

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Electric... SPECIAL TO THE DAILY... Eastern... PORT JARVIS, Au... train going east on t... if the track yesterda... lner of cars went down... fireman and a large... was killed. St. Louis, Aug... the pugilist was m... the daughter of a rich... city; the Church w... streets outside throu... The railroad fro... Council Bluffs was... The investigation... Communiaw year... fact that nearly six... cattle arrived there y... New York, Aug 13... special says, Farragut... Constantinople of t... The Franklyn stopp... quire into a comple... had burned an Amer... WASHINGTON, Aug 1... leadership and officers... are thought to be pen... will probably be hand... of the Treasury, inasm... properly refer circ... jurisdiction of the Tre... New York, Aug 13... the country of the crop... crop larger than last ye... Eastern States; quality... South Carolina, Alaba... are not so good. WASHINGTON Aug 12... Stevens awakens mo... than would have been... bitterness which his... Among political oppor... many by surprise. He... several days; convers... ful manner. EUROPE LONDON, Aug. 10—A... represent that the... of affairs is leading to... latest advices from... financial crisis is anti... PARIS, Aug. 9—... case of the United... in which a counter... it has been decided in... favor of the United Sta... ved the question wh... ever contracted to bu... Southern Confederacy. VIENNA, Aug 11—The... Joseph has written an... Minister of War argu... appointments of native... the command of the Ho... London, Aug 11—Shanghai report the dia... Manchuria of the A... last accounts the count... unobstructed on the rive... PARIS, Aug 10—Dispe... other terrible colliery ex... Belgium; fifty-one... large numbers wounded. LONDON, Aug 10—P... Dublin editors implo... torances—pardoned and... half his original senten... PARIS, Aug 11—Adab... to-day. PERTH, Aug 11—Prin... Gedgewich was seized... sent his imprisonment... cal information from... seties in Servia have... PARIS, Aug 11—Rep... present the desertions... by foreign volunteers... BELGRADE, Aug 11—I... ments in Bulgaria have... pressed by Turkish tro... tion states; Province... Turkish Government... Charles with insulting... LONDON, Aug 11—De... report students assem... bers near Sarbone; t... but were dispersed by... several arrests. NEW YORK, Aug 11—... a strike. REPUBLICANS DECLINED... Spanish Cabinet. Secret... covered in Valencia... the recently published... was printed. Four com... ed. FARMERS ARE EXPRESSI... fled with the quality... Buyers seem slow to pu... minded; in fact all t... France are giving wa... partment of Cher, the... declination. A heavy... Paris, owing to the qu... being brought to mar... crops are splendid.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

PORT JARVIS, Aug. 10.—The stock train going east on the Erie Railroad ran off the track yesterday, engine and a number of cars went down the bank killing the fireman and a large quantity of stock was killed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Mike McCool the pugilist was married yesterday to the daughter of a rich contractor in this city; the church was densely crowded, streets outside thronged.

THE RAILROAD FROM ST. JOSEPH, MOBILE, TO CONNELL BLUFFS was completed today.

THE INVESTIGATION OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES AT COMMUNIAU yesterday disclosed the fact that nearly sixty-nine carloads of cattle arrived there yesterday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A London special says Ferragut had arrived from Constantinople on the steamer "Frolic." The Franklyn stopped at Fernien to enquire into a complaint that the Greeks had burned an American ship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Alaska collector and officers, which appointments are thought to be pending, when completed will probably be handed to the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as they will more properly refer to circumstances within the jurisdiction of the Treasury department.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The reports all over the country of the crops are cheering; wheat crop larger than last year in all the central Eastern States; quality excellent. In Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Texas, reports are not so good.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The death of Thad. Stevens awakens more general sympathy than would have been expected from the bitterness which his course often provoked. Among political opponents, the news took many by surprise. He had been declining several days; converted yesterday in a cheerful manner.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Accounts from Spain represent that the disturbed condition of affairs is leading to disastrous results. Latest advices from Madrid say that a financial crisis is anticipated.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—In an appeal in the case of the United States vs. Arman, in which a counter claim was involved, it has been decided in the Court Imperial in favor of the United States. The suit involved the question whether Arman had ever contracted to build vessels for the Southern Confederacy or not.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—The Emperor Francois Joseph has written an autograph letter to his Minister of War urging him to hasten the appointments of native Hungarian officers to the command of the Hungarian troops.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Late advices from Shanghai report the disturbances caused by Manchurian of the Amoor closed. As late accounts the country was quiet; trade unobstructed on the river.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Dispatches announce another terrible colliery explosion at Jemmapes, Belgium; fifty-one persons killed and large numbers wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—P. O. (1) got one of the Dublin editors imprisoned for seditious utterances—pardoned and liberated after one-half his original sentence had been served.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Adah Isaac Menken died today.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Prince Alexander Kara-Georgievich was seized with a serious illness since his imprisonment. He has received information from Belgrade that the estates in Serbia have been confiscated.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Reports from Rome represent the desertions from the Papal army by foreign volunteers as daily increasing.

BELGRADE, Aug. 11.—Insurrectionary movements in Bulgaria have been entirely suppressed by Turkish troops. A proclamation states: Provinces revolted from the Turkish Government and charges Prince Charles with inciting them.

BRISBANE, Aug. 12.—The "Herald" says the Chancellor of the North German Confederation is authorized to enter into negotiations with the United States and other foreign powers for the purpose of establishing a new international law, providing for the protection and proper treatment of emigrants on the high seas.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Alaska sailed for Aspinwall today with a full complement of passengers, including 270 soldiers for the 1st regiment of cavalry. Her freight amounts to over sixteen hundred tons, three hundred of which is railroad iron.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BRICKLAYER'S Union has refused to sanction and compromise with the master masons. The strikes, therefore, continues, though most of the journeymen are at work on their own terms.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—The trial of Van Sol, for the murder of Dr. Harcourt in 1868, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—The latest election returns show a majority for Stevenson of about 90,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A special from Montgomery, Alabama, says the Governor intends to veto the bill providing that the Legislature shall cast the electoral vote of the State.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The bill reported by the Military Committee yesterday was rushed through the House on a suspension of the rules. It forbids the formation of any organization for the purpose of drill exercise in the manual of arms, or any military manoeuvres, unless ordered according to law under the order of Government, under a penalty of not less than one, nor more than three years imprisonment.

COLOMBIA, Aug. 9.—The Democratic electoral convention yesterday appointed a full electoral ticket. The resolutions endorse the Tammany platform, express gratitude toward Andrew Johnson and extend the thanks of the Democracy of South Carolina to Northern Democrats for the cordial reception of the Southern delegates at New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—About one hundred diseased cattle have been killed at Communiau and placed in tanks for rendering. The market is seriously affected. The price for live stock has fallen off considerably.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The Minister of Customs has under consideration a plan for the prevention of the importation into Canada of cattle from the Western States, in consequence of the disease reported to have broken out amongst them.

CHINA, Aug. 9.—The "Moniteur" has advices from Japan. The French Envoy had arrived from Yokohama on the 8th July. He reported that the Northern Daimios had taken possession of Yeddoo.

CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Flags in the vicinity of the Pacific mail wharf were at half mast in respect to the memory of the late chief engineer of the steamer Montana Frank Brienly who died on the up trip.

THE MONTANA brought 1,200 bars rail road iron for the Central Pacific Railway Company.

NAPOLEON III, Emperor of France received judgment, damages in the U.S. District Court on account of the collision with a French warship and an American clipper. Col. Pearson an old prominent citizen died yesterday.

ARRIVED, brig M. A. Read, 190 days from New York.

CLEARED, ship Le Dimmock, Port Gamble; barkentine Melanodon, Portland; brig Deacon, Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The steamer Oregonian from Panama arrived this p.m.

GREENBACKS—unsettled 68@68 1/2; Gold opened 147 1/2 closed 147 1/2; Sterling 109 1/2 @109 1/2.

CLAIMS AND A NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO. He will leave soon for Mexico.

IN RESPONSE to an invitation addressed by some Republican clubs, Charles Francis Adams declines to enter into an active political canvass, preferring rest and retirement.

HE declares, however, that his principles have undergone no change.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BRICKLAYER'S Union has refused to sanction and compromise with the master masons.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—The trial of Van Sol, for the murder of Dr. Harcourt in 1868, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—The latest election returns show a majority for Stevenson of about 90,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A special from Montgomery, Alabama, says the Governor intends to veto the bill providing that the Legislature shall cast the electoral vote of the State.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The bill reported by the Military Committee yesterday was rushed through the House on a suspension of the rules.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The Minister of Customs has under consideration a plan for the prevention of the importation into Canada of cattle from the Western States.

CHINA, Aug. 9.—The "Moniteur" has advices from Japan. The French Envoy had arrived from Yokohama on the 8th July.

CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Flags in the vicinity of the Pacific mail wharf were at half mast in respect to the memory of the late chief engineer of the steamer Montana Frank Brienly who died on the up trip.

THE MONTANA brought 1,200 bars rail road iron for the Central Pacific Railway Company.

NAPOLEON III, Emperor of France received judgment, damages in the U.S. District Court on account of the collision with a French warship and an American clipper.

ARRIVED, brig M. A. Read, 190 days from New York.

CLEARED, ship Le Dimmock, Port Gamble; barkentine Melanodon, Portland; brig Deacon, Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The steamer Oregonian from Panama arrived this p.m.

GREENBACKS—unsettled 68@68 1/2; Gold opened 147 1/2 closed 147 1/2; Sterling 109 1/2 @109 1/2.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Rashes, Itchings, Boils, Blisters, and all Skin Diseases.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

ALFRED B. SALLEY. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Gentl. I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having suffered a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked, and set right by appropriate doses of these 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 in a stroke of the brain.

THE TUMORS OF THE BLADDER. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the bladder, such as Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and all other affections of the urinary system, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

SCROFULA AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS. These complaints are very common, and are considered trifling, but should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often lead to most seriously dangerous consequences.

THE TUMORS OF THE BLADDER. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the bladder, such as Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and all other affections of the urinary system, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

SCROFULA AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS. These complaints are very common, and are considered trifling, but should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often lead to most seriously dangerous consequences.

THE TUMORS OF THE BLADDER. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the bladder, such as Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and all other affections of the urinary system, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

SCROFULA AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS. These complaints are very common, and are considered trifling, but should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often lead to most seriously dangerous consequences.

THE TUMORS OF THE BLADDER. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the bladder, such as Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and all other affections of the urinary system, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

SCROFULA AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS. These complaints are very common, and are considered trifling, but should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often lead to most seriously dangerous consequences.

THE TUMORS OF THE BLADDER. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the bladder, such as Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and all other affections of the urinary system, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

SCROFULA AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS. These complaints are very common, and are considered trifling, but should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often lead to most seriously dangerous consequences.

THE TUMORS OF THE BLADDER. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the bladder, such as Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and all other affections of the urinary system, the use of Holloway's Pills is recommended.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Eastern States. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Rosecrans arrived today, and had a long interview with the president. He subsequently received instructions from Secretary Seward in relation to the American

C. F. BARNARD, M.D., SURGEON DENTIST.

Graduate of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

TENDERS HIS SINCERE thanks to the Citizens of Victoria, British Columbia and Puget Sound, for their liberal patronage the past two years, and hopes, by assiduity to business, and thorough posting in the improvements of his profession, to merit a further continuance of favor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—A public telegram received from Liverpool reports wheat market at 12s 7d an advance of 8d since the 1st.

THE DARK TORRENT went ashore at English Bay, Cook's Inlet, on the 17th July. She is a total loss.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS. NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES OF Type just received at the COLONIST OFFICE, suitable for above.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of the above complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

MOORE & CO.

Corner of Yates and Langley Streets.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient.

CAMOMILE PILLS.

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

SOLELY PREPARED BY CONNOISSEURS. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior preparations, the public are cautioned to purchase the genuine.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. 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.

Three Prize Medals. Paris Exhibition 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provisional Dealer in the West.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

NOTICE. Will only accept COIN for RENTS as well as for any other payments to be made to me.

Ed. LOWENBERG.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 22, 1868.

Reciprocity—Who is to Blame for our Omission from the Treaty.

That we should have been left out of the operation of the bill lately introduced in the House of Representatives for the renewal of the treaty of reciprocal trade between the States and Canada and the British maritime provinces, is another proof, if one were wanting, of the apathy with which our Governor regards the vital interests of the Colony; nothing can compensate us for any delay in being admitted to the full benefit of the treaty; admission into the Dominion would not wholly effect a cure for the wrong to which this fresh specimen of the neglect of our Government has exposed us. There can be little doubt that no steps have been taken to ensure us the enjoyment of the privileges of the treaty immediately upon our admission into the Confederacy. Whose is the fault we ask? Has the Governor of this Colony so entirely forgotten his duty to the people, that he has neglected to bring this matter to the notice of the Home Government; or can it be that his influence has waned at the Colonial Office as it has in the Colony? Is the Duke of Buckingham dissatisfied with the state of things here, with an extravagant establishment kept up in the very teeth of express instructions, and with the reckless way in which the Colony has been exceeding its income for the last two years, and has he determined to visit the sins of the Governor upon the people of the Colony; it would hardly seem reasonable that he should do so, and yet if he really is dissatisfied with the state of the Colony's finances, it is possible that he may hope to coerce the Government of the Colony through the people. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has experience enough to be aware of the influence which local interests can sometimes bring to bear upon their Governments, and it will hardly occur to him to conjecture that the Governor of British Columbia may treat the popular element of the Council as a useless incumbrance not intended to exert any influence; it is possible that his Grace may not be fully aware of the small punishment it would be to the Governor to have the wishes of the people, about which he cares nothing, himself, utterly ignored in the Colonial Office. We cannot however believe that the fault really lies with the Imperial Government; it is, we regret to say, much more likely that proper representations have not been made by our own Government, of the advantages which would accrue to us from being included in any reciprocity treaty that may be effected between the Governments of British North America and the States. It is manifestly the duty of every member of the Executive Council to urge the necessity of prompt action in this matter. But we cannot conceive what the Commissioner of Customs has been about, if he has neglected calling attention to the necessity for steps to be taken to assure our reaping the benefit of any such treaty. The fault must be somewhere—blame possibly ought to attach to more than one quarter, and the official within whose peculiar province this matter lies may have partially discharged his duty in pressing it into notice, if so, he will fall far short of the mark if he relax his efforts, until our coal and lumber can enter into favorable competition at San Francisco, with inferior articles imported from other places. It is impossible that the Commissioner of Customs can plead ignorance of his duty; how then can he justify the culpable neglect. So long as we have separate heads of departments for every branch of the Government, who will not condescend to the common drudgery of work, we are surely justified in expecting that they will think. In matters relating to the Customs, there ought to be no better authority in the Colony than Mr Ham-

ley, his experience ought to have taught him much that is useful. Are we then to suppose that he has so little interest in the welfare of the Colony that he will neither trouble himself to work, think or suggest. Here again are the fruits of the Governor's want of care for the place; whilst he is apathetic all the officials will, we suppose, remain listless. We can assure them, however, that their inactivity will recoil upon them; the evils of our system of Government have made many converts to the cause of Confederacy; but the conduct of the Governor and the slothfulness of certain heads of departments have made ten times as many. Perseverance in their apathy will hasten the, to them, disastrous advent of Confederation, and will teach one and all in the Colony to look to it as the only means of deliverance from the evils which surround them. Apart, however, from the great question of the day, there is our omission from the Reciprocity treaty staring us in the face, and whilst we are enquiring who is to blame for the omission, we must not lose sight of the fact that there is still a possibility of something being done to remedy it. This is a matter upon which all parties must be agreed. We must have Reciprocity if it is within our reach. It is hardly possible, when His Excellency has forced upon his notice the preparation of a Bill to authorize such a treaty, from which we are positively excluded, that he will neglect to take prompt measures to rectify so far as possible the omission.

The Meeting To-night.

The Secretary of the Confederation League calls a meeting for to-night, at Smith's Hall, where measures will be taken for the purpose of having this section of the Colony represented at the forthcoming Convention to be held at Yale next week. The Convention will be held about the time of the holding of the Agricultural Exhibition in that town. Our citizens should show by their unanimity of action, that the gross misgovernment under which we labor, ought, and should at once, be laid before the British Parliament by urgent petitions from the people of all sections of the Colony. We have no doubt but that our suggestions will be willingly adopted.

Wednesday, Aug 19.

Port Townsend.—A correspondent writes us: Murphy, saloon-keeper at Utsalady, paid our burg a visit last week; and while in town seeing the sights, some one hundred and fifty dollars slipped out of his pocket mysteriously. For some reason, best known to himself, he seemed to think that his lost treasure was cashed away in the Indian rancher's just on the outskirts of the town. This impression grew stronger the longer he tarried, till Sunday morning, well fortified with such braces as our well filled bars afforded, he made a bulge for the ranch, bent on the recovery of his ducats; with no fear of the Duke of Buckingham before his eyes, he rushed headlong, uttering terrible imprecations, and roared the retainers of the aforesaid Duke, demanding all the time his ducats, which the natives protested were not there; growing exasperated, he at length threatened to burn down the ranch, and if report is true, actually set fire to the conch on which a native Cyprian was reclining who refused to budge. Finally, the authorities interfered, and the bellicose Utsaladian was led off to the "lock-up," where he was allowed time to work off the effect of his potations and to moralize on the fleeting character of riches, and the unreliability of the natives. Large fires are raging through the forests and owing to the excessive drought, great apprehension is felt in consequence. Our school-house, recently erected, was in imminent danger this morning, from a fire carelessly set in the adjoining timber which has been burning for several days. The atmosphere is so full of smoke that the mountains have been obscured for a week, and in consequence we have been unable to discern Mr. Coleman and party as they proudly unfurled the English and American colors from the crest of Mount Baker.

INDIANA.—The attention of the authorities is called to the fact that considerable sickness exists amongst the Indians in the lower part of the town. One died on Monday, one on Tuesday, and last evening, it was said a third lay dying in the alley leading from Johnson to Cormorant streets. During this hot weather certainly some attention ought to be paid to the filthy condition of these people in the district mentioned. Who is the responsible party? This is not the last that will be heard of the matter.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.—Secretary Soward has instructed Mr Darwin, Associate Justice of Washington Territory, in relation to American Civil Jurisdiction on the island, "that as for reasons of high public expediency, the tenure of that island has, since the arrangement between the two (British and American) Governments upon the subject, been exclusively military, it is deemed advisable that that tenure should continue until it shall have been terminated by the parties." It is presumed to be competent for the War Department to redress, pursuant to military law and regulations, any grievances with which the officers and soldiers, subject to its orders, may be charged.

ROADS.—Where are the road overseers, and what are they doing? The roads and bridges in the vicinity of the city are getting into a deplorable condition, and require a few needful repairs before the wet weather comes along. By means of the statute labor these repairs could be effected. Why then are the roads left unnoticed to the peril of life and limb during the ensuing winter? The statute labor act, we believe, is still un-repealed; if so, by all means let the revenue arising from it be applied to its legitimate purposes.

SUPREME COURT.—The case of Chun Tan or Sublette, will be commenced at 11 o'clock to-day, before His Honor Mr Justice Neudham and a special jury of eight. Messrs Wood and McCreight, instructed by Mr Copland, for plaintiff; Mr Ring, instructed by Mr Bishop, for defendant. The attendance of jurors is required punctually at the time appointed.

His Excellency the Governor, Mr Seymour and suite will leave for New Westminster this morning by the gunboat Forward, and will be joined by the Hon. Admiral Hastings and Mrs Hastings in a few days, who will leave by the Sparrowhawk. We believe it is the intention of the party to make a trip to the interior of the mainland prior to the Colony.

NEW PAPERS.—We have received the first number of a neat weekly paper, The Territorial Republican, published at Olympia, by J. R. Watson, Esq. It is intended to represent the interests of the Republican party. We have also received a copy of a new Medical Journal, published in San Francisco.

HEAT.—The heat experienced in this city of late has prevailed over the adjacent territories. In all the towns upon the Sound and at Portland the heat has been excessive. On Monday the thermometer ranged from 86 to 89 in this city, falling at 6 o'clock in the evening to 76.

UP FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Active which left yesterday morning for Nansimo, will take on board her usual complement of coal and leave for Portland on Saturday morning.

POINT WILSON.—We understand that Col. Williamson, who came up on the last steamer, has consummated the purchase of Point Wilson on behalf of the Government, from E. S. Fowler, Esq. We are informed that \$3000, in gold coin, was the amount paid.

THE ADDITIONAL ROOM to the office of Lands and Works is being progressed with in a manner that shows no time will be lost in its completion. It's a pity the same activity could not prevail in other matters to which the people attach importance.

UP FOR THE PORT.—In addition to those vessels on the way, the Oceanos, Wildfang (Liverpool) was loading in England for this port, by last advice.

THE STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON arrived from the Sound yesterday, bringing 20 passengers and her usual freight of live stock, fruits, &c.

THE BARK AYA.—A portion of this vessel's cargo was brought to the wharf yesterday, and turns out in the best condition.

WHEN is slight-of-hand anything but a pleasing illusion? When a lady refuses an offer of marriage.

FOR VICTORIA AND PORTLAND.—The steamer J. L. Stephens leaves San Francisco for this port via Portland on Friday next.

FROM VICTORIA.—The steamer New World arrived at San Francisco on Monday evening, a good run down of 34 days.

SAILED FOR PORTLAND.—The G. S. Wright left yesterday for Portland.

Supreme Court.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Neudham.)

In Re-Trounce vs. Strachan & Ogilvy, Mr. Ring moved for a new trial yesterday, or that the verdict be entered in favor of defendant Strachan.

The Registrar informed the court that the case would be settled and that the defendants did not wish the case to be moved.

On being informed that intimation of settlement had not been withdrawn, the learned counsel withdrew his motion declining to move in the case any further.

Letter from Mr Waddington.

London, July 15th, 1868.

Dear Sir, I wrote you a long letter June 22nd, so to-day I write you a short one in order to enclose you the copy of a second petition to the House of Commons, which I got Lord Milton to draw up for general signature in a more condensed form than mine. It is not what I could have wished, or my friends; but as the session is near its close, I preferred letting it stand as it was, and got it engrossed. I then had to hawk it about the city for signature, and answer the most extraordinary questions and objections, a most wearisome task, I can assure you. I got, however, some first rate names, and, as the Clerk of the House said, the petition was 'most respectfully signed.'

I also forward you by post the Times of yesterday, with the report of the debate which took place (published in yesterday's issue) from London correspondence of the Colonist on Monday in the House of Commons, on the want of postal communication with Vancouver Island. This was on a notice from Lord Milton, which I prevailed upon him to make, and got my cousin Mr Monk to second it. I trust it may produce some good effect.

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

You will see in the same paper a report of the second reading in the House of Lords of a bill to enable Her Majesty to transfer the sovereign rights of the Hudson Bay Co. under certain conditions to the Canadian Government; to whom a written proposal for the cession of the Saskatchewan territory was made about a month ago by the Hudson Bay Co. at the particular request of the Home Government, and a few days after the debate on Sir Harry Verney's motion, which I sent to you. I received the news of this in a letter from the Hudson Bay Co. June 21st on the afternoon of the day I wrote you.

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION.

I had a long interview with Mr Rose, the Canadian Minister of Finance, on this subject on Monday morning, as well as on the opening of an overland communication, but this last question, it appears, more particularly concerned Mr McDougall, the Minister of Public Works, to whom I shall have to write; for the works have been suspended owing to some pecuniary difficulty between the province of Ontario and the Dominion, which is in direct contradiction with what was promised me in Ottawa, as Mr Rose allows, and with the general interests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How my time is taken up with all these matters in paying and receiving visits, answering letters, negotiations, &c, you may well imagine; besides which I have been advised by several leading persons, to write a short pamphlet on the whole question, commercial, geographical, and Imperial, of an overland communication; which, after some hesitation, I have made up my mind to do, and am now preparing. With all this I have not a soul to help me, at least amongst the Vancouverians who are here, and have to reckon entirely on myself, which is after all perhaps the best plan.

The following is the petition alluded to, presented by Viscount Milton:

The humble Petition of the undersigned Colonists and others connected with British Columbia, Vancouver Island, and the British North American Provinces,

Sheweth: That the Colony of British Columbia and Vancouver Island is for all practical purposes isolated from the Mother Country, and surrounded by a foreign State, and great natural difficulties.

That the Colony, although yielding half-a-million of gold yearly, is entirely indebted to the United States for the carriage of its letters and emigrants, and almost entirely for the carriage of goods required for trade and domestic purposes.

That, in the Judgment of your Petitioners, it is of importance that gravest and other docks should be constructed there; and your Petitioners, in referring to this question, humbly beg to state to your honorable House that, for the purpose of constructing and repairing the docks mentioned, all the material may be had upon the spot, and at a reasonable cost, and in support of this suggestion, your Petitioners humbly beg to state that, if a man-of-war ship requires repair, it is absolutely necessary that the ship requiring repair should be sent to San Francisco. Consideration of the cost of repair of ships during the last ten years will convince your honorable House that large expenses to the Home Government might have been avoided if the means applicable within the colony had existed.

That your Petitioners beg respectfully to call the attention of your honorable House to a petition presented on the twenty-ninth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, on these subjects.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that it is of great public importance to secure the advantages of an overland communication through British North America, which would be the shortest and best route to China, Japan and the East.

That your Petitioners most humbly beg to represent to your honorable House that, in their judgment, the granting of this overland communication will not only be of advantage in promoting the public interests, but will also perpetuate the loyal feeling of the Colony.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that measures may be speedily taken for constructing docks and opening the overland communication through British North America, and in the meantime that immediate

arrangements may be made for subsidizing a line of steam communication from Panama to Vancouver Island.

And Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

COPESTAKE, MOORE, CRAMPTON, AND CO. G. P. TUNSTALL AND CO. H. C. BEETON, AND 21 OTHERS. London, July 3rd, 1868.

Canada.

The late Canadian papers are unusually barren of news. Attention is being drawn by the press to the merits of the proposed renewal of reciprocity with America, and some papers speak of the fact that it cannot well be completed until it is known whether British Columbia and the intermediate territory are to belong to the Confederation. A lawsuit for libel, brought by Gen. O'Neill against the editors of the Irishman, promises to be interesting, and useful in exposing certain portions of the Fenian invasion, not yet made known. The Toronto Globe gives us an account of a new explosive agent invented by the order, which will do much towards causing their own destruction. It is a powerful torpedo made to resemble a common piece of coal, which by being mixed with other real coal finds its way into private and public use without limit, and may cause endless explosions.

The Toronto Anglican Synod, in session, passed resolutions petitioning the Queen against the disendowment of the Irish Church and expressing strong sympathy with her in the present difficulties. Rev. Dr. Lett, the mover of one of the resolutions, said: "His own view was that the connection of Church and State both in Ireland and England was not for the interest of the Church, and he hoped to see a severance; but what he protested against by his motion was the ruthless spoliation of endowments which the State never gave. His firm conviction was that this measure, if passed, would lead to a breaking up of the entire British empire."

The appointment of Hon. Mr. Howland to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Toronto is generally considered by our contemporaries and the Ottawa correspondents as a certainty, though causing considerable discussion in the press generally.

Judge Wilmut (of the Supreme Court) who presided during a portion of the May circuit in Toronto, took an informal leave of the Bar, from which it is surmised that he has received the long talked-of appointment to the Governorship of New Brunswick.

Throughout this county the crops of all kinds look exceedingly promising, and should the milder and just keep off great fields of wheat, spring and fall, may be anticipated. In some places the fall wheat had grown so rank as to require cutting down, and even so a good deal of it has lodged. The spring grain looks magnificent. For some the weather has been rather cool and wet. Weekly Telegraph.

A very handsome Episcopal church is being built at Winnipeg which is spoken highly of; it is evident the North-West is rapidly advancing.

Hudson Bay Co.

The half-yearly meeting of the Hudson Bay Company was held on Tuesday, July 1st, the Earl of Kimberley in the chair.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed regret at the loss of their late Governor, Sir E. Head, and bore testimony to his very high merits. He had the disadvantage of addressing the meeting for the first time with a reduced dividend. The far trade was a very fluctuating one, in addition to which they had met with certain losses, which had been fairly and fully written off. One question was how far the expectations held out to them on the formation of the present company had been fulfilled? He understood they were promised an average dividend of 4 per cent. In the first year they had 4 1/2 per cent, in the second 4 1/2 per cent, in the third 5 1/2 per cent, in the fourth 4 1/2 per cent, and now they had 3 per cent. They must look at the average (series of No. 7) and if they did they would find the average dividend exceeded 4 per cent.

There were important negotiations going on as to the company's territorial rights, in respect of which he had to speak with some reserve. He had a very strong belief in favor of their claims, and he hoped they would be fairly and fully supported by the Government in the matter. He would devote himself to their interests and the committee would do everything in their power to maintain the company's rights.

Sir C. M. Lampon seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

Mr Thorpe complained of the manner in which the affairs of the company had been managed, and hoped the proprietors would support him in a resolution to the effect that the territorial rights of the company be not parted with for less than £1,300,000.

Sir C. M. Lampon stated that the average income of the company mentioned in the prospectus was £81,000, but they had obtained an average of £92,000, and had divided £436,000, which admitted of an average dividend of 4 3/8 per cent. The proprietors had subscribed £2,000,000 of capital, and they had to pay the dividend out of the profits of trade, goods and stock, for which the company had paid £1,000,000 of their capital; they had given the other £1,000,000 for the estate and territorial rights, which had produced them very little.

After some observations by Mr Newmarch, Mr C. Ely, Mr Maxwell, Mr Quiller, one of the auditors, and other proprietors, the report was adopted and the dividend of 4 3/8 per share was declared.

At the request of Mr Potter, a director and several shareholders, Mr Thorpe withdrew his proposed resolution, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

VACCINATION.—We are requested by the Mayor of the city, to announce to parents and guardians of children, the immediate necessity of having them vaccinated.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 22, 1868.

The Financial Condition

The present financial condition of this Colony has assumed an aspect, that it behooves for the people to look to earnest, and to submit to of the responsibility of the difficulty of the situation no procrastination in order to sanction no further. We have no desire to alarm, and do not in any national bankruptcies have been drifting to for two years and more people of this Colony, believe that they will pay to any such degradation and merited end of survive beyond their income no provision for the future; but the people of Columbia, are not reckless means and spendthrifts as they are and have time past, they do not payment of what is due on the government of the people. They believe in the of the country and will considerable personal income deprivations, so long as them as temporary, and herent cause, necessary being. Many of the porters of Union during Colonies were severed, conviction, that the Colonies, already served too heavy an expenditure up unnecessary establishments benefit from consolidation government; it was a supposition, and to those means of realizing the management of our must seem almost in after two years of unnecessary reduction as was necessary with the altered should not have been tently did the public only did they expect, year of the Union, alteration in the expenditure; the second year expect still, but with soed feelings, their patience exhausted, they being treated as for anything but to. However, all things must and the peoples' endurance their money wasted, kept in ignorance respect of their debts, has max which will soon end one way or the other except a despotic Governor of a Crown Colony safety to himself assume keep those persons, of happens to be the trustee of the state of their Governor of this Colony all established precedent proper to keep back from the extent of the deficit financial year. It would interesting and instructive know what information forded to the Imperial upon this head; that the what interested will everybody who will take to consider the position possible that the financial this Colony taken alone cause the head of a Secretary to ache with anxiety roundings may make it interesting to the Imperial, for it must be ran if no better accounts expenditure are sent to money in this Colony, British Columbia naturally feel some little unsatisfactory state of affairs. A commercial discounted the bills of a ing on a small but substantial business, feeling long as he sees the close to his work and out into extravagancies.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 22, 1868

The Financial Condition of the Colony.

The present financial condition of this Colony has assumed such a serious aspect, that it becomes necessary for the people to look to the matter in earnest, and to submit to no shirking of the responsibility of facing the difficulty of the situation, to allow of no procrastination in meeting it, and to sanction no further trifling with it. We have no desire to act the part of alarmists, and do not intend to predict any national bankruptcy, fast as we have been drifting to some such end for two years and more, we know the people of this Colony too well to believe that they will passively submit to any such degradation. The usual and merited end of spendthrifts who live beyond their incomes, and make no provision for the future, is insolvency; but the people of British Columbia, are not reckless of their means and spendthrifts, highly taxed as they are and have been for a long time past, they do not grudge the payment of what is sufficient to carry on the government of the colony properly. They believe in the resources of the country and will submit to considerable personal inconvenience and deprivations, so long as they look upon them as temporary, and from some inherent cause, necessary for the time being. Many of the most earnest supporters of Union during the time these Colonies were severed, acted from the conviction, that the finances of both Colonies, already severely tried by too heavy an expenditure in keeping up unnecessary establishments, would benefit from consolidation under one government; it was a most reasonable supposition, and to those who have no means of realizing the reckless mismanagement of our Government, it must seem almost impossible that after two years of union such a reduction as was necessary and compatible with the altered state of things should not have been effected. Patiently did the public wait, and anxiously did they expect during the first year of the Union, some marked alteration in the expenditure and outlay; the second year waxes and they expect still, but with somewhat altered feelings; their patience is well nigh exhausted, they are tired of being treated as puppets, unfit for anything but to pay taxes. However, all things must have an end, and the people's endurance of seeing their money wasted, and of being kept in ignorance respecting the amount of their debts, has reached a climax which will soon bring it to an end one way or the other. No one except a despotic sovereign or the Governor of a Crown Colony can with safety to himself assume the right to keep those persons, of whose funds he happens to be the trustee, in ignorance of the state of their finances. The Governor of this Colony, contrary to all established precedent, has thought proper to keep back from the people the extent of the deficit of the last financial year. It would perhaps be interesting and instructive for us to know what information has been afforded to the Imperial Government upon this head; that they are somewhat interested will be apparent to everybody who will take the trouble to consider the position. It is quite possible that the financial condition of this Colony taken alone, would never cause the head of a Secretary of State to ache with anxiety; but the surroundings may make the subject more interesting to the Imperial Government, for it must be remembered that if no better accounts of income and expenditures are sent to England than are vouchsafed to those who pay the money in this Colony, the holders of British Columbian bonds will very naturally feel some little alarm at the unsatisfactory state of their debtors' affairs. A commercial man, who has discounted the bills of a trader carrying on a small but substantial and increasing business, feels no anxiety so long as he sees the trader sticking close to his work and not launching out into extravagancies, but the mo-

ment he sees that he becomes inattentive to business and indulges in luxuries and expenses far beyond his means, and that the business rapidly falls off, he becomes alarmed and looks anxiously to the value of his collateral securities, and if he has none of these, then he makes up his mind to a loss. If the trader acknowledges he is going behind, but refuses to say to what extent, and declines to curtail his expenses, the unfortunate discounter cannot feel comfortable, he can hardly calculate the depth to which his loss is likely to extend. The bondholders have in some sort collateral security, is it not probable then that they will look to the Imperial Government when they begin to feel doubts about the stability of their debtor. How will the Imperial Government attempt to satisfy their inquiries? Thursday, Aug 20. THE MAILLAND.—From the Yale Examiner of Monday we learn that 127,000 lbs of freight went forward last week; the body of a Chinaman who had been drowned by falling from a canoe, was recovered and an inquest was held thereon; Commissioner O'Rielly has left for the interior, to look after the survey of Indian Reserves about to be made at the Bonaparte and Nicolai Lake; Mr. Barnard returned to Yale, having found his horses all right; the salmon run this season is small; Napoleon's birthday was marked at Yale, by the firing of a salute, and a dinner at Madame Delaire in the evening. The Columbian states that another murder was committed at Kootenay, on the 4th July. Mike Walsh was shot dead; the murderers escaped from jail. Capt. Irving has been elected President of the new Council at New Westminster. Twenty-seven new members have been elected to the Black Engine Co. Moody's new mill is nearly completed. To-morrow we hope to give a resume of the Cariboo mining news. CONFEDERATE LEAGUE.—A very bright and enthusiastic meeting was held by the League last night, chiefly for the appointment of delegates to the Convention to be held at Yale on the 14th September. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected for that purpose: Messrs McCreight, Dr. Powell, De Cosmos, Wallace, Norris, Mr. Millan and Gibbs. The Executive Committee were further instructed to do all in their power to secure a full attendance at the Convention. We are glad to say arrangements have been made to have every district on the Island and the Mainland respectively represented. From the spirit represented last night to make the Convention an success, both in its representation and labors, it is evident the league is in earnest to accomplish the objects of its formation. Dr. Dickson presided over the meeting. WHAT IT COSTS TO KEEP A PRESIDENT.—There are still multitudes of people in the country who suppose that the President of the United States costs the country nothing but his salary of \$25,000 a year, and who wonder how he can afford to keep the White House and entertain as he does on that modest stipend. It may relieve the minds of these good people to peruse the following schedule of appropriations made by Congress for the last financial year: For lighting the President's house, &c., with gas, \$48,000; for fuel for the President's house, \$12,000; for painting the President's house, \$8,000; for repairing the conservatory of the President's house, \$10,000; for re-furnishing the President's house, \$76,000; for compensation of gardeners, gatekeepers, watchman, &c., \$30,610. From this it appears that the annual expense of maintaining Andrew Johnson in the White House exceeds \$200,000, including his salary.—American Paper. THE BARKENTINE 'SPIRIT OF THE AGE'.—Captain Alcherson arrived at Esquimaux yesterday from England, after a disagreeable passage of 165 days, experiencing strong gales and cold weather on the Atlantic, with light head winds and calms on the Pacific side. Captain Alcherson never sighted land after leaving England, until he arrived off Cape Flattery. The crew have enjoyed good health throughout the whole time. The cargo consists of 700 tons of general merchandise. Two valuable fur hounds and two deer hounds were shipped by the 'Age', but we regret to say that one of the former and a litter of eight deer hounds born on board, died on the passage. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sprot & Co. CARIBOO AND THE INTERIOR.—From Mr. Dewdney, who came down to this city yesterday, we have a repetition of the favorable accounts of the 'upper country'. The rich strike on Peterson creek was confirmed, and more on the same creek had been made since the discovery. The quartz interests on Grasse creek were also looking remarkably well. The news from Island Mountain Quartz co. was not so favorable. The strike on Stout's Gulch, above the Mueho Oro, is also strengthened. Mr. Dewdney has lately been amongst the ranches of which he gives the most favorable reports.

ment he sees that he becomes inattentive to business and indulges in luxuries and expenses far beyond his means, and that the business rapidly falls off, he becomes alarmed and looks anxiously to the value of his collateral securities, and if he has none of these, then he makes up his mind to a loss. If the trader acknowledges he is going behind, but refuses to say to what extent, and declines to curtail his expenses, the unfortunate discounter cannot feel comfortable, he can hardly calculate the depth to which his loss is likely to extend. The bondholders have in some sort collateral security, is it not probable then that they will look to the Imperial Government when they begin to feel doubts about the stability of their debtor. How will the Imperial Government attempt to satisfy their inquiries? Thursday, Aug 20. THE MAILLAND.—From the Yale Examiner of Monday we learn that 127,000 lbs of freight went forward last week; the body of a Chinaman who had been drowned by falling from a canoe, was recovered and an inquest was held thereon; Commissioner O'Rielly has left for the interior, to look after the survey of Indian Reserves about to be made at the Bonaparte and Nicolai Lake; Mr. Barnard returned to Yale, having found his horses all right; the salmon run this season is small; Napoleon's birthday was marked at Yale, by the firing of a salute, and a dinner at Madame Delaire in the evening. The Columbian states that another murder was committed at Kootenay, on the 4th July. Mike Walsh was shot dead; the murderers escaped from jail. Capt. Irving has been elected President of the new Council at New Westminster. Twenty-seven new members have been elected to the Black Engine Co. Moody's new mill is nearly completed. To-morrow we hope to give a resume of the Cariboo mining news. CONFEDERATE LEAGUE.—A very bright and enthusiastic meeting was held by the League last night, chiefly for the appointment of delegates to the Convention to be held at Yale on the 14th September. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected for that purpose: Messrs McCreight, Dr. Powell, De Cosmos, Wallace, Norris, Mr. Millan and Gibbs. The Executive Committee were further instructed to do all in their power to secure a full attendance at the Convention. We are glad to say arrangements have been made to have every district on the Island and the Mainland respectively represented. From the spirit represented last night to make the Convention an success, both in its representation and labors, it is evident the league is in earnest to accomplish the objects of its formation. Dr. Dickson presided over the meeting. WHAT IT COSTS TO KEEP A PRESIDENT.—There are still multitudes of people in the country who suppose that the President of the United States costs the country nothing but his salary of \$25,000 a year, and who wonder how he can afford to keep the White House and entertain as he does on that modest stipend. It may relieve the minds of these good people to peruse the following schedule of appropriations made by Congress for the last financial year: For lighting the President's house, &c., with gas, \$48,000; for fuel for the President's house, \$12,000; for painting the President's house, \$8,000; for repairing the conservatory of the President's house, \$10,000; for re-furnishing the President's house, \$76,000; for compensation of gardeners, gatekeepers, watchman, &c., \$30,610. From this it appears that the annual expense of maintaining Andrew Johnson in the White House exceeds \$200,000, including his salary.—American Paper. THE BARKENTINE 'SPIRIT OF THE AGE'.—Captain Alcherson arrived at Esquimaux yesterday from England, after a disagreeable passage of 165 days, experiencing strong gales and cold weather on the Atlantic, with light head winds and calms on the Pacific side. Captain Alcherson never sighted land after leaving England, until he arrived off Cape Flattery. The crew have enjoyed good health throughout the whole time. The cargo consists of 700 tons of general merchandise. Two valuable fur hounds and two deer hounds were shipped by the 'Age', but we regret to say that one of the former and a litter of eight deer hounds born on board, died on the passage. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sprot & Co. CARIBOO AND THE INTERIOR.—From Mr. Dewdney, who came down to this city yesterday, we have a repetition of the favorable accounts of the 'upper country'. The rich strike on Peterson creek was confirmed, and more on the same creek had been made since the discovery. The quartz interests on Grasse creek were also looking remarkably well. The news from Island Mountain Quartz co. was not so favorable. The strike on Stout's Gulch, above the Mueho Oro, is also strengthened. Mr. Dewdney has lately been amongst the ranches of which he gives the most favorable reports.

ment he sees that he becomes inattentive to business and indulges in luxuries and expenses far beyond his means, and that the business rapidly falls off, he becomes alarmed and looks anxiously to the value of his collateral securities, and if he has none of these, then he makes up his mind to a loss. If the trader acknowledges he is going behind, but refuses to say to what extent, and declines to curtail his expenses, the unfortunate discounter cannot feel comfortable, he can hardly calculate the depth to which his loss is likely to extend. The bondholders have in some sort collateral security, is it not probable then that they will look to the Imperial Government when they begin to feel doubts about the stability of their debtor. How will the Imperial Government attempt to satisfy their inquiries? Thursday, Aug 20. THE MAILLAND.—From the Yale Examiner of Monday we learn that 127,000 lbs of freight went forward last week; the body of a Chinaman who had been drowned by falling from a canoe, was recovered and an inquest was held thereon; Commissioner O'Rielly has left for the interior, to look after the survey of Indian Reserves about to be made at the Bonaparte and Nicolai Lake; Mr. Barnard returned to Yale, having found his horses all right; the salmon run this season is small; Napoleon's birthday was marked at Yale, by the firing of a salute, and a dinner at Madame Delaire in the evening. The Columbian states that another murder was committed at Kootenay, on the 4th July. Mike Walsh was shot dead; the murderers escaped from jail. Capt. Irving has been elected President of the new Council at New Westminster. Twenty-seven new members have been elected to the Black Engine Co. Moody's new mill is nearly completed. To-morrow we hope to give a resume of the Cariboo mining news. CONFEDERATE LEAGUE.—A very bright and enthusiastic meeting was held by the League last night, chiefly for the appointment of delegates to the Convention to be held at Yale on the 14th September. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected for that purpose: Messrs McCreight, Dr. Powell, De Cosmos, Wallace, Norris, Mr. Millan and Gibbs. The Executive Committee were further instructed to do all in their power to secure a full attendance at the Convention. We are glad to say arrangements have been made to have every district on the Island and the Mainland respectively represented. From the spirit represented last night to make the Convention an success, both in its representation and labors, it is evident the league is in earnest to accomplish the objects of its formation. Dr. Dickson presided over the meeting. WHAT IT COSTS TO KEEP A PRESIDENT.—There are still multitudes of people in the country who suppose that the President of the United States costs the country nothing but his salary of \$25,000 a year, and who wonder how he can afford to keep the White House and entertain as he does on that modest stipend. It may relieve the minds of these good people to peruse the following schedule of appropriations made by Congress for the last financial year: For lighting the President's house, &c., with gas, \$48,000; for fuel for the President's house, \$12,000; for painting the President's house, \$8,000; for repairing the conservatory of the President's house, \$10,000; for re-furnishing the President's house, \$76,000; for compensation of gardeners, gatekeepers, watchman, &c., \$30,610. From this it appears that the annual expense of maintaining Andrew Johnson in the White House exceeds \$200,000, including his salary.—American Paper. THE BARKENTINE 'SPIRIT OF THE AGE'.—Captain Alcherson arrived at Esquimaux yesterday from England, after a disagreeable passage of 165 days, experiencing strong gales and cold weather on the Atlantic, with light head winds and calms on the Pacific side. Captain Alcherson never sighted land after leaving England, until he arrived off Cape Flattery. The crew have enjoyed good health throughout the whole time. The cargo consists of 700 tons of general merchandise. Two valuable fur hounds and two deer hounds were shipped by the 'Age', but we regret to say that one of the former and a litter of eight deer hounds born on board, died on the passage. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sprot & Co. CARIBOO AND THE INTERIOR.—From Mr. Dewdney, who came down to this city yesterday, we have a repetition of the favorable accounts of the 'upper country'. The rich strike on Peterson creek was confirmed, and more on the same creek had been made since the discovery. The quartz interests on Grasse creek were also looking remarkably well. The news from Island Mountain Quartz co. was not so favorable. The strike on Stout's Gulch, above the Mueho Oro, is also strengthened. Mr. Dewdney has lately been amongst the ranches of which he gives the most favorable reports.

Municipal Council. Tuesday, Aug 18th, 1868. Present—Councillors Lewis, Gibbs, Cramp and Jeffrey and McKay. The minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. An account from John McDougall for \$20 50, for the construction of new steps at the intersection of Government and Humbolt streets, read, and on motion referred to Finance Committee for payment, if found correct. The clerk stated that half the amount of said account had been paid by L. Lowenberg, Esq. A communication from Mr. C. Gowen, asking the privilege to use a portion of Blanchard street while erecting his new brewery; and further suggesting the construction of a culvert before the said premises, to connect with the main culvert across Yates street half the expense of which applicant consents to pay. On motion referred to Street Committee. A communication from the secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company, notifying the Council of the Company's intention of making an excavation on Yates street, at the corner of Blanchard, read. On motion, the clerk was instructed to inform the secretary that the permission of the Council must be obtained before the Company can make any such excavation. An account of John Jeffrey of \$114 for services rendered as messenger to the Council read. On motion referred to Finance Committee to report upon. On motion the clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Lowenberg, agent for Messrs Joseph Bros, to lower the sidewalk at the north-west corner of Douglas and Johnson, to the grade of the corner of Johnson street, within seven days from date. On motion the Council adjourned until Tuesday next, unless previously convened by the Mayor. County Court. Mr. J. Macdonald vs. J. P. Davies.—This suit was for \$28 75 for the value of certain goods alleged by the plaintiff to have been delivered to defendant for sale at public auction. The defence claimed to have bought the said goods from Captain Moriarty and paid for them; the receipt for the goods was not produced in Court. Decision deferred for one week on a question of law. Civil List. Mr. John Rosson, Esq. British Columbian: I have frequently read with pleasure, and acknowledge the justice of your remarks against the wasteful extravagance of the Civil List; but all your articles have but one mark, that is the "Commissioner of Lands & Works," and appear as if private opinion, instead of the public good, were the incentive. For instance, at New Westminster you have an official neither useful or ornamental, that is the Captain of the jail. In the present financial state of the Colony, a saving of \$3,500 in one branch is to be desired. Last winter it was shown that the expense of keeping prisoners was far less at Victoria than at New Westminster. The Jailor is also contractor to furnish supplies for prisoners, and is generally credited with making some \$1,500 over his salary by the contract. As the prisoners cook their own victuals and grow their own produce, what right has the Captain of the jail to make contracts with butchers, bakers, &c., and then charge the Government an extra price? The saving to the Colony would be as follows: Capt. Jail.....\$1500 00 Two Constables.....1400 00 Saving in contract, say.....1000 00 \$3900 00 Attack all useless officials, and show that you are actuated not by malice, and then your articles will have a great deal more influence; and commence on your personal friends. Yours, JUSTICE. The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .471 (or Snider) Enfield bore; .400 (or half-inch) bore; and .461 (or small) bore. These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, at the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively by the British Rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of military Breach Loading Rifles. They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own weight, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and unperishable in any climate. Boxer Cartridge Case (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridge. Makers of Boxer Cartridges, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy. Boxer Cartridges for: Lever and Pin Fire Cartridges, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers. Double Waterproof and B.B. Cases, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers. Full Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition. FLEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C. WHOLESALE ONLY. my 19 1868

made for subsidizing communication from Panama to as in duty bound, will TAKE, MOORE, CRAMPTON, Co. LUNSTALL AND Co. BERTON, AND 21 OTHERS, d, 1868. Canada. papers are unusually being drawn by the of the proposed renewal America, and some the fact that it cannot well it is known whether British intermediate territory a Confederation.—A law-ought by Gen. O'Neill of the Irishman, promises of useful in exposing the Fenian invasion not yet Tor no Globes gives an explosive agent invent-which will do much toward restriction. It is a power to resemble a common which by being mixed with its way into private and limit, and may cause ends English Synod, in session, petitioning the Queen movement of the Irish strong sympathy with difficulties. Rev. Dr. of one of the resolutions, ew was that, the connec-State both in Ireland and for the interest of the oped to see a severance; ad against by his motion olation of endowments et gave. His firm con- measure, if passed, aking up of the entire of Hon. Mr. Howland, to membership of Toronto is by our cotemporary pendents as a certainty, siderable discussion in of the Supreme Court, g a portion of the May ok an informal leave of ob it is surmised that he talked of appointment of New Brunswick. about the crops of all promising, and should keep off great fields of l, may be anticipated, all wheat had grown so cutting down, and even it has lodged. The sufficient. For corn the her cool and wet.—Wela Episcopal church is be-peg which is spoken ed the North-West is Bay Co. meeting of the Hudson on Tuesday, July 17, y in the chair. moving the adoption of regret at the loss of ir E. Head, and bore high merits. He had addressing the meeting, a reduced dividend, very fascinating one, in y had met with certain been fairly and fully tion was how far the to them on the forma-pany had been ful- of 4 per cent. In the per cent, in the second 5 1/2 per cent, in the d, now they had 3 per cent as the average first y exceeded 4 per cent negotiations going on territorial rights, in d to speak with some very ardent belief in y, and he hoped they uly supported by the ter. He would devote ts and the committee their power to main- his. seconded the motion report. ed of the manner in company had been he proprietors would tion to the effect that of the company be not \$1,300,000. stated that the average y mentioned in the 00, but they had ob- \$292,000, and had h admitted of an per cent. The pro- \$2,000,000 of capital, e dividend out of the and stock, for which \$1,000,000 of their the other \$1,000,000 ritorial rights, which y little. by Mr. Newmarch, Mr. Quilter, one of proprietors, the re- dividend of 4s. per otter, a director and d Thorpe withdrew and the proceedings thanks to the chair requested by the announce to parents y, the immediate ne- ciated.

ALL OVER The world people of sense and judgment have learned to use PLANTATION BITTERS. Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Febrile Lips, Bad Breath, Salivary Complexion, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS. This is the most successful Tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects. The first trial always has a marked good effect. No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food. It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments. We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of. PHYSICIANS ARE COMPELLED TO RECOMMEND IT. CATHARTIC BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI. of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c. CATHARTIC BARK—For Diarrhoea, Colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels. DYSPEPSIA—For Inflammation of the Lungs and Dropsical Affections. CHLOROTIC FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion. LIVERMAN FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic; highly invigorating in nervous debility. WORMWORMS—For Scrophulous, Rheumatic, &c. Disorders. ANEMIA—Aromatic compound; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing. Also clove-buds, orange, caraway, cardamom, snake root, &c. Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe. P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York, Sole Proprietors. REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco, AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA & NEVADA. MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The merits of this Liniment are well known. Its effects are instantaneous soothing and wonderful. Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings are so common, and certain to occur in every family that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made. It is more certain than the doctor—it saves the time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with. READ THE FOLLOWING: "I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Swells, Bruises, or Cuts on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Scours, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic." J. W. HAWLEY, Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Hardens' Express Co. "The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned by skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment." Dr. BERRY. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. Stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top. An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists and Stores, at 25 and 50 cts. and \$1. LYONS' FLEA POWDER. It is well known that Lyon's genuine Flea Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of Fleas, Lice, bedbugs, roaches, &c., that infest the premises of the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to the human species and domestic animals. Fleas, Lice, bedbugs, roaches, &c., are in every house, and are the cause of much suffering. It should be in every cupboard. JOHN L. ROSS, Secy. Superintendent of the New York City Hospital, says: "I have used your Flea Powder in their several deaths. It should be in every cupboard." New York HOTEL PROPRIETORS say: "We have used LYONS' MAGNETIC POWDER for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire satisfaction." COLEMAN & STEVENSON, Astor House, S. T. COLEMAN, American Hotel, AGENTS & TREASURERS, St. Nicholas Hotel, S. LELAND & Co., Metropolitan Hotel. Testimony of this character might be added to any length. Whenever it is used it advertises itself. The genuine has the signature of G. LYON, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation or counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other. Sold by all druggists and general storekeepers in every town and mining camp on the Pacific Coast. my 17 1868

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS. THE MAIL. A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter, not only from The Times, but from other sources. The Newspaper hitherto known as the Evening Mail, having become the property of the proprietors of The Times, IS NOW published twice a week, under the title of THE MAIL, at 10 o'clock on Monday and Friday. At the Price of Threepence per copy on Saturdays, or 6d. a copy of 12 copies a week, post free. The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of The Times, which will thus be rendered available in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies. Subscribers can obtain THE MAIL through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, or by post, at Printing House Square, London. my 17 1868

INSURANCE AGENCY. FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London. LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow. MAKING—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco. FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London. LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow. For Rates of Premium, apply to J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent. Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1868. and d & w

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 22, 1868.

Mr Waddington's Petition.

One allegation in Mr. Waddington's petition to the House of Commons, will be read with dissatisfaction by all his friends here, and is calculated to do us harm in England unless it is contradicted. That the people who remain in this Colony are "disaffected," or the least likely "to be driven to vote for annexation to the United States," we most emphatically deny. A more loyal body of men will not be met with in any part of Her Majesty's dominions—disaffected towards a system of Government that is thoroughly un-English in its form, we may be, we should believe our ancestors were not so; but not one man of any position, influence, or respectability amongst us desires that the Colony should forswear its allegiance to Queen Victoria, the whole population would rally round the old flag should occasion require. Many people who are not great thinkers are apt to take up the opinion that those who in the discharge of what they conceive to be their duty, speak or write against the powers that be, can be nothing else than radicals of the worst degree, revolutionists in fact; but we are surprised that a gentleman of such enlarged views, as Mr. Waddington, should fall into this error. He ought to know the people of the Colony well, and we are quite sure that if he had reflected upon the meaning of the words, and upon their applicability, he would have struck them out. Gentile "conservatism" does not consist in supporting a Government any more than true patriotism is made up solely of persistent opposition to the Government. The English system has for years past recognized an organized opposition, it is in fact one of the great safeguards of constitutional government. Here, until we have representative institutions and responsible government, we can have no such an organization; nevertheless, those who take any interest in the progress of the country cannot do otherwise than watch with jealousy the acts and shortcomings of a government which is so nearly despotic that it gives the people no real voice in it. Thus we find in our Council that dim shadows of popular representation which is vouchsafed to us—the elected members are, in six cases out of seven, ranged on the one side, against official members on the other; and outside the Council, those who have any taste for politics and are in independent positions, are almost invariably to be found in opposition to the Government. Is this reasonable, or does it deserve such an epithet as "disaffected" taken in its common acceptation? No state so public man of any grade, no newspaper could exist were freedom of speech and thought and public expression of opinion denied them, or regarded as disloyal. Very few men take up a position of antagonism or opposition from their liking for it—we must give credit for higher motives. It is not because a speaker or writer has personal like or dislike to any member of a government, or to members of a community that he seeks to hold up to notice his or their shortcomings; such conduct is as great a prostitution of the tongue or pen as the bestowing of praise upon public men for the sake of serving private interests. Mr Waddington is a man of too high honor to have allowed himself, knowingly or with any forethought, to place upon record so grave a charge against this community, as his words would imply. Apart from this one sentence, the petition is calculated to do good; we all know how energetic and persevering Mr. Waddington is, and we have great hope that he will draw the attention of public men in England to this Colony, its resources and future prospects; so that they will be induced, not only to consider what are its wants and necessities, but also to take means to develop its resources by assisting emigration, and by open-

ing up such communication with the mother country as will place us above dependence upon the United States for carriage of our mails and passengers. Whether or not Mr. Waddington will be able to accomplish his overland route, time will show; at all events he is helping us by attracting public attention to us; and by so doing he is diminishing, to some extent, the time which must elapse before British Columbia will take the position amongst England's colonies, to which her mineral wealth and vast resources entitle her, and to which position she is destined to reach in spite of the inefficiency and want of energy of Government and Government Officials.

Saturday, Aug 15

Church Meeting at Esquimaux.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening 12th inst., of those who have recently been attending the services conducted by Mr Somerville in Sellick's Hall. There was present a good representation of the inhabitants of the town and district. By request the Rev. Mr Somerville took the Chair, and opened the proceedings with prayer. Mr Brookman having been elected secretary, the Chairman stated that the first business was the report of the committee appointed to enquire at a recent public meeting of the inhabitants. This was verbally given by Mr Wilby, when it was moved by Mr. Dodds, seconded by Mr. Donner and carried. That the report be accepted and the committee discharged.

Mr Somerville then stated that, hitherto he had seen very little of Esquimaux, because they appeared to be getting along very well with the church to which he with others had subscribed, that he had even advised the attendance of members of St Andrew's Church Victoria, who were resident here. When the committee first waited on him with the requisition to preach in Esquimaux, he told them this, and frankly stated that the removal of a minister belonging to a different church was no business of his, and did not present ground sufficiently strong for his interference. As they were aware, another requisition was presented, showing that there were more than twenty-five Presbyterians in this place, and neglect of their call would then have been measurable. It would be well to know what he could do, and what he could not do. As a minister of the Church of Scotland, he must conduct service according to that church; this would not prevent the inculcation of the broad principles of christianity, indeed the broader the better. He would recommend them to form a local committee of good men and true, such as they should feel closest to manage all their temporal matters, take care of whatever property might accrue, and hold it for the form of divine worship. That so long as they agreed themselves, about these matters, he would have nothing to do with them. Experience had also shown him the advisability of having a distinct head to which they could appeal in the doubt, difficulty, or disagreement, that without this any congregation here would only be as an isolated atom at the ends of the earth; that his labors must be to a congregation, accepting his own church as their head court of appeal. For a church thus established he saw nothing to fear in the future.

It was then moved by Mr Hudson, seconded by Mr Sellick, and carried, that a committee be appointed to hold and manage such property as may accrue to the benefit of the Presbyterian form of Divine Worship as described by Mr Somerville, at this meeting.

It was also moved by Mr Thompson seconded by Mr Dodds, that seven be a committee appointed for this purpose, with power to add two to nine and that four be a quorum. Messrs Wilby, Dodds, Hudson, Sellick, Thompson, Weller, Brookman, were elected as the committee.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting adjourned.

The requisition and answer were laid over.

COURT CASES.—This Court sat again yesterday before His Honor Judge Pemberton and a jury of five, to hear the adjourned case of Stokes vs. Garow & Bryant. The suit was for \$190 claimed to have been obtained by plaintiff in consequence of his buggy, sent for repairs to the defendant's shop, being allowed to lie several months in the open air, by which it had become worthless. Defendant resisted payment on the ground that the buggy was retained, because plaintiff owed them money; that he had previously been in the habit of taking his vehicles away at noon while all the hands were away, and to prevent a repetition of such practices they had taken the front of wheel from the buggy. The defence further contended no money had been offered for the payment of repairs; that it was the plaintiff's own fault that the buggy lay at the shop so long, and that it was not worth the price of the repairs when it came to their establishment. On these grounds the jury found a verdict for defendant. Mr Bishop appeared for plaintiff, Drake, Jackson & Aikman for defendant.

SALE.—The sale of general merchandise at the store of Mr Bull, Fort Street, on Wednesday was considered good. The attendance was large, and the prices on a general average were considered quite satisfactory.

SAILORE HOME.—A deputation waited on Admiral Hastings yesterday in reference to this matter. The deputation was received cordially and every assistance that could be given was promised.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise resumed her trips yesterday morning to New Westminster. She took over 100 tons of freight for the mainland, and a number of passengers.

THE U. S. S. SAGINAW.—The U. S. S. Saginaw called up to the Hudson Bay wharf yesterday. She requires some slight alteration to her smoke stack, and other repairs which will be made where she now lies.

CHURCH.—The match between the married and single will take place at Beacon Hill at 12 o'clock today. The betting is in favor of the single eleven.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.—An interesting scrap of history, connected with the San Juan Island affair, is afforded by one of the former County Commissioners of Whatcom, Washington Territory. The true date of the first difficulty between the English and American authorities is 1854. Several attempts had been made by the Sheriff of Whatcom County to seize and sell at public vendue some of the effects of the Hudson Bay Company, in default of that concern paying the taxes levied by the Territorial authorities, the agents of the Company denied that they were in the jurisdiction of the United States; and when any attempt was made to sell the improvements and property of which they had charge, there were no bidders, and no sale took place. In March, 1854, Sheriff Barnes, of Whatcom County, accompanied by Mr. Gullen, who was County Commissioner and agent of the Puget Sound Coal Mining Company; Mr. Fitzhugh, agent of the Sellingham Bay Coal Company, and two others, crossed over from Bellingham Bay to San Juan Island in a small schooner, and attempted to seize and sell some sheep belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. In order to realize therefrom the amount claimed for taxes by the County of Whatcom, Griffin, one of the agents or traders of the Company, scattered the sheep so that they could not be caught; but thirty-nine choice bucks were found corralled in a remote part of the island, and were seized and sold on the spot, the companions of the Sheriff being the buyers at low figures. With these spoils of innocent war, the party made their way back to the main land, having pressed a number of Indian canoes into their service, to freight the animals across. The agent, Griffin, posted off to Victoria and followed the Americans in the steamer Beaver, but failed to overtake them. From this apparently insignificant affair grew the difficulty between the two great nations, which threatened at one time to involve them in war. The Hudson Bay Company never got back their sheep, the value of which is claimed upon the United States unto this day.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF PRINCE ALFRED.—Particulars of the Execution.

By way of Panama we have later advices from Australia. The chief news of interest is the account of the trial and execution of O'Farrell, the man who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred. A letter dated Sydney, May 1st says that he was executed at a special sitting of the Central Criminal Court at Darlinghurst, on the 26th of March, J. B. O'Farrell, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred at Cleonsra, was brought up for trial. The case was postponed until the 30th, on the application of the prisoner's counsel Mr. Aspinwall, from Victoria. At length the trial began, and was not terminated until Tuesday afternoon. The defence was up as was that the accused was of unsound mind, "Morbidly guilty," sentence—death. The terrible penalty of the law, on the criminal, was executed at Darlinghurst gaol on 21st of April. O'Farrell rose at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and as the hour for his execution approached, he shook hands with the officers of the gaol who had been in attendance upon him, and thanked them for the kindness and consideration with which they had treated him. Between 6 and 7 o'clock he was visited by the Sisters of Mercy, and shortly after they left, the Rev. J. Dwyer, Roman Catholic chaplain of the jail, arrived and remained some time in conversation with the prisoner. At the sound of the bell striking 9 o'clock died away, the two executioners entered the "wing" in which the prisoner was confined, to pinion him. At the termination of this procession was formed, and the solemn cortege began to move towards the scaffold. The prisoner who walked by the side of the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, was preceded by two of the officers of the jail, and followed by the Sheriff (Mr. Maclean), the Governor of the jail, (Mr. Reid), the Under Sheriff, the Visiting Magistrate, and other officials. The spectators looked in vain upon the face of the culprit for any indication of emotion; but it was observed that his lips moved in response to the prayers which were being offered by his reverend attendant. On arrival at the foot of the drop the prisoner attended priest knelt a few moments in prayer, and then O'Farrell rose and mounted the scaffold with a quick movement, which might be called a run, the steps to the scaffold. One of the executioners took hold of his arms with a view to assist him, up, but the latter upon the proffered help, and appeared to regard the touch of the grim functionary as an insult. On reaching the platform, the minister of religion offered another short prayer, which was inaudible to the spectators; and then finally shaking hands with the condemned culprit, left him to his fate. It was confidently expected by many persons that the prisoner would make a statement on the scaffold; but no word did he utter after he had shaken hands with the clergyman. The adjustment of the rope, and drawing the white cap over the unhappy man's head, were but the work of a few seconds, and barely had these preparations been made by one of the executioners than the other withdrew the bolt, and O'Farrell dropped dead, his neck having evidently been broken by the sudden jerk. The only motion observable in the body was a slight drawing up of the feet immediately after the drop fell, but this was simply the action of the muscles without conscious pain. It will be seen from the foregoing that while there was an absence of everything like bravado in the demeanor of the prisoner in the last hour of his life, he met his death in a collected manner. It was evident that he was entirely self-possessed to the last moment. The following letter was read in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Maclean on Wednesday, 22nd April, which is believed to be an exact transcript of the one forwarded to the Governor by O'Farrell.

BEING UP ABOUT TO APPEAR BEFORE MY CREATOR, I FEEL IT MY DUTY TO EXPRESS TO MY HEART'S SORROW FOR THE GRIEVIOUS CRIME I HAVE COMMITTED. FROM THE VERY BOTTOM OF MY HEART DO I GRIEVE FOR WHAT I HAVE DONE. I HAVE HITHERTO SAID THAT I WAS ONE OF MANY WHO WERE PREPARED TO DO THE DEED, BUT I DID NOT DO IT. I HAD NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION FOR SUCH A STATEMENT. I WAS NEVER CONNECTED WITH ANY MAN, OR BODY OF MEN, WHO HAD FOR THEIR OBJECT, THE TAKING OF THE LIFE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH. NEITHER WAS I IN ANY OTHER THAN AN INDIRECT MANNER CONNECTED WITH THAT ORGANIZATION IN IRELAND AND ELSEWHERE WHICH IS KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE FENIAN ORGANIZATION. I WISH DISTINCTLY TO ASSERT THAT THERE WAS NOT A HUMAN BEING IN EXISTENCE WHO HAD THE SLIGHTEST IDEA OF THE OBJECT I HAD IN VIEW WHEN I MEDITATED ON, AND THROUGH THE MERCIFUL PROVIDENCE OF GOD, FAILED IN, CARRYING INTO EFFECT, THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH. I HAVE WRITTEN TO THE PRISONERS OF TWO IRISH PERIODICALS AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. SO CERTAIN WAS I OF THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, THAT I STATED THEREIN THAT WHICH I BELIEVED WOULD BE THE FACT; AND I THINK I HAVE MORE THAN IMPLIED THAT I WAS THAT ONE OF AN ORGANIZATION TO CARRY OUT THE SAME INTO EFFECT.

I HAD BUT SAY THAT THE TRUTH OF THE LATTER PORTION RESTS UPON A SLIGHTER FOUNDATION THAN THE FORMER; IN FACT, THAT SINCE FROM MY HEARTS, I HAD NO FOUNDATION FOR STATING THAT THERE WAS A FENIAN ORGANIZATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

FROM CONTINUALLY THINKING AND TALKING OF WHAT I MAY STILL BE ALLOWED TO CALL "THE WRONGS OF IRELAND," I BECAME EXCITED, AND FILLED WITH ENTHUSIASM ON THE SUBJECT, AND IT WAS WHEN UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THESE FEELINGS THAT I ATTEMPTED TO PERPETRATE THE DEED FOR WHICH I AM NOW JUSTLY CALLED UPON TO SUFFER.

H. J. O'FARRELL.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the Bowels.—A remedy which has been tested and proved in thousands of different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous humors, from the system, and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruption from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen a rash appears, and as it thickens the inflammation subsides. Acting as a derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acid matters, and prevents inflammation; dysentery and piles, from which blistering was the old and painful means of relief, are cured, the discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally derivative, yet perfectly painless powers, and how to eradicate and remove the

An Account of Theodor's Last Moments.—Will of the Deceased Monarch.

The Patrie of May 29th prints what purports to be an Abyssinian version of the last moments of Theodore. The report commences by praising the loyal and generous conduct of England; "for, while regretting the monarch who was our friend, and who now reposes in 'immortality,' we must render homage to the courage and skill of the conquerors." On learning that the English had disembarked, Theodore thought that they would march on his capital by way of the fertile plains of Dembea, the entrance to which he was prepared to defend. He regarded the occupation of Senafe as a ruse de guerre to make him abandon the formidable positions he held, and did not move. This is why the English accused Theodore of indecision. He refused to listen to his spies and when doubt was no longer possible it was too late. His cavalry remained at Amarrha, and with 22,000 musketeers he marched on Magdala. He tried to defend the defiles, but there was no longer time; he advanced guard appeared. His Generals, too, were discouraged, and gorged with gold, abandoned their chief in his extremity. The number of Abyssinians buried amounted to 757, whilst 2,139 were wounded. To the rifle and steel gun the victory must be in a great measure attributed; but why should we not say so? The English soldiers, (English is underlined) displayed great bravery and intrepidity during the assault and were humane towards the prisoners and wounded. Accustomed to bloody reprisals, the Abyssinians expected to be massacred. The severe discipline of the English army in preventing excesses and useless cruelty has won for itself the admiration of the conquered. Amongst the dead were seven balantcheras or men who resembled Theodore and were purposely dressed like him, and one General in Chief. The Abyssinians thought on the 15th that the English would remain in the country and they desired this. The generosity of the conquerors, their brilliant triumph and their respect for property caused it to be foreseen that under their administration there would be liberty, fortune and protection for commerce, industry and agriculture. They feared anarchy if the country were evacuated. Theodore did not commit suicide. Having witnessed the destruction of his army and having searched death in vain amid ball and shell, when he saw the head of the enemy's columns know the breach he well understood that his last hour had come; he saw that resistance was impossible and that he was about to be made a prisoner. This reflection made him roar. If the English captives had been still in his power, their death would have been certain. In a fit of fury or rather madness, he ordered their extermination, forgetting that they were free in the English camp. On seeing his power fleeing from him with the blood of his soldiers, contemplating his Empire destroyed, his dynasty overthrown, his reign finished, two streams of tears ran down his cheeks; the muscles of his face and chest were contracted with pain and his limbs writhed in mute despair. His bitter sufferings should atone for many of his crimes. Two balantcheras, pistol in hand, stood silently waiting his order. He gave his will to Embeddo. Crossing his arms over his breast he prayed; then with a hollow voice he repeated several times, "Ethiopia, Ethiopia, my wife, my children!" The gate, under the blows of the assailants, was giving way. Proudly raising his head Theodore drew his sword to perish like a European. In the bosom of the Trinity, said he to the balantcheras, "fire." They both aimed at his head, but Embeddo's courage failed, and his arm fell inert. Area alone obeyed, and his bullet broke the skull of Alfred's bravest warrior. The balantcheras remained by the body of their master expecting death. At this moment the gate was broken in, and the English soldiers, drunk with blood and carnage, rushed forward. Embeddo showed them the lifeless body of Theodore. At this sight the soldiers, stupefied let fall their arms, and the two guards were saved. The will was copied and distributed to such officers as had remained faithful.

THEODORE'S WILL.—In the name of the Trinity, Theodore, last King of Ethiopia. To conquer Theodore God said to the nation which holds under his sceptre more than half the universe, go and unite your armies and fleets, I shall be with you; we will fight together and crush him. It has been so. Should England keep the empire of my Abyssinian warriors, war to the oppressors. If they retire I desire that my son, Mechecha, may succeed me; and I, Emperor, say to him—Be the friend of those to whom God hath given the victory, for they know how to protect their friends; be the friend of those warriors, for they are invincible. The other * * * jackals are afraid of the English lion. Mechecha, be great as thy father, and fear the Trinity.

This narrative is signed by Count R. du Buisson, a traveler in Abyssinia, who was always on friendly terms with its late ruler, and not in favor of the English expedition.

FIELD PAXON has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson Street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

When we are Perfect, Well Alone.

Saturday, August 22

The prospect of some in the condition of the reason for relaxing in improve our present ways men to be found in munity of each finite ide are in favor of letting th of things alone; others contented unless they ar the first places do not bel in letting well alone; the may do better; of course upon the standard of pe each man sets up; but o whose motto is "rest and are not likely to do so m the world, as the more en who are not contented to as they have strengt which they see set before The noble savage in his, haps a fair type of "let and we are not prepared he is not as good as his r od brother who wears th period, and drinks whis progress of civilization o the condition of the Ind improved. Of a similar who "let well alone," counsel their friends to " what turns up." We too many of both clas Columbia; there are am who invariably find fa paper writers who have say a word against the the Colony; what is the of calling attention cou faults of our officials and our system of Govern give the place a notoriety be inimical to it among hours of the States, a deter settlers from co shores. Besides, what newspaper do? it is but To this we reply, that if or trifling with the tr way to attract population let us rather be withou tion; by calling attention evils, we shall at a our neighbours that we what is amiss, and determined to try an medied. It is quite admit, that a nev not be able to do mu a painfully imperfect pu tration of affairs; not, account of its being bu the press is the voice the exponent of public when it ceases to be so, will cease also, and the will be amongst the relig Would that the Governo ony and his advisers o pssissima verba of the people here when they Government and heavy complain at all of the ar individual members o ment, it is thoroughly E to pay a good price and article. But John Bull something done for his Governor were an en man of business, taking season of inactivity to acquainted with the people, by mixing mo visiting the settlement for himself what prog what roads are wanting of money for public wo beneficial, and a hande which can be ascertain sonal investigation, ho highly would the peopl think of him. Is it rig error to spend the whi which he devotes to i in writing dispatches, of every other public d are not exacting in thei they do not expect the work miracles, or to m if it does not exist in the der his control; they d to curtail his own priv

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 22, 1868.

When we are Perfect let us "Let Well Alone."

The prospect of some improvement in the condition of the Colony is no reason for relaxing in endeavours to improve our present very defective system of government. There are always men to be found in every community of such finite ideas, that they are in favor of letting the actual state of things alone; others, who are not contented unless they are striving for the first places do not believe implicitly in letting well alone, they think they may do better; of course much depends upon the standard of perfection which each man sets up; but certainly those whose motto is "rest and be thankful" are not likely to do so much good in the world, as the more energetic beings who are not contented to rest so long as they have strength for that which they see set before them to do. The noble savage in his blanket is perhaps a fair type of "let well alone," and we are not prepared to say that he is not as good as his more advanced brother who wears the coat of the period, and drinks whiskey; yet the progress of civilization demands that the condition of the Indian should be improved. Of a similar class to those who "let well alone," are those who counsel their friends to "wait and see what turns up." We fear we have too many of both classes in British Columbia; there are amongst us those who invariably find fault with newspaper writers who have at anytime to say a word against the institutions of the Colony; what is the use they say of calling attention continually to the faults of our officials and the evils of our system of Government? Why give the place a notoriety which will be injurious to it amongst our neighbours of the States, and which will deter settlers from coming to our shores. Besides, what good can a newspaper do? it is but a single voice. To this we reply, that if keeping back or trifling with the truth is the only way to attract population to our shores, let us rather be without the population; by calling attention to the existing evils, we shall at all events show our neighbours that we are aware of what is amiss, and that we are determined to try and get it remedied. It is quite possible we admit, that a newspaper may not be able to do much to reform a painfully imperfect public administration of affairs; not, however, on account of its being but a single voice; the press is the voice of the people, the exponent of public opinion, and when it ceases to be so, its influence will cease also, and the fourth estate will be amongst the relics of the past. Would that the Governor of this Colony and his advisers could hear the *ipsissima verba* of the hardworking people here when they speak of bad Government and heavy taxation; few complain at all of the amounts paid to individual members of the Government, it is thoroughly English to like to pay a good price and get the best article. But John Bull wants to see something done for his money. If the Governor were an energetic, active man of business, taking pains in this season of inactivity to make himself acquainted with the wants of the people, by mixing more with them, visiting the settlements to ascertain for himself what progress is making, what roads are wanting, where a grant of money for public works would be beneficial, and a hundred other things which can be ascertained only by personal investigation, how much more highly would the people of the Colony think of him. Is it right, in a Governor to spend the whole of the time which he devotes to public business in writing dispatches, to the neglect of every other public duty. The public are not exacting in their requirements they do not expect their Government to work miracles, or to make prosperity if it does not exist in the Colony under his control; they do not ask him to curtail his own private enjoyments

or amusements in any way, nor do they ask him to devote every day or any portion of each day to those pursuits. He duties for the due performance of which he was appointed, by Her Majesty her representative, in this Colony. But they do ask him to devote himself to Colonial matters, to such an extent as shall make him personally acquainted with the progress of affairs, and cognizant of the wants and necessities of the people, and so far to attend to public business as to make his private occupations and amusements partake of the nature of relaxation. In private business establishments, if the head of the firm absent himself from the counting-house day by day, does the business go on regularly? or does this example of the head make itself felt through all the branches? Assuredly if there is no energy in the chief, there can be but little interest in his work displayed by a subordinate. Governors are all liable to make mistakes as well as other men, and the Governor of this Colony would do better to make a dozen active mistakes than to let his whole term of office in this Colony be one gigantic passive mistake.

Monday, Aug 17

On Saturday a friendly match was played between the married and single cricketers of this town on Beacon Hill, which resulted in favor of the former by 20 runs. It is still thought the single eleven were the better of the two, and we hear their merits will be again tested by a return match. The match and the loveliness of the day attracted a number of persons to the park. We give the score below:

Table with columns for 'FIRST ELEVEN' and 'SECOND ELEVEN' listing players and scores. Includes names like Howard, Wilson, and scores for various players.

THE STEAMER G. S. WRIGHT arrived from Portland at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, being detained 5 hours in the Straits by a heavy fog. She brings about 50 tons of Oregon produce, and 12 passengers. She reports the steamer Continental's arrival at Astoria on Saturday morning, having on board 9 mail bags for the Fleet and Victoria. The owners of the Wright offered to bring them on free of charge, but the officers of the Continental refused, keeping them back for the Active. If the Continental only reached Astoria on Saturday morning the Active cannot be expected here before Tuesday night.

AN OLD FARMERMAN.—A late number of the San Francisco Bulletin speaks of a Mr. David Siles, who is 102 years old, and has been a mason 71 years of that time. His Masonic history is alike interesting and honorable to him. He has been a Mason 71 years, and is, no doubt, the oldest Mason on this continent. He was made a Mason at Toronto, O. W., December 28, 1797, when William Jarvis was Grand Master of Canada. The Lodge at Toronto was No. 16 of that jurisdiction. He has assisted in forming very many Lodges, and is now a member of the Hazel Green Lodge No. 43 of Illinois.

THE CONSTANTINE.—This vessel was visited on Saturday by the Enterprise on her way down. She had not at that time been gotten off the reef, although everything was in readiness for the attempt. It was the opinion of Captain Lewis that if they did not get her off on Saturday night, they would fall altogether in doing so. The cargo of valuable furs is very much damaged, most of them being ruined by the water. A rumor prevailed on Saturday night, that the effort was successful, but we can trace it to no authentic source; and as the Enterprise was the last vessel at the wreck, the probability is, her report is the correct one.

BUREAU OF LUMBER.—Two of the joint vessels loading with lumber for foreign ports, will leave in the course of a week; one, we believe, for China; and one, for Australia.

THE DOCK.—On Saturday last His Excellency the Governor, Hon. Admiral Hastings, the Colonial Secretary and the Commissioner of Lands and Works, acting as a commission, selected the site for the new dock. We regret to hear that the report current these two days past, that it is to be a floating dock, gains strength. It is said that Admiral Hastings intends sending home a remonstrance with a view to getting a graving dock as more permanent, and more suited to our wants. The selection of the site we should say settles the point.

LAKES RIVER.—A miner from Lakes river on Saturday, tells us that he and his partner have been making six dollars a day each, for several weeks past, on the river above Kennedy flat. There are but sixteen men at work at present, who average about a couple of dollars per day, to the hand. But one storekeeper remains on the river. Flour is retailed at \$4 25 per sack, bacon 50c per lb. Most of the provisions are purchased in the city, by the miners themselves.

RECIPROCALITY.—The Spanish Minister of the Colonies has transmitted to the British Foreign Office, and which has in turn been sent to the Colonies, a decree setting forth that the Differential Port and Navigation Dues enacted upon foreign shipping in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands &c, are equalized with the dues levied upon Spanish vessels, provided such foreign vessels belong to nations in whose Colonies a similar equality of dues is granted to Spanish shipping.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Congress has extended the time for commencing work on the North Pacific Railroad. The Company is required to commence work within two years from July 20, 1868, and construct, equip, furnish and complete, not less than 100 miles each year thereafter, and complete the entire road from Lake Superior to Puget Sound inside of nine years.—Oregonian.

THE SHIP AYA arrived from Valparaiso on Saturday and is lying in the roads. She has been 87 days on the passage, which in general, has been disagreeable. The vessel brings 300 tons of loaf and brown sugar for this place, the remainder of her cargo going to San Francisco. There is no sickness on board as stated. She will commence discharging at Esquimalt to-day or to-morrow.

THE MARGUERITE OF HAVRE.—This nobleman whose name has been so freely handled of late in connection with the English tariff so far from having committed suicide, according to a French paper, is said to have recently won \$1,400,000.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The Enterprise arrived on Saturday evening from New Westminster with fifteen passengers, the mail and express from the lower Fraser. The steamer went alongside the Constantine on the way down. A man named Richards or Richardson was seriously bitten by a dog later part of last week, on Johnson street. The dog was shot and immediately destroyed this hot weather.

ALASKA.—CHICAGO, AUG. 10.—The President will soon make appointments for Alaska. There are several applications for the position of Collector of Customs.

CHARGE.—MR. YARDLEY, commenced on Saturday morning to carry the mails between Victoria and Esquimalt, vice Wilby.

THE ACTIVE called on Saturday evening for this city and will be due to-day.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—No. 5. New York, June 28, 1868. In the House of Representatives yesterday, a bill vitally affecting the future welfare of British North America was introduced by Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota. The bill is neither more nor less than a proposition to renew the treaty of reciprocal trade between the States and Canada, and the British Maritime Provinces. It provides that upon the passage, by the Government of British North America, of reciprocal laws to carry into effect similar provisions, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that certain enumerated articles being the growth product and manufacture of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into the United States, when directly imported, at a duty of five per centum ad valorem. The schedule consists of the products embraced within the former Reciprocity treaty, together with manufactured articles. The bill also provides for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, its tributaries and canals and for the free use of all the fisheries. You will observe that not the slightest allusion is made to the admission of British Columbia to the privilege of the trade in hand. The provisions of the bill relate exclusively to the provinces comprised in the Dominion, and to the colonies of Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. It will be perhaps unnecessary for me to remark that the adoption of any treaty of reciprocity which shall not include our colony, would prove more detrimental to our best interests than any of the unfortunate circumstances which have recently assailed our integrity or affected

our commercial and political standing; and for one I confess that I should almost despair of our future prosperity, were it to seem a measure contemplated, that would what amount to seven two years longer from the advantages that must accrue to the Eastern Colonies, by a repeal of the treaty. Our Coal and Lumber alone, were the prohibitive duties that now bear so heavily on us removed, would find a sale so extensive and general in San Francisco as to afford employment for thousands in the opening of all the rich seams of coal on the Island, and the working of all the fine belts of lumber with which the coast of the mainland is clothed from New Westminster to Fort Simpson. Admit our coal and lumber into San Francisco at an ad valorem duty of five per cent, and we would soon drive from that market every ton of inferior coal. The cheapness of which is now the only recommendation, and would find speedy and constant sale for all the lumber we could produce. Nature has dealt kindly with British Columbia; and because her kind intentions have not been appreciated is no fault of the people. The fault lies with the government, and the system must be changed before we can look for an improvement. I am not aware that any representations have been made to either the Canadian or the Imperial Government, of the anxiety of the people of the Colony to unite their destinies with those of the Dominion. I am not even aware that it has been urged in the proper quarter that we are anxious to be included in any reciprocity treaty that may be effected between the Canadian and American Governments. Nor am I aware that any steps have been taken to secure us in case of our admission at some future time as a member of the Dominion—the enjoyment of the privileges of reciprocal trade. I incline to the opinion that our interests are being entirely overlooked; and I am strengthened in this painful and mortifying conclusion by the fact that the mover of the bill, indicates by name the provinces he proposes to admit to the benefits of reciprocity. Three of the provinces are referred to by name as they were known before Union was consummated, and not by the generic title of the Dominion, if it were intended to admit British Columbia, the generic term would have been employed, so that upon the admission of British Columbia to the Confederacy, its people would have been invested with all the privileges and benefits of the treaty that pertained to the older members of the Confederacy. This is a point which we consider requires immediate attention, for I can imagine no circumstances likely to exert a more disheartening and unfavorable effect upon British Columbians than a knowledge of the fact that, even in case of joining the Confederacy, they would be debarred from the enjoyment of reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

NEW YORK is filled with strangers. Tomorrow the great German Schutzen fest commences, and will last a week. Societies are arriving daily from all parts of the Union and there are large delegations from Federal land in town, who intend to participate in the festival, and compete for the prizes, which are numerous, varied and rich. Their total value is fixed at \$200,000, and they consist of diamond sets and rings, watches, medals, gold-mounted rifles, &c. The fest will be held at Jones Wood, a picturesque spot a few miles north of this city.

IN addition to the Germans, the Democrats are gathering in the city. The hotels are all full and private lodgings are greatly in request. The Convention will meet on Saturday, at New Tammany Hall, a building erected especially for political purposes by the Democrats at a cost of \$300,000. The pursuit of politics in America, must indeed be profitable, when for the purpose of a party, so gorgeous and expensive a building can be raised and maintained. I have been favored with a ticket of admission to the Convention, and will endeavor in my next to favor the readers of the Colonist with a peep at the personnel of some of the most distinguished men of the Union, who are expected to be present and address the vast assembly.

SINCE the failure of Impeachment, there has been a lull in politics, but it is said that Stevens is preparing a new bill of indictment against the President. (Since dead, see to-day's dispatches.—Ed) in the hope that the Senators just admitted from the reconstructed states of the South will vote for Mr. Johnson's conviction. Stevens, who is a very old man, appears to be falling very far in body and mind, and it is scarcely probable that this fresh indictment will meet with anything but the contempt it merits. The two leading papers of the city—the Herald and the Tribune—are waiting. The Herald supports Chase's claims as the nominee of the Democratic party for President, and the Tribune is down on Chase, and favors Grant, the Republican candidate for the office. The respective admirers of the rival sheets, take sides, of course, and many a good joke is told at the expense of each other, one of the best of which is the following: Two friends residing in the city saw the other day, commencing to canvass the respective merits of the rival papers. Says one, I hate the Herald, whenever I see a copy of it

I trample it under my feet. And what do you read, queried the other. The Tribune sir,—thats my paper. Well, sir, returned the Herald man, all I've got to say is that if you continue trampling on the Herald and reading the Tribune, you'll soon have more brains in your feet than you'll have in your head. Which revives an old story of the Louisville Journal. A lady, indignant at something that had appeared in its columns, wrote to the editor instructing him to stop the paper, adding, every time I see a copy of your paper, I shall put it under my feet. Take care, madam, politely replied the worthy editor, take care, the paper has got it in it.

Dry goods and clothing are falling rapidly in price. All the fashionable styles have marked down the prices of silks, dress goods and cotton. This arises from close competition in trade, and from the very late spring with which this vicinity was visited. As fine a suit of ready-made clothing, of fashionable make, as a steady need to wear, can be bought, for \$20 in gold; fine black silks, \$4 @ \$5 a yard, in greenbacks, and all other articles cheap in proportion.

Letter from Juarez to the Pope.

The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes, under date of June 19: The Holy Father has received an autograph letter from Juarez, the President of Mexico, deploring the differences which have arisen between him and the Holy See. The Mexican ruler declares that it was exceptional circumstances which forced him into hostility to the church and her ministers, and that he avails himself of the first opportunity to seek a reconciliation. To effect this he requests that some bishops may be sent to Mexico, promising to receive them with every honor, and he concludes his letter by supplicating the Pope's benediction for himself and the Mexican people. The Holy Father has been gratified by the appeal, and in the consistory of the 22d, will pronounce six bishops for Mexico. He will also announce the convocation of the Clerical Council for the 8th of December, 1868. Among the questions to be submitted to the council, the most interesting at the present moment is the policy of separating Church and State. It is found that the Roman Church is most flourishing in those countries, such as England and the United States, where it is not the established religion, as in France, Austria and Spain, in all of which it is losing its hold upon the people.

Nor is the rapid spread, in this form, of the principle of religious freedom limited to Great Britain. Austria has just done away with the papal concordat, which gave political strength to the Roman Catholic Church throughout the empire, and which placed in the hands of its bishops and clergy the education of the people; and the French Minister of Justice, M. Baroche, as the cable informs us yesterday, declared in the Imperial Legislative Chamber that the separation of Church and State in the French empire is only a question of time.

BOUQUETS.—The following may be of interest to the ladies.—When you receive a bouquet sprinkle it lightly with fresh water, than put it in a vessel containing soap-water. This will nutify the stem and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the vase every morning and lay it sideways (the "stick" entering first) into clean water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand, with water; replace it in the soap-water, and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap-water being changed every three or four days. By observing these rules a bouquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very passable state; but attention of the fair creature as directed above, must be observed, or all will perish.

A WHITE BABY TURNS BLACK.—About two months ago officer Hendricks, of the Forty-sixth Regiment, found upon a lot in Myrtle Avenue, E. D., a splendidly infant carefully wrapped up, which was conveyed to the station house, and the Superintendent of the Poor notified of the fact. The foundling was given in charge of a nurse named Mrs. Krantz, residing in Classon Avenue. She had two other children at the time, to take care of; but the new acquisition became at once a favorite, and so continued until recently, when, strange to relate, its skin began to change in color from a white to a blue as black as charcoal. This not only excited the alarm, but the indignation of the nurse, who called upon Mr. Andrew Seiser, being for the Superintendent in the district, and had the little unfortunate given in charge of other parties.—New York Papers.

PROPERTY OF DECEASED SEAMAN.—A Board of Trade return shows that in the year 1867 £34,850 was received from masters of vessels, collectors of customs in the colonies, and consuls abroad, for wages and effects of 5,547 deceased seamen. In the course of the year sums amounting to £24,269 were paid to the relatives and representatives of 2,732 deceased seamen. The amount unclaimed received before 1861 has been paid into the Exchequer, leaving an unclaimed balance to meet claims, as they may be established, amounting to £81,124 partly in Exchequer bills and partly cash, in the hands of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General.

