

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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who will protest against the continuance of the present irresponsible and expensive Government. Whether the people of the Colony succeed in their wishes, or not, whether Confederation takes place, immediately, or not, they must not relax in their endeavors until they succeed in obtaining a Governor who will have the energy, at least, to make a show of doing something. The passive and apathetic indifference pervades every being who is in any way officially connected with the Governor is most disgraceful, and has a most pernicious effect upon the progress of the Colony. As the dense fog and smoke in which we have lately been enveloped has seemed to cast an air of depression upon all active business, so has the listless spathy of the Governor and his disregard of the wants and desires of the people thrown a cloud over the prospects of the country. Had the leading officials in the Colony been men of energy, much of the evil engendered by the want of business habits of the Governor, might have been averted, or at all events counteracted, by a due attention to the administration of public affairs, but unfortunately lack of energy seems to be infectious. There is no determination to infuse any spirit of energy or activity into any branch of the public business of the Colony over which the Executive officers have any control or influence. Lamentable indeed would be the state of the Colony were its affairs left to the undisturbed and unquestioned direction of the Heads of Departments; the gross neglect of the Indians during the growth and progress of the epidemic which is now passing over us, is another instance, if one were wanting, of the want of care and energy of the Governor and the officers of the Secretariat, whose duty it was to take proper steps to check the spread of the pestilence. But the instances of misgovernment are unfortunately the rule instead of the exception, and under our present system the only means that the people have of guarding the shadow of popular rights which is allowed them, and of obtaining fair representative institutions, is to send energetic, bold, and persevering men into the Council to be a check upon the official part of it, and to strive without ceasing for the rights of the people.

Small Pox.
As some anxiety prevails amongst the public to learn the condition of the disease in regard to the city, we yesterday tried to ascertain particulars. First, the Municipal Sanitary Commission have had all the small townships, hitherto occupied by Indians in the lower portions of the city, thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and the rubbish and nuisances about them removed and burned. An inspection will satisfy anyone that this duty has been well performed. Fresh cases amongst those people are now reported to the authorities at once, and the patients thereupon removed to the hospital at the Reserve, where there is a nurse paid \$2 a day, to supply everything requisite during sickness, and to see to immediate interment in case of death. A daily report has also been requested from the members of the medical profession, of cases coming under their cognizance respectively. Up to Monday, and since last report, Dr. Davis sent, reported five cases amongst the Indians, four of which proved fatal; on the 13th Dr. Powell reported a white man sent to the hospital, since which no further cases were reported to the Town-Clerk. It is, however, desirable that every case occurring amongst the white population should be reported as well as those amongst the Indians, in order to prevent a spread of the disease. The authorities should also insist that the interments on the Reserve be made deeper than some of the Indian bodies have been, and that a lot of old Indian clothes and bedding lying at present about there, should be immediately burned. Whatever may be the number of cases amongst the white population, and we have no means of ascertaining accurately, there can be no doubt that amongst the Indians, the disease is abating.

Reform in the Constitution of the Colony.

Elections are the order of the day, politics are the principal topics of conversation, in England, America, Spain, and British Columbia; doubtless each country think their own particular affairs the most important, and small as is the power vested in the people of this Colony, we must not forget that there is a possibility of improvement; the evil day cannot last for ever, the one man system must have an end, and the people of British Columbia can hasten that end by a steady determination to select no members to represent them in the Council, who are not pledged to do their utmost to reform the present system of Government. The taxpayers and electors are one and all of opinion that improvement is needed, none are contented with the existing arrangement, and although the constitution of the Colony gives the people no real voice or substantial share in the Government, it gives them an opportunity of selecting members to represent them who have the courage to stand up in their places in the Legislative Council, and tell the Governor what the people of the Colony desire, and what are their rights and privileges, and who have the perseverance to fight the people's battle step by step, no matter how small the minority in which they find themselves. Nothing can be more dangerous than the policy advocated by some of those who are so opposed to the present fallacious semblance of representative institutions, that they positively shrink from taking any part in keeping up the sham, and with this feeling overcoming all other sentiments they seriously advise that no representatives shall be selected by the people of the Colony—that this is the most dangerous advice, no one who gives the subject consideration, will deny. In the first place it would be impossible, even if the people of the Colony were as one man in their unanimity of action, to prevent some persons not truly belonging to the people, from proposing and seconding some members legally qualified for the Council, although in other respects perhaps totally unfit for it, and in this manner a Council might be made up of nominees; and there would go home to the Colonial Office, false evidence of the concurrence of the people in the policy of the Government; and even if some places in the Colony who are entitled to send representatives, should be sufficiently united to be able to carry out an agreement to refrain from selecting members, what would be the effect? Would it not enable the Governor to repeat his assertion that all is progressing well and favorably, so well indeed that the people were content to leave the full control and direction of public affairs to the Executive. Mr. Seymour has shown himself so incapable of properly discharging the duties of Governor, and the Executive Council have so completely failed in advising measures of any kind for the good of the Colony, that the people's only safeguard consists in sending members to the Council

A Question of Going to Bed.—The right of a master to order a servant to go to bed, was the question involved in a case which came before the County Court Judge at Galtford, England, recently. Elizabeth Wheatley sued James White for 16s 8d in lieu of notice. The defendant is the landlord of the Talbot Inn at Ripley. The plaintiff said she was in the service of defendant, who had dismissed her without giving her any notice. The cause of her dismissal was

that on one night and told her to go to bed at a quarter to 10 o'clock. She refused to do so as they never went to bed till half-past 10. On the following morning she threatened to kick her out of the house if she did not go. The Judge gave this decision: "I think your master was quite right in dismissing you. When your master told you to go to bed it was your duty to do so, and as you did not obey his reasonable commands, he was justified in dismissing you. I shall find a verdict for the defendant."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The emigration of women to Canada under the supervision of Miss By, has been the subject of a communication from a resident of Montreal to the London Times. The writer says: "Having much to do with the English poor in Montreal, and having lived for thirty-six years in various parts of Canada, I would caution the English public, and more particularly that class of women who propose sending out here, against too much enthusiasm in the matter. I have no hesitation in saying, women are not wanted in Canada; there are plenty and to spare here; but the class who should fill the position of household servants prefer a bare living at anything else with their liberty. Consequently, good household servants, and they alone, are needed."

LATE PASTORALS.—We have received the July numbers of the American publication of the "London Quarterly," the Westminster and the Edinburgh Reviews; also the August edition of "Blackwood," which are published in New York by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. We have too, to acknowledge the receipt by last mail of the September copies of the "Overland Monthly" and "California Medical Gazette," before treated of. These latter, as most of our readers will no doubt be already aware, are, we might almost say, local; they are published in San Francisco from the house of A. Roman & Company. Most of the articles in all of them are worthy of perusal—they can be had through Hibben & Co, booksellers, of this city.

The Duke of Edinburgh will start in October next on a second cruise in H.M.S. Galea round the world. The following is the route decided upon: Starting from Plymouth the Duke will proceed to Madeira, Fayal, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Bombay, Trincomalee, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila, Yokohama (Japan), down to Sydney and New Zealand, then to Honolulu, and to the beautiful South Sea Islands, Valparaiso, Lima, St. Blas, Magalhan, San Francisco and Vancouver Island, and so returning home. The trip is expected to last one year and ten months.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.—We have been asked repeatedly during the last few days what the qualification would be at the next election. The only answer to be given is, that there is no statute law upon the matter, and that consequently the qualification is at the sovereign dictation of the Governor. However, at the last selection of members for the Legislative Council, those who were qualified to vote for members of the 'Executive' were also eligible to select a Legislative Councillor. As British subjects with a property qualification have hitherto had the exclusive right to vote, we presume a similar qualification will be enforced at the ensuing selection.

A LARGE FARM.—Two wealthy, enterprising gentlemen of Harrison county, Ohio, have purchased a township six miles square, in Nebraska, of Government land, and propose to convert the whole into one grand farm of 23,000 acres. They intend to inclose it with a hedge of the Osage orange 2 1/2 miles in length. They will hire all their labor, and the most improved agricultural machinery, intending to put the whole farm into wheat as fast as possible. It will require about 20,000 bushels for the seed of such a farm.

BURNED INLET.—There are three ships loading at the mills on the Inlet, two at the Messrs Moody's mills, and one at Capt Stamp's. The Mauna Loa would have left yesterday for Capt Stamp's mill had the weather allowed the steamer Isabel to attempt the trip.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—Men milliners are all the rage in Paris just now. The Parisiennes to a certain degree have long patronized male dressmakers, and now they will have men to help and advise in the selection of their head-dresses; so chapellers take the place of modistes. Bonnets are said to be reduced to nothing, but those things cost 150 francs each.

DIFFERENT FAIRS.—A state fair is a queen; a church fair is a parson's wife; a soldier's fair is the best looking girl he can get hold of; a charity fair is a pauper; and the worst fare in the world is boarding house butter.

GOLD.—From reliable statistics it appears that \$63,000,000 gold in coin was shipped from New York to foreign ports since 1st of January last, and that there is now less gold in the US Treasury, than at any period since the close of the war.

ENDURANCE.—A horse a short time since fell into the sea at an English town, and swam about for nineteen hours, or more than a distance, it was computed, of ten miles in a straight line before he was rescued.

CHANGES.—Several new places of business have been opened on Fort and Government streets of late. Amongst others—Mr McKay has removed his establishment to Government street adjoining the Postoffice.

A TELEGRAM has been received stating that the Active will not leave Portland for Victoria until to-morrow (Saturday). The reason of the delay is not given.

Draining the Meadows on William Creek.
EDITOR COLONIST.—With \$40,000, which can easily be obtained, and give new life to the Colony, the following scheme would re-establish the lively times of 1862-3 and 4, if the Government would but sanction it. It would be this: Reserve all the claims on William Creek and Willow River, from Marysville to the mouth of Mosquito Creek with all of the water, and divide it into fifty feet claims extending from hill to hill, thereby ensuring fifty feet of the channel to each claim; the number of claims would be about four hundred; to sell them at one hundred dollars each, guaranteeing that the purchaser shall be at no more expense until his claim shall be drained, and that the money shall be used for draining, which will amount to about forty thousand dollars and by allowing five miles to be reserved and about one mile waste for drainage. Then let out a contract to twelve competent miners to run a drain the whole distance, at one dollar and fifty cents per foot; this would about keep them in provisions, tools, &c, and as an inducement to get such men to take hold of the work, give them the right to collect one dollar per day from each claim for drainage with the right to wash the dirt taken out of the drain; which would guarantee each contractor a fortune, to be gained with four years' labor, who would not be willing to take a chance? In California it is common where men without means that have a four or five years' job ahead, (to run through rim rock) for them to divide their interest with a partner who will work for wages; elsewhere, to support both while the tunnel is being run, or give a merchant one half of their claim to see them through. There are many ways to obtain assistance, with so good a prospect ahead; in this case the miner has all in his favor, and the Government also would be perfectly safe, by retaining five thousand dollars to pay for the surveying of 401 straight lines across William Creek and to pay an officer or some other responsible person a nominal salary for receiving the work and paying for it. By this means, in three years, the drain would be completed about four miles, which would afford three miles of mining ground, and although the funds would then be exhausted, as the contractors would have an income of three hundred dollars per day, they would be able and anxious to complete the other mile at their own expense, and thereby, in my opinion, facilitate the working of the richest four miles of placer diggings in the world; for in proportion as the upper part of William Creek yielded coarse gold, so it is reasonable to suppose the lower part would yield scale and fine gold.

The Government controlling the work would give purchasers and contractors the requisite confidence for such an undertaking, and if put into operation immediately in twelve months from to-day, the first claim would be drained and the contractors' income would be thereby increased every day. Wiser heads will readily see how to put this plan into operation and keep the meadows from capitalists who would reap the gold with very little benefit to the Colony.

Yours, &c,
E. G. A.

One who has prospected two years in the meadows, and is aware of the necessity of drainage and the existence of gold.

Editorial Correspondence—No. 14.
Utica, N. Y., Aug 15, 1868.

While coming down from Saratoga yesterday in the cars to strike the Central Railroad for Niagara Falls and Canada, the danger whistle was suddenly sounded and the brakes were shut down, but before the train could be "checked" there

an electric shock through every car. Instantly three or four hundred passengers were on their feet and stretching their eager necks out of the windows to ascertain the cause of the shock. The cause was soon apparent. The engine had struck a loaded wagon as it was being driven across the track, crushed it to atoms, and threw its driver—an old man of 60—from his seat to the ground with such force as to injure him in the most fearful and hopeless manner. The horses escaped and started off down the road with a part of the wreck attached to the shafts at a breakneck rate of speed. The old man was raised tenderly in the arms of the brakemen and carried into a house near by. His long grey locks were streaked with gore which flowed from cruel wounds on his head and his breathing became slow and labored. A physician pronounced him dead "to all intents and purposes." The breathing was merely the flickering of the candle in the socket before it burned out entirely. We left the poor old man in good hands and were soon rolled on again towards our destination, arriving at Utica at 10 o'clock the same evening, and remaining over until to-day.

Utica is a handsomely built city of about 35,000 people. It has several large woolen and cotton factories and being situated in the centre of a rich agricultural district and on the line of the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, is necessarily a place of importance and wealth.

Horatio Seymour, the Democratic Candidate for President, resides here. This morning he was pointed out to me on the street. His features are not unlike those of Colonel Baker, formerly Senator from Oregon, who was killed in the civil war, and his eye is the most expressive and intelligent. He is apparently about 50 years of age, dresses very plainly, and wears a tall black hat much the worse for wear. His father, in a fit of insanity, produced by business reverses, blew his brains out thirty years ago, and this fact the Radical press have the good taste to revive and produce as a reason why the Democratic Candidate should not be returned.

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A Public Market.
EDITOR COLONIST.—On several occasions in past years, I have endeavored to point out the importance of a market in this city to which farmers might resort for the purchase of farm produce; but the indifference and apathy of our farmers have hitherto prevented its establishment. It is possible that they may now be alive to their interests, and the recent revival of the Agricultural Society induces me to broach the subject again. I will simply mention the benefit which would accrue both to the producer and consumer: The former, instead of carrying round to the various stores, grain, vegetables, &c, which he is obliged to sell at whatever price may be offered rather than return home with his cart full, will take them direct to the market where he will be brought into immediate contact with the consumer, who will at all times give the fair and proper price in cash. The latter will, to the great benefit of his family, be able at all times to obtain fresh vegetables, eggs, butter, &c, at the lowest price. As a father of a family I can testify to the difficulty I have in obtaining these articles, and to the regret which I feel at being obliged to be dependent on the occasional visits of a Chinaman. Should there be any probability of the subject being practically taken hold of, I would in a subsequent letter enlarge on its importance.

Yours, &c,
E. G. A.

FRANK PATER has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Small Pox.

During the prevalent epidemic small pox in our country it is not advisable to go almost universal in the viz: that in any building that is afflicted with this scourge, a poplary to hang out some sign of danger—a yellow flag is (as) in San Francisco. Again that the Naval authorities be sent some medical gentleman to the prevalence of small pox, as because it is well known that worse amongst our neighbors to do many valuable lives and alarm quieted.

VACCINE.

Industrial Fair, under the the Mechanics Institute of po, is now numbered amongst of the past. The receipts of ing amounted to \$993 25, had been counted, a gentle, drew from his pocket \$6 75 it to the Treasurer, remark- is to the receipts, and make Yesterday was a busy day hibitors, who were removing they have had an exhibition, elated with having taken pre- viously sending their goods to in hopes of obtaining further those who had failed were to their workshops in disgust ng the ignorance, and others of the Judges of Awards— at if justice had been done have been honored above their getting that others might e same thing, with perhaps had the awards been differ- instances the Judges have judicious as they might have believe that they all acted onest convictions, and that e were influenced by improper By four o'clock scarcely an ined in the pavilion. The for thirty-one days was the le and activity, has become most as the grave. The ill" will remain deserted until evening, when the grand ill will be given; and then it emely grand. All San Fran- gooly portion of the sur- vus, will be there, in their s, and representing the dead characters of history. And say brilliant flash, the candle and the pavilion remain dark until next year, when the hances Fair will be held.

Removal of the Goods.

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Shipping Intelligence.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED.

Alto, Valleur, San Juan

Warron, San Juan

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Irish Land Law in Parliament.

The Spanish Revolution.

The English Elections.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE N. A. OPPOSITION STEAMSHIPS.

LOSS OF THE BARK D. M. HALL.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct 5.—The new deep sea submarine telegraph cable direct from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is said that the Committee appointed by the last House of Commons in the subject of the Land Law in Ireland will report to the next session at an early day. It is thought the Ministry will bring in a bill to adjust the question as soon as possible.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—The provisional Junta will free the children of the blacks in the colonies in anticipation of the total abolition of slavery by the Cortez.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The provisional Government have organized; Serano and Prim have been made Honorary Presidents.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—A report from Spain says the Carlists are agitating, being allowed to come over; there are cable rumors of trouble at the principal cities. Principe stated that the Captain General decided to have Cuba for Spain; turning over the Government of the Island to the Spanish Admiral, but the latter declined; it is also stated in the Basque provinces that some local juntas have been issued protesting against the supremacy of Marshal Serano.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In four boroughs, workingmen's candidates have been brought forward for election to Parliament with favorable chances of success. Gladstone has probably been elected in South Lancashire, but he will be chosen from Greenwich; with one or two exceptions the liberal candidates opposed the Irish Church Bill.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—General Prim has arrived here. There was unbounded enthusiasm among the crowds in the streets, and many people were crushed to death. Deputations from various cities, of soldiers, sailors, citizens and foreigners escorted him to the Capital. The provisional Junta has issued a decree reducing by one third the tariff on all imports. Don Juan cousin of Isabella, has resigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain in favor of his son Don Carlos.

GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—The Prince of Wales today laid the corner stone of the new University in this city. The Princess of Wales and other distinguished persons were present.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Hon Wm Gladstone has issued an address to the electors of South Lancashire. After reviewing the progress of the reform in England, criticized the course of the Government, especially condemning the increased rates in regard to Ireland. He says he is a true friend of the Irish people, he repudiates the propositions for general endowment of churches in Ireland. He says the case against the established church is aggravated by the fact that it is a church of the rich. The arguments in favor of its continuance are a satire on misapplied funds. The established church is a monk of past oppression, disestablishment will give the clergy more scope in the church. The people must be cared for, the revenue must be applied to public works and not to religious establishments. Gladstone closed with an appeal to the voters of South Lancashire to support the only just policy which England can pursue.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Cubans in this city demand their island to be represented at the deliberations of the provisional Junta.

Eastern States.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5.—The Democrats held an immense mass meeting here to-day, the procession was over two hours passing a given point. The business houses and residences along the route were profusely decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—This city gives

760 Democratic majority, a large gain over last fall. New Haven gives 199 Democratic majority which is a gain over last fall; but not over last spring.

The Times, as Democrat paper says, the scattering returns from various cities show large Democratic gains in the popular vote. The Republicans have lost one town to three gained.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Express says, the returns now indicate a Democratic majority in this State of over 5000 in November.

New York, Oct. 6.—A story was circulated in the gold room to-day that the Government was treating for the purchase of Cuba.

New York, Oct. 5.—The greatest mass meeting ever held in New York took place this evening at Tammany Hall. The Democratic procession had in its ranks 90,000, and exceeded ten miles in length. The air was literally ablaze with rockets, calcium lights, &c. Through roughly estimated at 50,000. Geo. Baldy Smith presided.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The latest reports from Connecticut deny that there have been any Democratic gains in the town elections yesterday. From the figures given it appears compared with the vote of last fall, that the Democrats made some gains as compared with the vote of last spring.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Oct 6.—The Governor has signed the registration bill. Both Houses have passed the bills providing for the election. The Senate bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person to challenge a vote. The Democrats strongly oppose the registration and election bills.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Times and Tribune despatches say that Judge Chase has come out in favor of Grant.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8.—The national convention of the French Canadians in the United States, to-day adopted resolutions condemnatory (1) of the British American Confederation, and the movement on the part of the Canadian Government to coerce Nova Scotia into it. It also approved (1) the conduct of Nova Scotia in her liberties against usurpation. There was a strong feeling (1) the convention in favor of the Annexation of Canada to the United States. The resolutions favored the adoption of a Republican form of Government. The convention then adjourned, sine die.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Weston the pedestrian has concluded the task of walking one hundred miles in 22 hours and 19 minutes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Howell Cobb of Georgia fell dead this morning in a corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Mozart Democracy are again in the field. They urge Fernando Wood to accept the Congressional nomination for the 9th District.

The steamer Alaska sailed for Aspinwall with a large list of passengers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—A Washington special says that President Johnson has expressed his opinion lately that he considered the election of Grant certain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A rumor says Reverdy Johnson has signed a naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 9.—Both Houses have adopted a resolution to adjourn tomorrow and to reassemble on the second of November. It is generally understood that registration cannot be completed in time for the election. No election bill will be passed, they will probably adjourn without passing one.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—The Union Pacific Railroad is forwarding ninety cars, and construction material to the end of the road. A large number of snow plows are also being placed in the mountains ready for use.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Reverdy Johnson sends a cable telegram that he has signed a protocol with the British Government recognizing the rights of naturalized citizens. No particulars given, but it is inferred that the compact is similar in its features to Bancroft's treaty with Germany.

South America.

NEW YORK, Oct 6.—The political affairs in Panama are still unsettled. Reports of a coming revolution were current, and several arrests had been made. The President had issued a proclamation stating that measures had been taken to keep the peace.

The news from the South American coast gives further accounts of the fearful ravages by the inundations and earthquakes. Several vessels were damaged at Coquimbo including the American ship Black Eagle. The residents of Valparaiso have raised \$40,000 for the sufferers, and the Chilean Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the same purpose. The political affairs in Chile are unsettled. The victims in Peru will probably reach

2000. A change has taken place in the season; of Peru in consequence of the earthquake, the depth of water off the headland of Sannas near Arica having been decreased to six or seven fathoms. The loss of lives in Ecuador will not be less than forty thousand.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A Havana letter of Oct. 2d says, the excitement here is intense. No news from Spain. One or two prominent naval officers are under arrest for expressing public matters.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Sailed, steamer Oriflamme, Bolles commander, for Portland. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—J. W. Raymond, agent in this city of the North American Steamship Company, received a telegram from his principals in New York this morning, stating that satisfactory arrangements had been made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and that the steamships of the opposition were withdrawn.

Legal Tenders remain steady at 7 1/2 buying, and 12 selling.

Arrived, British bark Garland, 128 days from Liverpool; British ship Oracle, 182 days from Liverpool is out side the heads bound in.

Wheat market very quiet, ordinary to fair grades are quotable at \$1 50 @ 1 75 per 100 lbs.

Barley market firm, we quote the range for new at \$2 10 @ 2 25 per 100 lbs.

Oats quotable at \$1 90 @ 2 15 per 100 lbs.

Sailed, Oct. 7.—Bark North West, Port Madison.

Sailed Oct. 8.—Bark Iconium, Freeport.

The bark D. M. Hall went ashore on the 3d of October on the South Spit of Coos Bay and will prove a total loss. Two men were drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Arrived Oct. 8th, schooner Ocean Pearl from Port Ludlow via Port Townsend.

Cleared, Oct. 9.—Ship Revere, Port Townsend.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oct. 10.—The steamer Active will sail for Victoria on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock.

DELATED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

ST. LOUIS, Sept 16.—George B Taylor has resigned the Presidency of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Troubles arising from a reported outlay of near \$200,000 to carry the bill selling the road to the present Company through the Legislature, is said to be the cause of this step.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 16.—A wrecking company have succeeded in raising the safe belonging to the Adams Express Company, which was sunk on the steamer W. R. Arthur, in 1866, above Vicksburg. The safe contained \$200,000 belonging to the Government, and \$30,000 to private parties.

OMAHA, Sept 16.—A despatch says Spotted Tail with about a thousand Sioux are starting for the Reservation near Fort Randall. General Auger is personally superintending matters.

FORT WALLACE, Sept 16.—A report was brought to-day that a party of twenty-five Indians committed depredations within half a mile of Pond Creek City. A little later, another messenger reported that a band of one hundred Indians stampeded 1,200 head of stock within sight of Pond City; this drove passed yesterday, on its way to California.

Europe.

TRAFALGAR, Sept 22.—A deputation of Greek citizens sailed on Admiral Farragut to-day and returned thanks for the sympathy of the United States manifested for the patriots of Candia. The Admiral said the people of America not only sympathized with the Crete, but would aid as far as possible the cause of liberty in Crete.

Editorial Correspondence—No. 12.

New York, Aug 4, 1868. Back again in this over crowded metropolis, with the weather at a white heat, and mosquitoes and flies more mischievous and persistent in the presentation of their little bills than an Island collector of bad debts. Have any of your readers ever passed a summer in New York City? If they have not, they have escaped a terrestrial glimpse of purgatorial horrors and should mentally resolve to steer clear of the American metropolis during the dog days. Sleep is out of the question. The most one can do in the heated term is to lie down—and will be remain in a recumbent position long before he finds himself undergoing a hot bath in his own perspiration, paying tribute in a pint or two of sanguineous fluid to the numerous bloodsucking insects that infest this favored locality. Phew! The weather is not warm, it is positively hot. The thermometer scores 101° in the shade; and not a breath of air stirring. Scores of people are prostrated by strokes of the sun and many die, while

the mortality lists have unexpectably doubled in consequence of the prevalence of zymotic complaints superinduced by the state of the atmosphere, and rabid dogs are accorded more than a fair share of the thoroughfare by the affrighted populace. New Yorkers apologize for the warm weather, and attribute its occurrence to various causes—the most prominent of which is the 'hurricane period' in the West Indies; but knowing ones assert that the present is no warmer than any preceding summer, and that the natural tendency of a New York summer is to roast, broil, grill or exterminate the inhabitants, who are advised by the daily press to 'keep cool' and 'worry through' till the fall as best they can. In its efforts to follow this advice New York resorts to some strange experiments. Arctic soda fountains are set up in every drug store, (and two or three drug stores are found on each square), while ice cream saloons and grog shops displaying tempting signs of 'Nice Cool Lager,' 'Sherry Cobblers,' and 'Claret Punches,' abound. The latest invention, though, of heated New York is iced coffee and tea. You enter a first-class restaurant and call for a cup of coffee or tea; the article is served boiling hot and a small plate with lumps of ice accompanies it; you take a lump or two of the congealed hypocaust and dropping it into the cup proceed to quaff the liquid. The effect is pleasant and the drink, being neither cold nor hot, but a sort of 'arf-an-arf,' is quite reviving. If you are troubled with a 'heated term' at Victoria, try the effect of a lump of ice in your maternal or postprandial beverage.

Writing of drinks reminds me of the reduction in the whiskey tax from two dollars per gallon to fifty cents. It was found that under the higher rates, inducements were held out to the unprincipled to evade the payment altogether, and it was mentioned during the debate in Congress, to show how almost imperative the tax had become—that notwithstanding the tax on whiskey was \$2 per gallon, the article could be bought anywhere in New York for \$1 87 1/2 per gallon. The liquor sold here is of the most villainous description. The best 'imported' brandy has a bluish hue, strongly suggestive of the employment of blue-violet in its manufacture, and the whiskey is such horrid sharp stuff that a glass of it has been known to burn its way right through a man and come out at his boot heel within five minutes after being swallowed. The reduction in the tax, it is hoped, will ensure the country good whiskey, even if it fails to cure imported, brandy of the fit of the blues with which it is afflicted. I observe by the papers of to-day that the Franco-American Cable Company has been fully organized, and is preparing for active operations. It is expected when the new cable shall have been laid that a considerable reduction in the tariff will be effected. It is also proposed to make the passage from London to the United States by a 'short cut' via the Atlantic telegraph cable route. The idea is to make the passage from London to New York regularly in a week, with only one hundred hours on the ocean. The Irish railway to Killarney could easily be extended to Valencia. Thence could run in a little over four days time, first-class steamers to St. Johns, Newfoundland. Thence passengers and mails could be conveyed by rail and boat to the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk railway, whence they could find speedy conveyances for New York and the entire continent. This would be an expeditious route, though a very wearisome one considering the number of changes from boat to rail, and vice versa, en route. Many people, however, would be charmed with it on account of the brevity of the sea voyage. Four days on the Atlantic would simply be a novelty, and therefore thousands of people might be tempted to roam to another hemisphere who are deterred now by a wholesome fear of a prolonged interview with papa Neptune. And in this connection it is important that I should mention that at Portland, Maine, to-day, an International Commercial Convention commenced its sittings, the proceedings of which may have a more important bearing upon the future of our lovely and promising young Colony than some of your readers imagine. The eastern northern, western, and north-western States and the New Dominion will all be ably represented in the Convention. The measures that are proposed to be discussed embrace a large field. Briefly, action is to be taken for the purpose of securing a line of railway across the continent at its widest part, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas, connecting Halifax, Portland, Rutland, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco in an unbroken line, and the completion of a direct line from the St. Lawrence waters to Puget Sound; the adjustment on liberal terms of the regulations of trade on the continent of North America, and such arrangement of lines of ocean steamers, sailing at fixed hours daily from each side of the Atlantic Ocean, and between China and San Francisco, as shall secure lines of communication by this route between Europe and Asia, as regular and as convenient as those now existing between city and city on the same continent, on the completion of the lines of railway now built

in progress or proposed, between the eastern shore of the Atlantic and the harbor of San Francisco. The project of securing a direct line of railway from Halifax to San Francisco, is perhaps the most important, diverting as it is believed, substantial travel from ocean navigation to railway transit. The distance between these two points is 3,988 miles, and it is estimated that the number of through passengers yearly from Portland to Halifax would not be less than 50,000. The Portlanders are greatly interested in this matter, and more especially because her citizens desire that their city shall become the outlet of our Western granaries. For some months past they have been endeavoring to concentrate public attention upon their unrivalled harbor, as the cheapest point for the exportation of Western produce, and the advantages of a direct line of railway across the continent. Large subscriptions have already been secured to the company by municipal corporations, and individuals in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont, while the city of Portland has authorized a subscription of \$750,000 to its stock. The friends of the project believe that by extending a line due west from Portland to Whitehall, and from thence to Rome on the line of the New York Central Railroad, the distance from Chicago to Halifax can be reduced to about 1600 miles, over favorable grades, easily condensing the time between Chicago and Liverpool to twelve days, and reducing the transit between San Francisco and London to seventeen days by way of Halifax and Liverpool.

The canvass for the Presidential election proceeds with as much vigor as could be expected considering the warm weather. Grant and Colfax resolutely decline to make speeches—the first because he can't, and the other because he is afraid to say too much. Seymour remains quietly at home, but Blair is out West and never misses an opportunity to speak to the crowds that assemble to greet him at the railroad depots. The partisan press is exceedingly bitter in tone, and both sides threaten revolution or retribution if the other is successful. In the meantime gold is raising (being now at 145) and the National securities are falling in London money markets.

The public debt statement for the month of July will show an increase of several millions of dollars since the last statement issued on the 31st of May. On the 1st of July \$28,000,000 in coin to pay the semi-annual interest on the 5-20's and bonds of 1881, and over \$7,000,000 to pay the principal and interest on the bonds of 1848 was taken from the vaults of the Treasury; hence the amount of coin on hand is much less. The receipts from internal revenue were heavy during the months May and June caused by the payment of the income tax but were much more less in July, while the customs receipts were about the same as usual. On the 31st of May the debt was \$2,510,245,886.74, and it is thought, when all returns are in, the increase will not exceed five or six millions of dollars.

Affairs in the Dominion move along favorably. The Premier has gone to Nova Scotia to hold out the olive-branch to the disaffected Bluesoes, and Joe Howe is said to have accepted it and also a seat in the Cabinet. At any rate, you may be sure there will be neither secession nor attempt at secession on the part of the Nova Scotians and you may be equally certain that before the lapse of a twelve month, both Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia will be found knocking at the door of the Confederacy. Such, at least, is the belief of the best-informed citizens of the maritime Provinces whom I have met with here. The New York Herald humorously says of the Nova Scotia temper: "Sound and fury, signifying nothing—the continued fuss of the Nova Scotians in opposition to their absorption in the New Dominion. It is all a waste of indignation. Let the enraged Nova Scotians cultivate a little patience and in good time 'manifest destiny' will settle all their troubles, or let them consult Mr Seward on the subject if they are ready to sell out at a bargain."

The same journal says of the late Southern Chief: "Jeff Davis has gone to Europe, and it is to be hoped, may be permitted indefinitely to stay there. We cannot afford to condemn, still more to execute, the man who was the incarnation of the Southern spirit with the country now ready to divide between parties as to the final result of the war. Congress has voted the money to pay his captors, and now let him go."

Abies, green is the latest fashionable sensation. Abies is a liquor, I may say a rapping spirit, for it knocks people down, or it turns men into simpletons. Does spiritism do more? The color of the thing ladies, is neither a pea, grass, nor no Motters nich green; it is a yellowish 'sickly' looking hue, and it is to be honored with Brussels, and is to figure about on parasols. Out-of-door dresses grow shorter and shorter, and indoor dresses longer and longer. Drawing-room dresses are gored in front and worn sufficiently short to allow the dainty little foot to peep out like a mouse from its hiding place; while behind, the dresses are cut full with immense trains, the length being regulated by the length of purse of the wearer. Some of these trains are really a yard long

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining of your system being deranged, and your feelings oppressed? These symptoms are often the result of serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be arrested by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the impure humors—purify the blood, and let the system be unobstructed in its health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, and the obstruction which sinks somewhere in the body, and functions. These, if not removed, and the surrounding general aggravation, arising from this condition, expressed by a feverishness, and a general feeling of health again, prevent in this trivial and common complaint in many of the best physicians in some of the most other well-known public

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

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"Sirius" on Confederation Again.

In Saturday's issue, we exposed 'poor Sirius' shortcomings—not to use a stronger expression even when merited. We turned his arguments all back upon him, and left him like Sisyphus, with all his work to do over again—a punishment for his cunning and dexterity in trying under the guise of patriotism to make the worse appear the cause. But back he comes again, Sisyphus-like, full of cunningly devised and dexterously put sneers and phrases directed at 'poor Canada,' 'the Yale Conspirator,' 'the fable of the Spider and the Fly,' trying to kick up a dust in which to hide his first defeat. But 'poor Sirius' has blundered again. His intensions, sneers, and clap-trap are a very poor sugar-coating for Anti-Confederate pills. Since our exposure of his first letter, our readers are not likely to swallow them. It is too apparent that clap-trap and insinuations are evidences of a weak cause. Argument and facts are what the public require, not insinuations about 'Yale conspirator' or 'rewards for Confederates.' We might easily turn the tables on 'Sirius' even, if that mode of treating a grave public question be made the order of the day. We have, however, no wish to deal with the question of Confederation in that way, and no intention to do so except forced upon us. We prefer to consider the question on its merits, leaving personalities, sneers, and clap-trap to the advocates of a surely failing cause, or to indiscreet writers against Confederation. We have said enough to place the public on its guard against the 'Sirius' school of politicians, and will now pass on to the leading points in our correspondent's last letter.

To begin at the beginning, he says that we 'misunderstood his (first) letter.' Not at all. We understood the meaning of words and sentences, and interpreted his letter as it was published, the text of which he has not corrected. Next he says we did not say 'from whence this money (\$142,000) would be derived.' Another mistake: for we stated in the second paragraph of our article that Canada would pay a subsidy to British Columbia, and in the next paragraph gave the amount. Hence the attempt of 'Sirius' to shuffle off the matter won't do. As it is, he admits a mistake in the other side of the account (which is still given erroneously by him) of \$122,000, and reduces his first false surplus from \$161,900 to \$19,900! In his next attempt to set himself right he may possibly acknowledge the whole truth; for he says that he made the statement, 'but yet desired information.' We hope that the 'information' that we may give him will do him good, for we are inclined to think that 'by a kind of legerdemain in figures' he has deceived himself.

'Sirius' asks 'why we didn't have more than seven judges?' Our answer is: that we have two Supreme Court judges, and six County Court judges now, and if eight are necessary before we can see no good reason why seven should not be equally necessary after Confederation, particularly when three out of the seven would form a Court of Appeal, and the other four transact County Court business. Besides, we based our estimates of Canadian Expenditure on the Government estimates, the same data doubtless that the Government will use when negotiations shall have been opened with Canada on the subject of Confederation.

Next, he says that the Interest and Sinking Fund is not \$150,000, but \$120,000, and in a little more than three years time, it will be reduced to \$84,000, because one of the loans will be paid off. This is another misstatement and a fallacious way of putting it. The following is a transcript of the Government Estimate of Interest and Sinking Fund:

Table with financial data: Interest on Loan of 1862, Interest on Loan of 1863, Interest on Loan of 1864, Interest on Temporary Loans, Debentures, Total Interest, In Redemption of \$50,000 Loan, Vancouver Island Loan of 1862, Total Sinking Fund.

If we add the interest \$99,840, to the Sinking Fund \$50,191, the total is \$150,037. Let our readers now judge whose statement is the most truthful, that of Sirius or ours? The refutation of his statement that the Interest and Sinking Fund is only \$120,000, at present, is so transparent that we need not adduce further proof, and we challenge him to prove to the contrary, unless he can prove the Government guilty of publishing false estimates.

The next point is his statement that in three years' time the Interest and Sinking Fund will be reduced to \$84,000 by paying off one of the loans. We will admit it merely for the sake of seeing the bearing of it on Confederation. We will suppose that we are admitted into the Dominion in 1869, as the majority of the people desire, but at the end of the three years we find that Canada will have incurred a deficit at the rate of \$257,405 per year of \$772,215 in our behalf. The real state of the case would then be this: that this Colony would be out of debt (for Canada alone would be liable for our Public Debt after Confederation) and this Colony would benefit to the extent of \$772,215 in three years by the deficit of Canada expended in our behalf. It does strike us that making \$772,215 in three years with Confederation when we cannot make a dollar of that amount, without Confederation would be a very business-like transaction indeed, although 'Sirius' may not acknowledge it.

His next position is the Overland Wagon Road. He proposes to have it built as far as our eastern boundary line, 375 miles, at a cost of \$772,000. By this means he makes a reduction of \$290,000 in our estimate of \$1,012,000 for the road, and also turns the road into a *quid pro quo*—one end open at Savona's Ferry and the other closed at the water-shed of the Rocky Mountains. We want no such road as that; we want an Overland Road from Lake Superior to the Fraser. The whole line will be of use to us; a part will be of no value to the Colony. Now if Canada takes in the North West Territory—and except she does we will never be Confederated—she will have to construct a good road from Lake Superior to Red River for immigration and commercial purposes. But if British Columbia is not admitted into the Dominion, there will be no good reason why Canada should extend immediately the line to the water-shed of the Rocky Mountains, to Savona's Ferry, or anywhere west. She could not attract immigration or commerce on such a road over the Rocky Mountains. Hence we would be as isolated as we are now. The Overland Road would however bring immigration to us. Hence as we would have the exclusive benefit of the road, we are justified in the assumption that the cost of the road from the Saskatchewan to Savona's Ferry would be borne by Canada for the immediate advantage of British Columbia; and therefore it ought properly to be considered a part of the liability of Canada in our behalf; consequently the objection of 'Sirius' to include the cost of the extension of the road from Saskatchewan to our eastern boundary falls to the ground.

'Sirius' next attacks the rate of interest and Sinking Fund on a loan of \$1,012,000 to construct the Road. He fixes the interest at 4 per cent, and the Sinking Fund at 1 per cent and consequently by a reckless assertion manages to reduce our estimate of Canadian expenditure. But he might just as well have undertaken to reduce the interest to 2 per cent, and the Sinking Fund to a quarter per cent, or lower still so as to enable us 'by legerdemain in figures' to construct an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Reckless assertions, however, will not borrow the money at low rates. Our bonds have been sold far below par though drawing 6 per cent interest with a 4 per cent Sinking Fund. By reference to the sales of Colonial securities in England, it will be found that all Bonds issued to be paid at the expiration of a long period, if sold above par, draw 6 per cent interest, and that 5 per cent Colonial Bonds, long time maturing, do not sell at par in London; as sales of Canada, New South Wales, Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand securities testify. Such being the case, Sirius will have to prove by the London Stock Market that the rate is the reverse of what we have stated, or admit our estimate of Interest and Sinking Fund to be correct. Will he do so, we must consider his statement so much reckless and worthless assertion, that we will not waste our space in refuting it. With respect to an Imperial guarantee on

a loan to construct the Overland Road, we have no notion whatever that it will ever be asked by Canada or granted by the Imperial Government for so petty a sum as \$1,012,000. The only two loans that the latter ever guaranteed for Canada was one in 1848 for \$1,500,000, and the other in 1868 for \$4,000,000, to construct the Intercolonial railway. We have consequently made our estimate of the amount and cost of the money to construct the road as it would be viewed were we to undertake to build it without an Imperial guarantee—a thing which there is no earthly reason to suppose that we would ever get in this generation for such a purpose, if we remain out of the Dominion. But we will, however, suppose that a loan to construct the Overland Road was obtained under an Imperial guarantee, at the rates suggested by 'Sirius,' viz., 4 per cent interest and 1 per cent sinking fund. The reduction in the expenditure of Canada for this Colony would then be only \$51,700, which would still leave the annual deficit of Canada at \$285,705, and British Columbia the gainer to that amount.

By another reckless dash of the pen, he makes the expenditure of Canada for British Columbia \$402,596. Whereas in his first letter he only made it amount to \$203,100—a difference of \$199,476. He, however, with the same facile ingenuity reduces our estimate of Canadian expenditure from \$521,713 to \$402,576. But how? By reducing \$30,137 of the annual interest and sinking fund; by substituting 4 per cent interest and 1 per cent sinking fund on an Overland Road Loan, which we have shown to be unreasonable; by reducing the interest on the cost of the Penitentiary to 4 per cent, whilst 6 per cent would be the lowest rate in Canada, and 12 per cent here loan for a petty sum of \$50,000; by striking out four County Court Judges, leaving none at all, whilst we have six now; by reducing the estimate for Postmasters and Postal service from \$40,000 to \$29,000, which only gives us a semi-occasional steamer to and from San Francisco, when the interests of commerce and immigration require one every ten days at least, with low fares and good accommodations. We are surprised that he did not make his reductions greater, because it is so easy to do so when one makes up his mind to ignore facts and indulge in assertions without foundation. As an instance of the latter, 'Sirius' says that we said that Canada would draw \$367,000 from the Colony, and by deducting that sum from his estimate of Canadian expenditure, he makes the Canadian deficit \$35,576, whereas in his first letter he made out that Canada would have a surplus of \$161,900! But we never asserted that Canada would draw \$367,000 from the Colony; but on the contrary, that she would only draw \$264,308—a difference of \$102,692—which if added to the Canadian deficit of \$35,576, admitted by 'Sirius,' it would make the total deficit of Canada \$188,268.

We are told by 'Sirius' that the Colony will be out of debt in 15 years, if it remains independent, which is very doubtful, if we recollect that our deficit in 1866 was \$170,000, and in 1867, \$132,000. We will admit, however, in order to see its bearing on Confederation, that in 15 years our public debt will be paid off. Let us now suppose that we shall be admitted into the Dominion in 1869, and let us ask whether Canada would be out of debt on our account in 15 years? The Canadian deficit of \$138,268 founded on 'Sirius' own showing, would in 15 years bring Canada into debt \$2,074,620 for British Columbia. Again, if we admit, for argument sake, that the interest and sinking fund on our Public Debt will be reduced in three years to \$84,000, then the Dominion would save annually \$66,037. At the end of 12 years (the balance of the 15 years) the total deficit of Canada for that period for this Colony would consequently be \$2,296,416, without including interest. If to the latter deficit \$2,296,416 we add the deficit incurred by Canada during the first three years of the fifteen, which is \$772,215, the total deficit of Canada would be \$3,068,631, without interest. Now which is the best?—to be Confederated—to let Canada in 15 years get into debt \$3,068,631 to colonize this country? or let the Colony remain isolated, without means to develop its resources or settle up the country—a prey to irresponsible officials and their barpies?

Editorial Correspondence—No. 13.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug 14, 1868. A ride of eight hours from New York over the Hudson River Railway and connecting lines, landed us at this place rendered famous the world over for the medicinal properties of its mineral springs, to enjoy the benefits of which thousands flock hither every summer and many remain the year round, unable to cast loose from the fascinating influences of the gay town, or wishing for the sake of their healths to quaff the health giving waters daily. The town of Saratoga Springs contains from 10,000 to 12,000 permanent residents, and at the present writing a floating population of about

5000. Its hotels are among the largest and best kept in the world. Congress Hall—where fashion's devotees most do congregate—contains 650 rooms. It is the largest hotel on the continent—the next largest being at Long Branch, New Jersey—the American Bath. The Union ranks next to Congress Hall in size and importance among Saratoga hotels. The company at both hotels is 'gay and festive.' The lady and gentleman guests are dressed to the extreme of Parisian fashion, and vie with each other in 'cutting a swell' through the shady avenues of the city in stylish equipages. Attached to each hotel is a large dancing hall, where 'hops' occur nightly. On Tuesday and Friday nights, a small admission-fee is collected; but on other nights the halls are open to 'all comers' (as they say of scrub-races on the Island) and a queer collection is generally gathered.

I think I told you in one of my New York letters that the trains worn there, at balls and evening parties are long and full; but Saratoga completely knocks the metropolis into the shade in the matter of long trains and gorgeous plumages. The ridiculous wren, called a *chignon* has made way for a more becoming and simple style of wearing the hair known as the French twist or roll (no connection, mind you, with the baking business) worn very high up, and ornamented with narrow ribbons of varied hues, the ends being suffered to fall over the shoulders and as far down the back as the fair-wearer chooses or the pocket of her spouse will pay for. Moving through the throng last night at a Union 'hop,' I observed a few fresh and beautiful faces and figures, among the many lady guests; but a large majority of those present, wore on their faces a tired, dissatisfied look betokening that their owners had gone the round of gaiety, that as ardent votaries at the shrine of pleasure they had quaffed to its poisonous dregs the cup of dissipation and would fain resign the laurels which had once decked their brows to the 'keeping of the new faces and fresh girlish forms around them and retire forever from a scene of gaiety in which they could no longer hope to make conquests. Both of the great hotels sustain large and efficient bands of accomplished musicians and the air resounds day and night with sweet and harmonious strains.

The cost of living is not necessarily expensive—that is, if one does not buy everything he sees or fancies. Board at the hotels is from \$3 to \$4 50 per day; but there are numerous private residences, handsomely located, where boarders are taken, at from \$10 to \$15 per week.

The mineral spring which stands highest in public estimation is the Congress. It possesses cathartic properties. The waters of the other springs are recommended as a tonic. The Congress Spring was first visited by Sir William Johnson, (Governor of the then province of New York) in 1761, who had long been an acute sufferer from indigestion. Its existence was disclosed to him by the Mohawk Indian Chiefs, who guided him to the spot. The story goes that Sir William drank of the waters of the spring and soon regained his health. In 1785 the property on which the spring is located passed into the hands of an English family who bought it for a keg of strong drink from the Mohawk Indians. In the possession of this family or its descendants it remained until a few years ago, when the last member of the family drank himself to death, not with water from his own spring, but by a strange coincidence of retributive justice, with fire-water of the same 'rotgut' stamp with which his ancestors had originally purchased the spring. In this instance, as in many others, the sin of the father was truly visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations.

The scene about Congress Spring from an early hour of the morning until the sun has usually reached the meridian is animated and interesting. Crowds of people stream into the enclosure and take up places around a low circular wall, which encloses the mouth of the well. Here they are served in turn by robust gany-medes, who dip the water in tumblers and hand it to the thirsty gods gathered round *ad libitum*. The water is served free, but a notice at the entrance announces that gratuities will not be declined by the waiters, who must reap a plentiful harvest of greenbacks from the free-will offerings of the guests. I assume that most of my readers have drunk Congress water, if not at the springs, then the bottled form, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to say that a notice the taste is not pleasant; in fact, to judge by the writhing countenances of some of the new comers upon tasting it for the first time, and from the rapidity with which they returned the filled tumblers to the stand, I think it must have proved what the cockney would call

'beastly,' and a Yankee 'awful,' some of the old hands, however, think nothing of quaffing six or eight glasses of the water before breakfast as a cathartic, and after breakfast visiting one of the other springs and gulping down six or eight glasses, there to restore a tone to the stomachs they had previously unsettled at the Congress Spring. This is intemperance in a new form developed. What inconsistent beings we are—the best of us. Have you never seen a poor devil of a drunkard pour down a quart of the fiery compound overnight, and the first thing in the morning run as fast as his trembling legs will carry him into the first groggery to drink a pint, or so of the very stuff that had upset his system the night before? It is said that these mineral waters are not hurtful even if drunk to an inordinate extent; but I believe, that a man throwing into his stomach the water in sufficient quantity to distend to abnormal dimensions is neutralizing the good effects which might otherwise result from its more temperate and sensible use. An analysis of water, taken from Congress Spring shows that it contains chloride of sodium and potassium, bicarbonate of magnesia, soda and iron phosphate of lime, and half a dozen other bicarbonate phosphates, bromides, iodides and fluorides, together with alumina and silica, in sufficient quantity to stock a drug store.

Standing by the spring this morning awaiting his turn for a drink, I noticed a tall, thin, cadaverous-looking stranger, wearing one of those long black frock coats puffed at the arm-holes—such as were the fashion five or six years ago—and topped off with long black hair, well greased, and a tall black hat of a suspiciously shiny appearance. 'Good morning,' said I, wishing to be sociable, as I took my place in the line, 'morning,' returned the chap in a melancholy voice. 'Good many customers here to-day,' continued I. 'Well, yes, a right smart sprinklin of people,' said he, 'Are you resident in these parts?' I asked. 'Well, kinder yes and kinder no, I comes in the Summer and goes in the Winter.' 'Do you come here to enjoy these waters?' 'Yes, I finds them very beneficial. They air good for the constitution. When I fust bagen to drink 'em I was as thin as a rail and could have made a meal on the wing of a honey bee; but now, said he, giving himself a tuck forward and pushing his back stomach out to its utmost capacity, 'I am gettin up flesh considerable. These waters, neighbors, cures all the ills that flesh is heir to.' 'They is good for everything cepin' one's complaint, that they won't cure.' 'Which complaint is that?' I broke in.

'Yes,' continued the cadaverous-looking individual, affecting not to hear me, and dropping his voice to a hoarse whisper, 'they is good for everything under the sun cepin' coughs and colds. I recommend my patients to drink 'em. Indeed, I said I, delighted to find myself in such excellent company, 'then you are an M.D.' 'A what?' 'An M.D.' 'No, Sir,' replied he, rather crisply, 'I'm a phreosichuan.' By this time our end of the line had reached the fountain, where the 'phreosichuan' astonished me by tossing off his rapid succession eight tumblers full of the water, while I, being a novice, found difficulty in coaxing down two of them. Emerging from the crowd, I observed shortly afterwards my new found friend standing in a musing attitude beneath the shade of an adjacent tree. 'Egging me' he roused himself from his lethargy and approaching said: 'Yeou don't drink them 'ere waters for corns or bunions, do you?' 'Certainly not,' I replied, 'I drink them because the rest do.' 'Well, I'm glad to hear it, for you see there ain't a bit of varin' in 'em for any such complaint. Nuthin' but one thing does 'em any good. Oh, he advised. Go to a first-class phreosichuan—one that has got a deplomee, we see—and have 'em cut out. But don't try the waters for them, don't; them ain't got no vertu;—tain't the speciality, and seeing one of my hands in both of his he pressed it emotionally, and turned and strode rapidly away; his long coat-tail whipping his long legs like a flag, and his greasy hat shining in the morning sunlight like a new kettle in front of a Yale street tin shop. When he was out of sight I looked into his card and found that he had left there his card—the card of an itinerant Co-ri-doctor.

About four miles from town, there is a beautiful lake, eight miles in length by about three in width, on which several yachts and a small propeller (double the size of the Leviathan) are maintained for the use of the public. Near town there are a number of Indian huts, the occupants of which are mostly from Canada, and appear to realize large profits from the sale of bead-work and baskets. The surrounding country is in a high state of cultivation, and the people, notwithstanding the proximity of such a fast company as obtains at the springs, are thrifty and generally wealthy; and look forward to a large increase in the price of produce this fall in consequence of the drought in England and on the Continent. Five steamers called from New York with hay for England the day on which I left that city, and I find that the hay-crop in this vicinity, which was unprecedentedly large, has been produced on European account, and is being prepared for shipment.

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Has been received from an extensive agricultural residing at Edmonton, Middlesex, Ontario. The patient has been suffering from a severe cough, and has tried many remedies without success. He has been advised to try Hay's Pills, and has found them to be a powerful and reliable remedy. He has been cured of his cough, and is now in perfect health. He has been advised to try Hay's Pills, and has found them to be a powerful and reliable remedy. He has been cured of his cough, and is now in perfect health.

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