

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, September 5, 1868.

There is a Time to Speak and a Time to be Silent.

It is useless, say the apologists for the present inefficient system of Government, to write or to speak against the powers that be; it is bad policy as well as bad taste, say those who would let the people be governed as if they were senseless unreasoning beings...

tention to business, and inaptitude for administering the affairs of the state, that is so palpably in the head of the Executive of the Colony? Imperfections we must expect; mistakes we could tolerate...

Saturday, Aug 29 Big Bend.

There were a few arrivals from Big Bend, including Mrs. Steger during the past week. The news they bring is to the 4th inst. There were between thirty and forty men on French Creek...

Cure for Diphtheria. Editor Colonist:—Will you kindly make public the following remedy for diphtheria, which has been found to be an almost infallible remedy for that complaint when used in its early stages...

SITKA AND THE NORTH.—By the Pacific from Sitka, and the Douglas, which connected with her at Nanaimo, we gather a few items of news...

PARIS EXHIBITION CIRCUS.—The house was well filled again last night, with a very respectable audience, there being more families than on the opening night...

SALE.—Attention is called to the sale of live stock at the Cattle Yard of J. P. Davies & Co., on Fort street, at 12 o'clock to-day.

Police Court.—The case of Alex Campbell under remand for burning the barn of Mr Bailey on the Spanish Road, was resumed yesterday...

COMMENCEMENT CITY.—The new town site of this name, laid out by Gen. McCarver is engaging considerable attention from our Oregon neighbors...

BUNSTER'S BREWERY.—The brick work of this building which is of the most substantial character, will be finished this week.

SUPERIOR CUCUMBERS.—A second specimen of cucumber has been sent us from seed known as the B. J. Own is the garden of Mr Bushell, on Johnson street...

FROM NANAIMO.—The Sir James Douglas arrived last evening from Nanaimo and was stopping last with 20 passengers and a small amount of produce.

FOOLISH EXPERIMENT.—W. M. Drummond, Esq., Police Magistrate of Daylesford, in the Colony of Victoria, committed an absurd error last May last...

ANOTHER CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match will be played to-day, at Colwood, between two elevens of H. M. Ships Scout and Pylades...

CHURCH SERVICE.—By the J. L. Stephens are expected the New Methodist Ministers appointed to this Colony.

ARRIVALS.—Some six or seven canoe loads of Indians arrived from the North, yesterday morning.

THE steamer Enterprise, left for New Westminster yesterday. She took up over 50 tons of freight, and a number of passengers.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are the heralds of serious illness...

As a Family Physic. Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their operation is so gentle, and so effective...

Bilious Disorders.—Liver Complaints. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose, but I find their beneficial effects upon the liver very marked indeed...

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THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is a mere drudgery. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these purifying Pills...

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally...

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, every contingency period to the life of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended...

No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are seated upon the chest, so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first attack has appeared these Pills may be relied on...

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints are sometimes considered trifling, but if they be borne in mind, they are not to be neglected, they often and most especially, give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills...

PHYSICIAN'S OPINION. Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and at all respectable Drug Stores and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world...

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL-NATURAL MEDICINES. Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and at all respectable Drug Stores and Dealers in Medicines throughout the world...

PANCREATIC FERMENTION, and PANCREATIC ENZYME IN POWDER. This is a valuable active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATE'S. A valuable dietic preparation for infants and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone and muscle.

Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch. S. MAW & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, 11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. Preparing by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. MOORE & CO., CORNER OF YATES AND LANGRY STREETS.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED. They act as a purgative, and are specifically adapted for children. They are perfectly safe, and do not injure the system.

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The Agricultural. That the agricultural Colony have, a gloom and despondency, steadily increasing, and that for the last year, had no Agriculture on Vancouver Island; not only our own land, we shall have an opening, both at Yalmaster, with agriculturalists of the benefit may be dependent districts of the an interchange of son of progress in as these exhibitions afford. Whilst the neighborhood of be able to compete the exhibitions of horses, and other have been raised probably, also, in men as are home of the lower Frasee elves upon the farm and garden difficult for any prizes in these The highest perfect of cheese an important items of will also be and if Cowihan e mium one year, sh her endeavors to in when another sea have to yield the persevering comp and making barle Spanish cultivators tion with all grow It is to be hoped a emulation among different parts of ample room for manufacture of beverage. Altoget an impetus to branch of agricult shows which are autumn. Every facility ought to be and gardeners des If the liberal exp Express, is followe proprietors, the u tions will be much titors at agricult when successful, a repaid for the tr pense incurred by can be won; it is power of those b of the means of place to another, rendering such attractive, by lesse exhibitors; Mr. the initiative in th ner; we hope to have the power to tance, hasten to fo The Fire. We regret to r report of the Vic ment, now before of this most us languishing; it is Department can f extended to it. T lent and useful allowed to fall in for want of suppo the Municipality ment. It cannot those who devote bor to making th of the Colony the useful can contrib necessary for the private citizens k scriptions to ma independent of seasons of depres of trade in any those institution dependent upon tions for support at such times it of those who have

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Want of an Indian Policy.

The question has been too frequently asked by foreigners, speaking of our Colonial laws: What is your Indian policy? Unfortunately the question can not be satisfactorily answered.

The attention of the Government has been called to this matter by the U.S. Consul at Victoria, as well as by private citizens and the San Francisco press, and we are glad to perceive that, at last, we have evidence of a change of base.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—It is said that the instructions of Minister Beveridge Johnson, who sailed for England on the 1st ult., are few, and his powers to treat with the British Government in the settlement of the Alabama claims general and without limit.

HEAT.—The summer has been intensely hot in England. Laborers were struck fatally with sunstroke while at work in the fields.

FIRE.—By a gentleman who returned from Saanich last night, we regret to hear that the whole country in the vicinity of the roads is on fire.

WHALING.—By later news from Mr Dawson's party, on the Saanich Arm, we learn that the whale, killed by them, would turn out at least 60 barrels of oil.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—Since the remarks upon this subject in our leading article were in print, we also learn that a report detailing the circumstances was sent officially to the Executive.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The Galatea is again ordered on foreign service. It is expected his Royal Highness on this cruise will visit China, Japan and New Zealand.

COURT COURT.—This court sat yesterday, before His Honor Judge Pemberton. There were ten cases altogether on the docket, eight of which were settled out of Court.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Sparrowhawk with Admiral Hastings aboard, will leave to-day for New Westminster to join the Governor's party, and will proceed north as far as Cornwall's. H.M.S. Scout will leave for home about Saturday next.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SWITZERLAND was not made in state; she travels incog., as the Countess of Kent, with the Marchioness of Ely as attendant.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A wedding party consisting of the bride, bridegroom, and two gentlemen friends, were crossing the Thames on 22nd July, four hours after the marriage, when the boat was upset and all drowned.

DIED.—A man named Wm. Grimason, a tailor, in Stellaacom W.T., was arrested last week for selling liquor to Indians.

THE STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON arrived from the Sound yesterday morning. She brought fifteen passengers and a general freight of fruit, cattle, sheep and bread.

FIRE ELECTION.—At a meeting last night of the Tiger Company, Mr John Dixon, of Yates street, received the nomination of Chief Engineer.

FOR THIS PORT.—The Oregonian states that the Jeanie Alice from China to Portland, after discharging there, will sail in ballast for this port.

SIR HENRY JOHN SEATON, aged 71, was run over by a cab in St James' street, London, on 19th July, and killed.

Marriage or Celibacy?

There appears to be a large correspondence carried on in the London journals on the above question. In the Daily Telegraph of July 4th, we find several communications upon the same subject—Marriage or Celibacy?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."—Sir—Every one possessed, like myself, of a small income, must assuredly have perused with the greatest interest the correspondence going on in your columns relative to "Marriage or Celibacy."

IN THE COLONIES women, like men, must work; they have not the smallest fraction of time for the weeping which Mr Kingsley would lead us to suppose is a necessary feminine accomplishment; and in, I should say, ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are all the happier for having no time whatever for fancied griefs, and not much for real ones either.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE left for New Westminster yesterday morning. She took up ninety tons of merchandise and a number of passengers. Amongst the latter were Mr Mansell, Private Secretary; Mr Bushby and the Revs Messrs Browning, Russ and Derrick.

but if the family be numerous and income not progressive in proportion, does not the same apply in England?

In a colony—or so I found it during five years' residence on the Pacific coast of British North America—you may, if your income be small, live in a tiny house without scandalising your nearest and dearest; and, what is more, should you answer your own door with a broom in your hand, society will actually survive the blow.

THE ABLE GENTLEMAN who writes your City Article observes that the Intercolonial Railway loan will excite great attention.

"Never say Die" may well remark that it is "really painful to meet with so many in this country, particularly young men, who do not know what to be at;" and to me it is equally painful to see so many young ladies in the same predicament.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF ANADA.—Sir, I observe that the City Article of the Times of this day contains a very correct notice of the loan for the Intercolonial Railway of Canada, which is to be announced on Monday next.

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English Summary.

Perhaps of all nations the English are most worshipping, and it is a great satisfaction that the joins in doing honor Abyssinia, who has been peering under the title pier of Magdalla. The City of London has, as cases, been conferred upon, and fetes and entertainments being held in his honor England. The Crystal pany entertained the Napier, and the staff in the Abyssinian. Ete conducted in the cent style, with a full of tains, concert and bandion which has been the peage is small, a year, and for the lit two lives. This new brought out the press-ago question generally take it as a marked sign that, the idea of some in the House of Peers ing ground, even amtion of the Conservatives; it seems to be the House of Lords is real influence in the tution, its members can change; the expedi a certain number of ptempted by Lord Pal Wensleydale case is and seems to meet w favor. Whilst criticie tution of the Upper E of Commons are n their own defects, a pushing through a b fers the jurisdiction tions to the Commo There is to be an add pointed to each Court, Term in each y; Paine Judges will ap of their body, that is e each Court, to try e in Courts to be hel where the alleged curred. Another nov proposed by some priv be provided for in th expenses of the form elections should be t stituencies, instead o at present, by candi is thought would p admission into the H of a class of men wh kept aloof from publi dential motives. Th are most active in th for the coming electio and there seems to b that Gladstone will b the new Parliament, ment measure for bu listing telegraph com ferfing the workin telegraph system t meets with general a the shareholders an large, and people a hint at the benefite ore to the travelling similar system being railway companies. the great companies having been such a confidence of the boards of direction, obtaining a monop themselves by putti the greatest amount as a sort of penalty polled by the House up their schemes for black mail upon tra seems to exist in Lo of the violent out daily and nightly thieves who have method since garotti by extra vigilanc; having been pointe prevalence of these it is to be hoped th will be made by the the system, and streets of London t

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English Summary.

Perhaps of all nations in the world the English are most given to lion worshipping, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that the whole nation joins in doing honor to the hero of Abyssinia, who has been called to the peerage under the title of Baron Napier of Magdala. The freedom of the City of London has, as is usual on such cases, been conferred upon Lord Napier, and fetes and entertainments are being held in his honor in all parts of England. The Crystal Palace Company entertained the General, Lady Napier, and the staff which had served in the Abyssinian Expedition, at a fete conducted in the most magnificent style, with a full display of fountains, concert and banquet. The pension which has been conferred with the peerage is small, being only £2000 a year, and for the limited period of two lives. This new creation has brought out the press upon the peerage question generally, and we may take it as a marked sign of the times that the idea of some sort of reform in the House of Peers is rapidly gaining ground, even among some portion of the Conservative peers themselves; it seems to be admitted that if the House of Lords is to maintain a real influence in the British Constitution, its members cannot safely defy change; the expediency of creating a certain number of peerages, as attempted by Lord Palmerston, in the Wensleydale case is being discussed, and seems to meet with considerable favor. Whilst criticizing the constitution of the Upper House, the House of Commons are not unmindful of their own defects, and are at last pushing through a bill which transfers the jurisdiction or bribery petitions to the Common Law Judges. There is to be an additional judge appointed to each Court, and in Michaelmas Term in each year, the fifteen Puisne Judges will appoint three out of their body, that is to say, one out of each Court, to try election petitions in Courts to be held upon the spot where the alleged bribery has occurred. Another novelty in elections, proposed by some private members, to be provided for in this bill, is that the expenses of the formal machinery of elections should be thrown upon constituencies, instead of being borne, as at present, by candidates. This it is thought would pave the way for admission into the House of Commons of a class of men who have hitherto kept aloof from public life out of prudential motives. The Liberal party are most active in their preparations for the coming electioneering struggle, and there seems to be but little doubt that Gladstone will have a majority in the new Parliament. The Government measure for buying out the existing telegraph companies and transferring the working of the whole telegraph system to the Postoffice meets with general favor, both from the shareholders and the public at large, and people are beginning to hint at the benefits which might accrue to the travelling public, from a similar system being pursued towards railway companies. The conduct of the great companies south of London having been such as to alienate the confidence of the public from the boards of direction, who, defeated in obtaining a monopoly, have revenged themselves by putting the public to the greatest amount of inconvenience, as a sort of penalty for being compelled by the House of Lords to give up their schemes for levying a sort of black mail upon travellers. A panic seems to exist in London on account of the violent outrages committed daily and nightly in the streets, by thieves who have adopted this new method since garotting was put down by extra vigilance; public attention having been pointedly called to the prevalence of these violent robberies, it is to be hoped that strenuous efforts will be made by the police to suppress the system, and so to restore the streets of London to their wonted security.

Congratulatory addresses have been presented to the Queen by both Houses of Parliament, on the event of the safe delivery of a Princess, by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Fire.—A quarter of an hour before twelve last night, a fire broke out in the upper story of a small, plastered, untenanted cottage, on the hill beyond St John's Church, and owned by J. Finnan, plasterer, who resides in Portland at the present time. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary; it is insured and was partially saved by the firemen, together with some cottages on either side, which stood in imminent danger. We usually accord merit to the blue jackets for services rendered on such occasions—this time we think that some few of them were over-zealous in their voluntary labors. The Hook & Ladder and fire companies were on the spot; damage done, about eight or nine hundred dollars. Rains commenced to fall heavily during the conflagration.

STORY OF A HIGH LATITUDE.—Is a debate in the House of Representatives at Washington on the 1st inst., on the bill appropriating \$7,000,000 for the purchase of Alaska. Mr Stevens, of Pennsylvania, arguing that the acquisition would prove very valuable, maintained that the wealth of the waters is almost incredible. He stated that a few years since two schooners passing into Behring Straits found the herrings packed one upon the other, from the bottom of the ocean to the top, so firmly that not one of them could move. One of the captains attempted to run them down, and ran his vessel upon them and broke its back. Some members laughed, but Mr Stevens assured the House that last year he saw one of the captains, and learnt that this was an actual fact.—London Times.

THEATRE.—The performance for the benefit of Mr George Edwards takes place this evening, and promises to be a great success. The pieces are well selected and will be presented by the members of the Pyrales Dramatic Club. We feel assured that our citizens will appear in force to welcome the amateurs, and also as a compliment to the beneficiary, by whom they have so often been amused, and who is now about leaving Victoria. The entertainment will be enhanced by the excellent band of the Pyrales. The box-office opens at 11 a.m., and no extra charge will be made for reserved seats.

Tax steamer Colorado, from China, last trip, brought between twenty and thirty girls to San Francisco. The Chinese Companies, with the aid of the Police, took possession of them, and are holding them until some disposition is made of them. There appears to be something radically wrong in this business, but what it is the authorities have not yet decided.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Governor Haight of California has recently received the Paris Exposition medal awarded to the State of California for the best wheat and other articles. The medal is about two inches in diameter; upon one side is engraved the bust of the Emperor Napoleon, and upon the other an appropriate inscription.

SINGULAR.—The American papers say that the most extraordinary effect of the late intense heat, was that it stopped the marriage business altogether, completely predisposing men against the institution. They do not say whether it disinclined the other sex to the same degree.

POLICE COURT.—D. Chelvers, charged with another, with stealing a small sum of money from an Indian woman, was yesterday discharged on that count, but was convicted of an assault on same person, and was fined \$25 or two months imprisonment. The case against an accomplice was postponed.

THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active arrived from Nansimo yesterday forenoon, with her complement of coal, and left at 4 p.m. for Portland. She anchored off the entrance of the harbor and took her passengers on board in the ship's boats.

UP TO OUR GOING.—The steamer Enterprise had not returned from New Westminster, but the gale which sprang suddenly up about half past eight in the evening will perhaps clear away the fog and smoke from the straits.

A STRANGE FACT.—The first Japanese child born outside of Japan for ten centuries, was born lately in London. Mr and Mrs Hamaikari Sadakichi, members of an acrobatic troupe, are the parents.

MR W. K. BULL.—Your communication upon "Confederation" will appear in a few days—acting upon the principle of allowing both sides to be represented upon this important question.

ASSENTED TO.—The Weights and Measures Ordinance of the late session of the Legislative Council has received Her Majesty's assent.—Gov Gazette.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—Up to the present time the number of public Acts is 67, and of local Acts 146. The Session commenced on the 19th of November.—Times.

CHARLES DICKENS.—A son of this eminent litterateur is a lieutenant on board H.M.S. Pyrales, recently arrived on this station.

Editorial Correspondence—No. 7.

New York, July 12, 1868.

The telegraph will have informed you of the selection by the great untimely Democracy of Mr Horatio Seymour of New York, and Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, as the standard bearers of their party in the coming campaign. The nomination of Mr Seymour took the whole country by surprise. Down to the very last moment it was confidently believed by the most astute political outsiders, and even by a majority of the delegates, that Mr Chase would be the fortunate recipient of the nomination, and odds were freely offered upon his ultimate success with few acceptors. It was argued that the nomination of Chase would divide the Republican party and knit the Democrats closer together than would the choice of any other man. But the prejudice against Chase engendered by his career as a member of Lincoln's Cabinet and as an advocate of negro suffrage in the South, was too much for even the Democracy to stomach, albeit this same Democracy does swallow sometimes very nauseous doses without a grimace—and after the withdrawal of Pendleton, (a peace Democrat) as a candidate for the nomination, Mr Seymour—who had thrice declined the honor since the Convention assembled—was suddenly proposed and unanimously nominated amid the wildest excitement and enthusiasm on the part of the delegates. The nominee—who was also President of the Convention—pushed from the hall into an anteroom, where he was found a few minutes afterwards by a friend, who had followed to offer his congratulations, weeping violently, and in broken tones he sought to decline the honor which he was subsequently induced to accept. The enthusiasm manifested in the hall has not found an echo outside its walls. The greatest amount of dissatisfaction is expressed by Democrats and conservative men generally with Mr Seymour. The Herald, which supported Mr Chase, now advocates the return of General Grant, the Republican candidate, on the ground that the Democratic party have been tricked into the nomination of Mr Seymour; and in justice to the position of the Herald, it is proper I should mention that it declared for the first day of the Convention that Mr Seymour would receive the nomination—that although he declined it at first he meant to accept it in the end; so the sequel proved. From all I can see and hear, I think Grant will be elected with little trouble over Seymour; although at this early stage that opinion is quite as likely to be erroneous as correct. The difference between the chances of the two men is this: Grant, who is excessively popular, heads an exceedingly unpopular party; while Seymour, who is very unpopular, is the candidate of a party that has lately been pursuing a course which has greatly enhanced its popularity. The question now is whether the personal claims of the candidates or the principles of the parties that hold them in hand, are to be weighed by the electors. If principles prevail the Democrats must win, as their platform is the best and most patriotic; but if the personal popularity of the men is to be made the test, Grant will be returned. The nomination of General Blair means mischief, he having declared himself in favor of upsetting the State Government of the South by force of arms.

While hobbing in and out of Tammany Hall, I met several of the distinguished gentlemen who comprised the Southern Delegation in the Convention. Among others General Forrest and Gen. Chalmers. Forrest is a tall, commanding looking fellow, the handsomest man in the Convention. Chalmers was a noted Cavalry General in the Southwest. He is a thin spare man about five feet six inches in height. Both these gentlemen declared that the only hope of the South depended on the success of the Democratic party. "If," said they, "the fight goes against us, we must emigrate." "Why not," I suggested, "why not try British North America?" "Too cold," said Chalmers, "Southern people cannot live there. I don't see what we can do or where we can go. Mexico would answer, but it is in a fearful state of anarchy. There is one thing certain though, we can't live South if Grant is elected—at least, those who have anything left to get away with, will go to some other country. The South will be handed over to military

rule, or what is infinitely worse, to the rule of its former slaves." I asked the General what part of British North America he referred to, when he spoke of the severity of the climate? He replied, "To Canada—having spent one winter there." I then alluded to the mildness of the climate of our own Colony, how that extremes of heat and cold were unknown—the mean of the thermometer being only 68°; referred to our inexhaustible coal beds and gold mines, our vast tracts of agricultural and timber lands, and our splendid fisheries; told them how low land could be bought from the Government, and what inducements I believed would be held out to encourage the formation of a colony of Southerners should they decide to settle down in the country. I took my hearers completely by surprise—especially when I referred to the mild climate and the resources of the Colony. They expressed a high opinion of the British form of government, and one gentleman declared that it was the best country on the face of the earth, since America had passed under Radical rule. I wish some of our annexationists could circulate among the people of this country as I have done for the past few weeks, and hear what I have heard of the condition of the country. I have not confined my observations to this State, I have been through parts of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts—have visited many of the large cities and manufacturing and agricultural districts of New England and everywhere the feeling boldly expressed is that the system of government has failed and that the States are swiftly approaching the period when a military despotism must take the place of the present Republican form. Many mournfully declare that the approaching election will be the last held in the country—no matter who is elected. If Grant be chosen they say, he will gradually extend the military rule now in force at the South, over the entire country; and should the Democrats succeed, a conflict will at once arise between Congress and the Executive, and one or the other branches of the government will be hopelessly destroyed. The Pacific coast people cannot realize the condition of things here until they visit the East and see and hear for themselves. When I arrived here on the 10th ult., gold stood at 187, it is now selling at 142—a rise of 5 cents on the dollar; and amid the general gloom, despondency and want of confidence in the ability of the government to redeem its promises to pay, there is every prospect of its going still higher and greenbacks dropping correspondingly lower. As I remarked in a previous letter there is no gold or silver in circulation. None is seen outside the brokers' windows except it be an occasional silver coin treasured as a 'pocket-piece' by some citizen who wishes to preserve a memento of the age of specie which fled with the peace of the country. Where all the coin has gone to, is the mystery unsolved. A great deal is in circulation in Canada and another large sum lies dormant in the treasury vault. But not an eighth of the amount formerly in circulation can be accounted for. It is evident, therefore, that the bulk is hoarded by private individuals—laid away for a 'rainy day,' which may not be long delayed if the clouds that gather thick and fast in the political horizon mean anything but wind. And no wonder the people are scared at their own securities. It is publicly announced that there will be a deficit at the end of the present fiscal year of \$60,000,000! That is, that the States will be \$60,000,000 deeper in debt than ever before. This is liquidating the National Debt with a vengeance. And bear in mind, also, that Mr Pendleton, who favors repudiation—who publicly declared that if elected he would support any measure having for its object the repudiation of the public debt; who announced that he would favor not only the repudiation of the bonds of the Republic, but of its greenbacks (the only circulating medium of the country) too—bear in mind, I say, that this gentleman received at the Democratic Convention 152 votes for the Presidential nomination, and you will have some idea of the feelings that agitate the masses who have nothing, and will obtain the key to the alarm which now affects the bondholders and the business public.

The rage for impeaching Presidents has got to be an epidemic, in modern times. Within the last few years it has affected nearly all great republics. It began, I be-

lieve, in the Irish Republic, and was successfully practiced on the O'Mahoney. Thence it extended to the United States, and broke out twice, though unsuccessfully, against Mr. Johnson. Mexico next had a single attack of the mania, but President Juarez escaped without much trouble. And now I hear from Buenos Ayres that Congress is to meet there, and that 'not many projects of importance await its attention—except, perhaps, the impeachment of President Mitre.' If this sort of thing goes on, it will attract attention as a historic coincidence. It would be well for republican Presidents to take out a policy of insurance against impeachment.

Mr Anthony Trollope's negotiations with the American Postmaster General, for a new Postal Treaty between Great Britain and America, do not seem to have met with a great deal of success. A part of the correspondence is published. The Postmaster General dissents from Mr Trollope's views in favor of a repeal of the Cunard line subsidy, and prefers the principle of competing ship-conveyance, before any settlement of the ocean mail service in one or two special companies—arguing the greater cheapness and better working of the American mode. He also proposes a reduction of the ocean postage to ten cents, on the 1st of January, 1869; with a rate of two cents for newspapers, under four ounces, and six cents on books and sample packets, under the same weight. He agrees to the British proposition that tri-weekly mails would be an improvement on the bi-weekly, and suggests that daily mails would be still better.

The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, which adjourned in Detroit on Tuesday evening, represented 585 societies as against 245 in 1867, and 57,000 members as against 35,000. The amount of money raised was \$750,000. On motion of Rev. Mason Gallagher of this city, the Convention sympathized with Rev. Mr. Tyng and Mr. Stuart. Resolutions—which were referred and apparently not reported subsequently—discouraged the use of tobacco; favored the organization of Young Women's Christian Associations, and with greater wisdom requested mothers, sisters, and wives to make home as attractive as possible; advised Christians not to dance, or play cards, or go to the theatre; and suggested a repetition of the (to all but the editors and publishers) amusing experiment of a religious daily newspaper.

The journeyman brick-lays New York City are on a strike; they want to work only eight hours per day and draw ten hours' pay. The bosses refuse to accede to the demand, and work on buildings is stopped, and the streets are filled with recalcitrant disciples of bricks and mortar. The rate of wages is \$5 per day. All government employees, by a recent act of Congress, are required to work but eight hours and receive the same pay as they did formerly for ten hours' work.

Mr Charles Francis Adams, late Minister to England, has arrived in the Cunard steamer. There is a proposition to tender him a public reception and other honors, in token of the public appreciation of the pre-eminent ability with which he has represented this country in Europe during the last six years. Mr Adams declined the invitation to a banquet in his honor in London a short time ago, but he will doubtless be proud of a glorious welcome from his own countrymen.

Yellow hair, I am informed, will be the fashionable color in the fall.

A correspondent of a New York paper makes an appeal for fresh air for babies. He protests against the practice of covering their faces with veils, and thereby superinducing semi-asthma.

Letters written at various dates by the late King Theodorus to Rassam, the English captive, and now for the first time published, show that His Majesty affected the short paragraphic style of American and French feuilletonists. His appeals to the Deity are sufficiently frequent and flippant to savor of profanity and blasphemy. The letters occasionally disclose something of intelligence—for example, when the King calls himself "a blind ass."

"Who will commence it?"

EDITOR COLONIST.—Your editorial remarks of late have been full of one subject; to condense the matter, that we are living far beyond our means, and with no probable possibility of paying our way—bankruptcy must follow. Is there not a way, if there's a will, and who will commence it, that is the question? Respectfully setting upon one side the mighty Confederation scheme, which may take time (what length of time before completed, who knows?) and like business men, pioneers of a new country, arrange our affairs, so that what we promise to pay we will pay faithfully. Now, "Who will commence it?" Who will call a public meeting of the citizens upon this question? and if called, who will attend, or refuse to sign a memorial, petition or any other sensible document to the Home Government that may give us a chance of honorably reducing the expenses we cannot meet? Is it of any use, even through the medium of your well circulated paper, to be always harping upon one theme.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, September 5, 1868.

Let us insist at least upon obtaining... It is impossible to shut our eyes to the remote political consequences of a total neglect of the wishes of the people by those who are charged with the duty of administering the Government of a country; such neglect has oftentimes ended in revolution, it has been the origin of more civil wars than any other single cause; and it has kept countries back in the scale of nations more than the worst species of democratic legislation.

our endeavours to exchange what we have even for mediocrity; we are convinced that we should benefit by the change. A plain man of business for Governor - such a man for instance as would be capable of successfully conducting the business of a substantial mercantile house, with energy enough to curtail expenses and reduce establishments with sufficient activity to see that no public business were neglected would be infinitely more useful to the Colony than one who is either too indolent to work himself or see that others work for too much engaged with pursuits which do not appertain in any way to the duties of the Chief Executive; to bestow that attention upon public business which the circumstances of the Colony require.

Soas Mac - Rumor has a delectable little dish of scandal in the shape of a crim. con. suit, which will soon be instituted in the Law Courts. As the offending party is known in our commercial circles, and the case being not only the first of the kind we have had, but promises to be spicy in its denouement, will doubtless create interest.

There have died in this city at least from two to six a day. The malady predominated principally among the women and children, several men also have died from the effects of it; It was the first time the people of Sitka were attacked by the measles. The Indians all down the coast are dying off very fast from the effects of it. It is now abating in this city. We have not over one or two deaths a day.

The news from the province of Aracataca continues to present the same characteristics as heretofore - robberies, raids and assassinations appearing to be of daily occurrence; till they become wearisome by mere repetition. The newly-erected forts, from which so much was expected, appear to be utterly useless, as the Indians commit their depredations 'absolutely' under their very walls. Their latest exploit has been to drive off from the hacienda of Lagos Bros., no fewer than 800 cattle and 150 horses, the scene being within two leagues from Fort Colipulli.

By Electric... Eastern Sta... SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRI... Eastern Sta. New York, Aug 25 - The don special says the Eng gave a grand dinner to A on Wednesday, at his residence. Henry J Raymond returned proved in health, by his E News was received at E Neel has been proclaimed son (1) BALTIMORE, Aug 25 - 20 persons were at the Schuze. The vocal and instrumental fine. New York, Aug 25 - The from White Sulphur Sp meeting between Gen Rosen federate Generals assume the frequent interviews had orders and Northerners are best results from the meeting. Later advices from Hayti have been defeated, and solely on the defensive. H loan of two hundred thousand wealthy merchants have negotiated for the money. are blockading Genoa. Dec taken place between Salva fish Minister. New York, Aug 25 - The Company announce that 1st, the tariff on messages for any part of Great Britain will be sixty cents and five mill words. New York, Aug 25 - A says it is rumored that Cal will be appointed Archbishop which will make him Prime Greeks. A letter from Florence opinion that a party representative, the sons of Garibaldi traveling about the countries interviews with leading Garib circumstances point to the intervention. Chicago, Aug 26 - The F paiga is growing very active and northwestern States. N meetings are held, and great manifested on both sides. Hartford, Aug 25 - The Connecticut was opened by dton to-day. New York, Aug 27 - For mail to Aug 15th have been removed in English political understanding has been arrived. Gladstone and the Roman of Ireland, that when the Irish Protestant Church by Parliament, he will be commended a grant of one million College as compensation of the annual grant produced by the sale of a tion of the landed estates of Church. Ad's Meukie was buried portion of ground allotted to tery, in Pera. J. Chas. S authors and theatrical friend is attached to the interview sovereigns of Russia and Pr affluence of the two countr comes more spoken of and pr The Reciprocity New York, Aug 25 - Sav Congress that he has ente negotiations with the British M for a Reciprocity Treaty with new treaty forms a basis which will soon be in a con mission to the Imperial and NARRVILLE, Aug 25 - The regulations for joint specia wait on the President in per measures for the protection of the State be adopted. The air to exhaust all possible in tion, before calling out the Europe. LIVERPOOL, Aug 24 - Dis to be received giving s weeks caused by the p ship Favorite, hence for dismantled and in a sinking FLORENCE, Aug 25 - New quaid of the death of G the Spanish officers lately Canaries. Despatches from Madrid' inter Gonsalves Boro' cont of administrative reforms to rular disquiet. It is rum reforms will be the reduci ing army, and the substitut for conscription. FLORENCE, Aug 24 - Th has ratified a convention wi facturers. SOUTHAMPTON, Aug 25 - al Yacht Race at the 10 place to-day. The follow to only 20000 spectators

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to obtain from our

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES. Bearing false witness of Messrs CROSS & BLACK; WILLIAMS & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Cleary to

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. NOTICE. THE RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits by this Bank have been reduced, and the same allowed on Deposits Receipts issued after this date will be as follows: Deposits for 6 months, 8 per cent. per annum; On Deposits for Shorter Periods than 6 months, no Interest will be allowed. W. M. C. WARD, Manager.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.
New York, Aug 25—The Herald's London special says the English Ambassador gave a grand dinner to Admiral Farragut on Wednesday, at his residence.

Baltimore, Aug 25—Over ten thousand persons were at the Suburban in this city. The vocal and instrumental music was very fine.

New York, Aug 25—The Herald's special from White Sulphur Springs says, the meeting between Gen. Rosecrans and Confederate Generals assumes importance from the frequent interviews had. Both Southerners and Northerners are sanguine of the best results from the meeting.

New York, Aug 25—The Atlantic Cable Company announces that after September 1st, the tariff on messages from this city to any part of Great Britain will be eleven dollars sixty cents and five mills in gold for ten words.

New York, Aug 25—A letter from Rome says it is rumored that Cardinal Bonaparte will be appointed Archbishop of Palermo, which will make him Primate of the United Kingdom.

New York, Aug 27—Foreign advices by mail to Aug 15th have been received. It is rumored in English political circles that an understanding has been arrived at between Gladstone and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ireland, that when the dissolution of the Irish Protestant Church is sanctioned by Parliament, he will be prepared to recommend a grant of one million pounds to Maynooth College as compensation for the abolition of the annual grant.

Washington, Aug 25—The President has issued an order establishing a Sinks as a post of entry. The importation of fire arms, ammunition and distilled spirits is prohibited except under regulations. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe when they may be exported in limited quantities from the west coast of the United States and ports on the Pacific coast, to said port and to said port only, on shippers giving the Collector of Customs bonds conditioned that such articles on arrival at Sinks shall be delivered to the Collector of person acting as such, to remain until sold.

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London, Aug 25—Notwithstanding the sharp opposition of a large portion of the British press, the Earl of Mayo, present Secretary of State for Ireland, will be appointed Governor General of India. He will leave in the Elgin in October to assume the duties of his office.

London, Aug 25—It is rumored that the Ocean Mail Service with the United States, via Southampton, will be discontinued, and the mails forwarded via Queenstown. This is in accordance with a proposition made by Mr. Trollope to the American Postmaster General.

London, Aug 27—A Paris letter states that Napoleon declined to meet the Queen of Spain at Biarritz as she requested.

London, Aug 27—The Chamber of Commerce passed the bill, to raise a loan of nine million francs; it also stated that half a million francs would be required for the fortifications. The Italian Prime Minister arrived at Naples.

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New York, Aug 25—The Senate passed resolutions for joint special committees to wait on the President in person and ask that measures for the protection of the people of the State be adopted. The Legislators desire to exhaust all possible means for protection, before calling out the military.

Liverpool, Aug 24—Dispatches continue to be received giving accounts of shipwrecks caused by the recent gale. The ship Favorite, hence for New Orleans, is dismantled and in a sinking condition.

London, Aug 25—The Italian Senate has ratified a convention with tobacco manufacturers.

London, Aug 25—The steamer ship William Tibbitts, from Boston, while entering the harbor this evening was struck by lightning, which tore in pieces the forecast and foremast and thence passed into the pilot house, which was almost demolished. Captain Ingraham, who was in the pilot house was seriously injured, and a young lady passenger prostrated by the stroke.

London, Aug 25—The Times special says Attorney General Ewens has indicated that eight hours will constitute a day's work under the law of Congress. On his return he will submit a formal opinion, denying the right of Government to deduct wages as alleged by law.

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California.
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Advertisement for Perrin's Sauce, featuring a logo of a man in a hat and text describing the product's quality and availability.

Advertisement for Judson's Simple Dyes, featuring a circular logo and detailed text about the dyes' effectiveness and ease of use.

