.

HEAVY FAILURE AT SAN FRANCISCO-A delayed despatch states that on the 8th instant attachment suits were commenced against J. H. Lecount, as follows: 15th District Court, Wm F. Atwood, \$15,000. 12th District, F. Isaac et al., \$48,105; John S. Hodge, \$4,633 92: Jos. H. Frank, \$716 59 4th District, Joel Gray, \$1,300; Wm H. Sarles, \$95,109. Total, \$172,854.

Assault on an Officer-Officer Woollaeott attempted to arrest a drunken Siwash on Monday night, when he was set upon and assaulted by the fellow. After a long struggle. the officer succeeded in getting him into the station house and yesterday he had to pay \$1 25 for being drunk and \$10 for being

REAL ESTATE TAXES FOR 1865-6-Complaint is made that the Sheriff declines to receive money for taxes due in 1865-6, and Mr Elliott explains that the list left with him is imperfect, and that to avoid confusion he has written to the Governor requesting permission to consult the lists now under lock and key at the Treasury. The folly of keepbut the public career of the President ing the Treasury closed is every day becoming more apparent.

ROBBERY .- A small cabin, near the Springs, occupied by a waterman, was entered yesterday by thieves, and cleared of its contents. Some money was also obtained as with the Democrats in the House, will part of the booty. Two Celestials, who were working near by, are suspected.

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY-Johnson, if he succeeds in establishing a reputation for no other quality,

The book comprises 1008 pages, upwards of particulars of which he proceeded to relate tories on the Pacific Coast, and the officers after an exceedingly tough kind of carefully prepared exhibit of the resources assured they could bring to life the dead of the States and Territories included in the plan of the work. In this department the astonished at the quality of the persons who agricultural, the mineral, the commercial and addressed him, and rather increduously askceived careful attention, and a large amount not a doubt of it. The Lord has commisof valuable information, including an important contribution upon the mineral resources seph Smith, and the inspiration of the books. of California, by W. S. Keyes, Esq., will be and the doctrines revealed to him. Send for found contained therein, more complete and found contained therein, more complete and multitude we may bring the dead man to thorough in its details than any hitherto publife, and that the Lord and his church may lished. Part second embraces a gazetteer of the counties, cities and towns of the Pacific Coast, the local officers governing the same, agreed to let the miracle-workers proceed, and, as they desired, sent his children to his States of California, Oregon, Nevada, the fore they had proceeded far with their pray-Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Utah, and the Colony of British Columbia, arranged under the head of the business the bedside for a few moments, until the or profession in which he is engaged. The prayer was finished, and the elders were number of different addresses referred to in ready to perform the miracle. Before they these various departments of the work ex- began he respectfully said to them that with contents, and a full and complete index, are scle. They replied that they had no objecadded, which will exhibit at a glance the variety and character of the subjects referred to in the work, and greatly facilitate reference thereto. The Business Directory of British Columbia contains the names of most of our prominent business men and a short description of the principal towns. The following

is said of Victoria: Victoria.-Incorporated by Royal Charter, and PO. This town, the capital of the former Colony of Vancouver's Island, is situated about 850 miles north of San Fran- life?" oisco, and may be justly regarded as the next important, seaport on the coast. The haabor is safe and easy of access to vessels drawing 14 or 15 feet of water, at all times, highest spring tides. This deficiency is made up, however, by the adjacent harbor of Esquimalt, which can be entered at all sea-Victoria is a free port, and the increase, of tensive coal fields, stretching a long distance on the east side of the island and the mainland, give it an especial interest and importance to San Francisco. The town is well laid out with beautiful suburban scenery and drives. For eight months in the year the climate cannot be surpassed, and as a summer resort for tourists and invalids, it is unexceptionable. The town contains many handsome buildings and substantial wharves, and its municipal affairs are regulated by a Council and Mayor. Population estimated

His Value-The one Penny who was any consideration whatever. confiscated by the Police for counterfeiting a Mormons, and soon made them confess that authorities, by whom he was received yesterday. Rather a high priced coin.

REAL ESTATE SALE .- J. P. Davies & Co. yesterday sold by auction the following property, at the prices annexed :- Lot 1058. Yates street, with improvements, \$200, and Lot 1063, same street, for \$95.

THE Savage Mining Company have declared a dividend of \$150 per toot, payable on the 8th May. The surplus carried over is from \$70,000 to \$80,000. This is a monthly dividend.

A Mormon Miracle. Toward the close of a fine summer's day farmer in one of the Western States found a respectable looking man at his gate, who requested permission to pass the night under his roof. The hospitable farmer readily complied. The stranger was invited into the house and a good and substantial supper set before him. After be had eaten, the farmer who oppeared to be a jovial, warm hearted, humorous, and withal, shrewd old man, passed several hours in pleasant conversation with his guest, who seemed to be very ill at ease, both in body and mind; yet, as if desirous of pleasing his entertainer, replied Editor, what sort of a people are we supposed courteously and agreeably to whatever was said to him. Finally he pleaded fatigue and illness as an excuse for retiring to rest, and was conducted by the farmer to an upper chamber, where he went to bed. About the middle of the night the farmer and his family were awakened by the most dreadful groans, which they soon ascertained proceeded from the chamber of the traveller. On going to investigate the matter, they found that the stranger was dreadfully ill, suffering the most acute pain, and uttering the most doleful cries, apparently without any consciousness of what was occurring around him. Everything that kindness and experience could suggest was done to relieve the sick man, but all efforts were in vain : and, to the consternation of the farmer and

600 of which contain reading matter. The to them. They appeared to be much surfirst part of the work contains the organi- prised, and grieved at the poor man's calamzation of the different departments of the Federal Government on the Paging Coost. This, of course, the farmer readily granted, Federal Government on the Pacific Coast, and conducted them to the chamber in which and the officers thereof, with a variety of lay the dead body. They looked at it for a useful data of a general character; the or- few moments in silence, and then the eldest ganization of the different States and Terri- of the pair gravely told the farmer that they were elders of the Church of Jesus Christ attached thereto, with appropriate references by God to work miracles, even to the extent of Latter-Day Saints, and were empowered. to the various departments of each, and a of raising the dead; and that they felt quite man before them.

The farmer was, of course, considerably the manufacturing interests have each rea ed them if they were quite sure they could all your neighbors, that in the presence of a be glorified of all men."

The farmer, after a little consideration. with the address of each merchant, manus peighbors, who, attracted by the expectation facturer and professional man residing therein. of a miracle, flocked to the house in consid-Part third includes a classified Business erable numbers. The Mormonite elders Directory, containing the name of each merchant manufacturer and professional in the chant, manufacturer, and professional in the eyes, and with most stentorian lungs. Beers, a sudden idea struck the farmer, quietly quitted the house for a few minutes, seeds forty thousand. An analytical table of few questions upon the subject of their mirtion. The farmer then asked :

" You are certain you can bring this man to life again ?"

'How do you know that you can? We have just received a revelation from the Lord, informing us that we can.' 'Are you sure that the revelation from the Lord?'

'Yes, we cannot be mistaken about it.' Does your power to raise this man to life depend upon the particular nature of his disease, or could you bring any dead man to

'It makes no difference to us ; bring any corpse to life.' 'Well, if this man had been killed, and one of his arms cut off, could you bring him to

life, and also restore to him his arm ?' 'Certainly; there is no limit to the power given to us by the Lord. It would make no difference, even if both his legs and arms

Could you restore bim if his head had

'Certainly we could.' "Well," said the farmer, with a quiet smile upon his features, " I do not doubt the such holy men assert; but l am desirous that my neighbors here should be fully converted by baving the miracle performed in the completest manner possible; so, by your leave, if it makes no difference whatever, I will proceed to cut off the head of the corpse."

Accordingly be procured a buge and well sharpened broad axe from beneath his coat, which he swung about his head, and was apparently about to bring it down on the neck of the corpse, when, lo and behold! to the amazement of all present, the dead man started up in great agitation, and declared that he would not have his head out off for

the pretended deed man was a Mormon elder, and that they had sent him to the farms er's house, with directions to die there at a' particular hour, when they would drop in as f by accident, and would perform a miracle that would astonish everybody. The farmer, after giving the imposters a severe chastisement, let them depart, to practice their imposition in some other quarter.

A Voice from the Interior on the Constitutional Question.

LAKE LA HACHE VALLEY, B. C. April 24th, 1867.

MESSRS EDITORS-I have just read in your paper the debates which took place in the Legislative Council of this colony upon the Constitutional question, and I cannot refrain from expressing my indignation and contempt for the conduct of some of the members of that body who were sent there by the popular voice. One cannot but feel the utmost astonishment at the hardihood of these men, placed there as they were, to represent the views of the public, and who were entrusted confidingly with their interests, their sentiments and their wishes, that they should dare to stand forth and boldly declare that the people of this colony did not wish for any further representation in the Legislative Conneil or any more extended influence over to be in this "upper country" when it is thought that we place no value upon a prin- of those British institutions which it is their ciple which should be as dear to every free man as his honor or his life? when it is said that we are well satisfied with this condition of political serfdom. Throughout the length and breadth of this continent, there is not another community of people held in the political bondage in which we are placed. And how is this; or why is it so? Have we not ordinary intelligence, like other human beings? Are we utterly incapable of have ing a voice in the management of our own What must now be thought of us abroad? What will be thought of us in England, or in Canada, or in the United States, wherever these debates are read or commented upon, when it is said by our own his family, the guest expired in a few hours. representatives that we are yet unfit to have

than at present exist, are shown. Mr. Agent, Mr Harnet) contains a fund of in- would willingly offer them bospitality, but tion of it? Mortification, anger and sham grand confederation, when we become a porare the only feelings which the conduct of these men excites, and I for one, indignantly deny the truth of their statements, and denounce them as wilful slanders upon the community. I would inform these gentlemen who voted against this resolution that they are most egregiously mistaken, and that if they are satisfied with the present condition of things others are not. If they have not the spirit to rise above this shameful state of vassalage, the public have; and can and will demand and maintain rights.

These gentlemen will yet live to see the day when they will bitterly regret their scandalous conduct. They will repent having bowed the knee to this power of the moment. They will long be remembered by the people as those who would sell them into slavery.

Their argument, that men could not be found in the Colony able or willing to assist in the proper government of the country, is entirely without force, as is well known to the public. There are plenty of good men in the mines and elsewhere, who would most willingly come forward, under a different state of things, to serve their fellow-colonists. But as things are now, knowing they can do no good, the best men of the country—with a few noble exceptions—refuse to be elected. However, it is useless to argue upon this point, for it was merely an argument of expediency on the part of those who used it. They did not believe one word of it themselves. Their true motive must be sought for on other grounds, and can, I think, be derived in a very simple manner. There must have been some peculiar influence brought to bear upon them. Some loadstone, some magic wand, some metal, too strong for their patrictism, was surely applied to cause them to prove recreant to their trust and to betray the country. They have upheld a principle which is inimical to the best interests of the Colony and most degrading

to a free people. I have tresspassed thus long upon your space and time, feeling that it was the duty of each individual in the Colony to publicly deny the truth of the statements advanced in the debate by certain members who had seats in the Legislative Council, and whose views might be taken to represent the sentiments of the public by our fellow-colonists in other parts of the Continent.

A RESIDENT OF THE UPPER COUNTRY.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

Opening of the Nova Scotia Legis lature.

HALIFAX, March 161 At the opening of the Legislature to-day, the Lieutenant-Governor made the following

In meeting you at a most important epoch in the affairs of British North America, it affords me much pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the continued peace and prosperity of the Province during the past year. While other Colonies have been sub-jected to threats and in some instances to invasions by lawless men, our Province has been exempted from any attack; and al-though our local forces nobly responded to the call which was made upon them in the early part of the year, to arm for purposes of defence, happily no necessity occurred to

require their services to repel an invader. * * * Public accounts will be submitted to you without delay, and will exhibit the finances of the country in a state of unprecedented prosperity. Large as was the revenue for the previous year, the accounts will show the gratifying fact that it has been greatly exceeded by that of 1866. The estimates for the present year will also be laid before

* * * I have again to express my regret that the Government of the United States have adhered to their policy of last year, in obstructing that trade which under Reciprocity Treaty was so beneficial to their own country as well as to this Province. I have, however, to state that the abrogation of the treaty has been much less prejudicial to us than was anticipated, and in some respects has been productive of good by uniting more closely the interests and trade of this and the other North Americal Colonies. In accordance with a resolution of the Legislature passed last session, the commission for the Paris Exhibition was organized, and by the abors of the gentlemen comprising the Board, a large number of valuable articles, exhibiting the varied resources of the Province have been collected and sent forward to Paris; and it is confidently expected that the results of this Exhibition will be of material advantage to the best interests of the Province.

The papers and reports of the joint cemmission to Brazil and the West Indies will be laid before you, and it is hoped that much good will result from this effort to extend the mmerce of the British North American defonies into those portions of the globe.

I rejoice to be able to congratulate you upon the success which has attended the delegation sent to England to confer with Her Majesty's Government on the Union of the Colonies. The papers relating to this important subject will be immediately laid before you, in the firm conviction that the Union of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, upon the terms provided in the Bill submitted by Her Majesty's Government to the Imperial Parliament, will largely increase the prosperity of all these Provinces, and centribute to the strength and stability good fortune to enjoy. * * *

A Revolution in Cathartic Treatment A Keveletten in Cathartic Treatment.

Thousands of persons regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's Sugar-coated processes are the controlled to the controlled the controlled to the controll may be the number taken at first there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, however, are a grand exception—the only one—to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, slek and nervous headache, bilions disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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