THDRAWAL

25th Sept., 1865. RITISH COLONIST aragraph which f the 21st inst., t for Metchosen beg to state that the suggestion ds upon the sub-

entlemen and to or not doing so, d to believe that

ction I would be e farmers would opular candidate ssity of charging

for some years to ve can produce in andise remaining ch injury may be consumers by the sheep and cattle, eserving of encou-omitted from the

he gentlemen who two other imporson Bay question With regard to ion that the Home a position on the 52, from which it it would be better extension of the s, and boat landthis country such on the interpretan to continue so a contest. The on of law and not are of the present ce with the law of House of Assembly legislative interfe-

as mere matters of into elements of a time when the revail and a com-Retrenchment, and ia. And who can nse of the United to the advantage of e gulf to give some r of the soil, and at he port of Victoria free? Or who will United Assembly to deal dispassionquestions above

and singleness in required, it is now, drained, but not for lands debarred from mous, immigration ntry without policy e ocean of political

whether, thwarted at New Westmin-and the absence of . Vancouver Island xist as a separate upy the proud compon her Majesty's at our plea for union prably responded to. tained the country although anxious decided I for one intelligence of her e equal to the occa-ngly adopt one of the h are applicable to

trespass upon your

tfully, edient servant, D. PEMBERTON:

SWICK.

Inionist of Monday of fiction, mixed t facts as that, Lord t has been victori-—at which by the ess was that of the Palmerston only to he would get rid of if they could. Mr. Gordon's retirement. well known, is one

vocates of Confede-His views, he has and publicly pro-n selected by Her the Government of carry out the dejesty's Government. ce to bring about a -S. John's Freeman

RD'S ISLAND.

r suggests that the vince and of P. E. to Nova Scotia, and

of Maritime Colonies. anything on the sub-Edward Island has he peace among the es New Brunswick e representatives of

Legislature passed a the appointment of elegates Nova Scotia bject is in abeyance elegates return from

A large bed of an« d by those who have seam to be of fine overed at Cowichan. Kokasilah river.

The Weekly British Calonist.

is not only desirable but absolutely necessary.

The agricultural mind is made up, and firmly

made up, on the question, and the colony

must accept the inevitable pivot on which

our legislation is bound to turn. Out

of the fifteen members of the House

nine represent purely agricultural dis-

tricts, which, were a general election to

take place to-morrow, would return men

devoted ardently to the policy of protection

This is a fact the commercial class must,

nolens volens, accept. They cannot hope to

stay the progress of the wave, much less roll

it back; but they may, by that shortsighted

policy which amounted to infatuation in

February last, force what is at present con-

tent with an inch to grasp the ell, and con-

vert a quiet neighbor acting on the defensive

into an implacable and irresistible foe. We

desire no such conflict. We want to see the

commercial interest arise from its depression

healthily by reason of its own energy and

not at the expense of other interests. The indus-

trial pursuits of the Island must have a chance.

In the end commerce will be much better off.

Instead of relying solely on the lottery of gold

mining, elevated when a "strike" is made and

couver Island domestic trade. If our com-

wedge." If this "thin end," in the shape of

their own imprudent assertions both at

home and abroad that by it the whole

commercial fabric had received its death-

blow. The most rabid protectionist during

the Victoria election or at any time since

the Indenture of 1862 it will not recede from

British justice to say that it will maintain the

position is wrong, and if it is in ac-

cordance with the law of England,

no action of the Assembly can dis-

turb it. Now the very simple answer

to Mr. Pemberton's fallacy is this-that in

the absence of certain power in the City

Council the House of Assembly may be

bia. There can be no two opinions on these

in the country is vitally concerned in their consummation. If it is possible, therefore, Tuesday, October 3, 1865. to have harmony on matters of moment to us all let it be tried. Let us sink our imaginary THE POLICY OF THE FUTURE The letter of Mr. Pemberton, which appears minor questions that, by creating discord, conelsewhere, suggests some very important flict with the great object to be attained. questions in relation to the future character If we do not-if class is again arraigned of our House of Assembly. Mr. Pemberton, against class; if the insane cry of free port is finding that the farmers of Metchosin demand again raised, after its battle has been a greater degree of protection than he can hopelessly lost, and when an economic conscientiously advocate, declines to enter policy beckons us forward, the commission the list as a candidate. The question that merchants of the place may as well take up at once arises is-Are all the agricultural their bed and baggage; for a tariff without districts of the same opinion as Metchosin? union will come on in the blind moments of Do they all demand protection? We think retaliation, and their crade will curl up like there is but one reply to the query. The so much burnt paper. There are, no doubt, practical experience of the farmers of Van- several issues before the people beside the couver Island has spoken stronger than all the one of union; but there is no issue that ininapplicable theories that can be brought terferes with genuine merchandise, and none against them, and the tiller of the soil finds that that can conflict with the great questions of he requires for a time, at least, the fostering retrenchment and union with British Columcare of the State. It is useless to reiterate all bia. the arguments which we have previously and repeated advanced in their favor-argu-SUPREME COURT. ments tending not so much towards a retro-[BEFORE CAMERON, C. J., IN CHAMBERS] gression from the great and beneficent prin ciples of free trade in the abstract, as to Wednesday, Sept. 27th. show the exceptional instances where a departure to some extent from those principles

Bank of British North America v. Assignees of Culverwell.—This was an application by the Bank to have a security given up by the Assignees, which Culverwell had de-posited with the Bank to secure the amount of an over-draft. The Bank, it was alleged, had given him the temporary possession of the security to enable him to collect some monies on it for them, with the intention that he should return it, which he failed to do, Margaret Laurie, grandniece and heiress of and on his absconding it came into the hands the late Sir Peter Laurie, formerly Lord recipients of that support," which is the of the Assignees.

questions, for every man who has an interest

The application was refused; but his Honor, on the further application of the plaintiffs, directed an issue to be tried by a ury to decide in whom the property was legally vested.

Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Jack son, appeared for the Bank; Mr. Bishop for

Assignees of Culverwell v. Banks-This was an application under the Bankruptcy Act for Mr. John Banks to show cause why he should not deliver up to the Trade Assignees a number of horses, mules, and buggy, alleged to have been pledged by the bankrupt two or three days previous to his departure, and taken possession of the day and flourish, but we want to see it flourish after.

Messrs. Jackson and Bishop appeared for the Trade Assignees, and Mr. G. Pearkes for Mr. Banks.

His Honor also directed an issue to be tried by a jury.

The Church Reserve question—An appli-

cation for the removal of the appearances entered by Mr. H. C. Courtney for the de-"dead broke" when the claim doesn't pay, it fendants, Harris and Smith, was ordered to will have something substantial in its Van- be made.

Mr. Bishop for Harris and Smith; Mr. H.

mercial men, like sensible men, are willing C. Courtney respondent. to lend a helping hand to home products, they will receive a helping hand in return, they will receive a helping hand in this case, ordered hand their joint triumph at the return of the historical horror, "the thin edge of the had not intended to act dishonestly, but he had not kept proper cash accounts, and had neautiously embarked in mining speculaincreased permits and the cattle tax, has in-

jured them, it is not by reason of its thinness In re Frain.—This bankrupt passed his or its wedge-like qualities, but rather through first examination by consent.

In re Townsend .- This bankrupt also passed his first examination.

In re Shaw .- This bankrupt passed his second examination, and was ordered to come up for his discharge.

never for a moment dreamt of interfering in "DECK SCRAPERS."-An article upon the any way, while the Island was separate, with iron-clad Dictator, in the Army and Navy the merchandise of the port; but commerce, Journal, says that "the English congratulate like Mrs. Malaprop, would insist that her themselves that the Dictator can be taken by ruin was determined on, and in her groundless alarm invited the very evils that she boarders. A trifling experience with her three "deck scrapers," as they are called, most dreaded. When, therefore, Mr. Pemwould speedily dispel this delusion. These berton declares himself ready, while giving a certain amount of protection to home products, through the deck from below nine-inch perdeck-scrapers are machines for passing up to keep general merchandise free, he is only cussion shells, which are exploded by a simexpressing the views of the great majority of ple contrivance, sweeping off everything those who advocate protection for our agriaboard the Dictator by covering her deck with wooden men and exploding a shell with one culturists. It is very possible he may not come up to the measure of that protection, of the deck-scrapers. Such was the force of but otherwise his ideas cannot well be imthe explosion that everything was swept from
pugned.
the deck into the sea, and a chain cable cut in two by a fragment of the shell. It is no The most vulnerable part of Mr. Pembers secret now that our Monitors in southern ton's letter is his opinion of the Hudson's Bay and Church reserve questions. To say that because the Heme Government has signed

its position, is to assert that the Imperial ENGLAND AND MEXICO .- A London paper and not by the laws of reason. If it is proved the Emperor Maximilian, had a conference that the Home Government has done wrong with Lord Palmerston during his recent visit to this colony by agreeing to the terms laid to London, but failed entirely in his efforts to down in the Indenture, it is surely insulting induce the latter gentleman to alter the Mexican policy of the English government. Lord Palmerston is represented as telling wrong. On the question of the Church re- Eloin that England would continue to stand

Emigration from Germany.—The Department of State, at Washington, has received advices from the United States Consul at Bremen, in which it is represented that during the first, six months of this year the emigration to the United States amounted found to be the only body on the Island that to 18,700 emigrants, in fifty-six vessels, ean bring the vexed question to an issue, against 15,663, in sixty-two ships, in 1864. and determine the very queries raised in his etter.

The principal point in Mr. Pemberton's pearly 34,600 souls in six months. And from chanic, will combine to obtain, and that is next spring, and an unusual number of vesretrenchment and union with British Colum- S. F. Paper. sels have been chartered for that purpose.-

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY. Dates to 29th July.

The plate layer, Benge, whose carelessness caused the terrible tragedy recently on the South Eastern Railway, has been sentenced differences, and keep in the background all to an apparently trivial punishment—nine months' imprisonment. This amount of punishment is certainly not very deterring.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have adopted, for experiment, a simple but happy invention of a working man named Grant, the object of which is to indicate clearly the names of railway stations at night. The plan is to hang signs of colored glass, with the names of the stations printed apon them, over the lamps at the station. These signs have been tried at the Bottle station, and are found to answer well.

At the Limerick assizes a verdict of sixty pounds and costs has been returned against Mr. Henry Deane Spread, a cousin of Lord Muskerry, in a breach of promise case. The jilted fair one was a dairy farmer's daughter, whose personal attractions had fascinated the swain into writing a variety of ridiculous love letters, intermixing sentimentality as to the state of his heart with business-like inquiries as to the condition of the cattle.

The new act for regulating locomotives on turnpike and other roads will come into opers ation on the Ist of September. Three pera greater speed than four miles an hour, and prising the committee, are going to keep in a city, town, or village at not more than

On the 25th, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, London, was celebrated the marriage of James Augustus Grant (captain in her majesty's army, and famous as one of the discoverers of the source of the Nile) with Mayor of London.

A mendicant well known in the neighborhood of the Church of the Madeleine. Paris, addressed to a friend of ours lately the following irresistable appeal: "I am poor, Monsieur, but I am religious. I want but one of the saving virtues. I have Faith, I have Hope, it remains with you to give me

Execution of a Tapping Chief-A Taeping chief, commonly known as the "Mo Wang," had taken refuge in the Island of Hong Kong, but was demanded by the Chinese Government and given up to them by the British authorities. The unfortunate prisoner was taken to the execution ground n Canton and there tied to a cross, and slowly cut to pieces, the flesh above his eyes and cheeks being first removed, then strips of flesh cut from his body, and finally his heart | belonging to the Institute, with the exception was cut out, and the head was then severed rom the lifeless body.

At Folkstone, on the 2Ist, a man foolishly

SOUTHERN OPINION OF GEN. GRANT.

nation of the first powers in Europe, and when Napoleon the Great made his grand entry confess that we are slow indeed, and they the into Paris after the greatest of his campaigns, their people hardly manifested more enthusiasm and more affection and more admiration than are entertained and expressed by the people of the Northern States for the great General who has been making the tour of New England.

It is not surprising that the people of the North should turn out in great numbers to greet General Grant. Such a man is not to be met with every year. He is one of the first commanders of this age, and as a man he has displayed qualities that must attract universal respect. Plain and unpretending in his address, of modest speech and manners, disdaining to court attention by the trappings of office, he pursues the even tenor of his way like a quiet, private gentleman. To the skill and courage of the soldier he unites that solid integrity which is oftener

from délicacy of feeling, from a generous and respectful consideration for the people, or from any other cause, it must always present him in a most favorable light. A vain, weak, egotistical man would have delighted to exhibit himself under such circumstances, and to

PER LATE ARRIVALS, authorities are governed by arbitary rules, states that M. Eloin, the confidential agent of be pointed out as the hero of the occasion. General Grant, from the close of the war up to this hour, has maintained a dignified six lence, reserve and seclusion, that contrast most favorably with the pretentious airs and pompone display exhibited by many men of greatly inferior mark and merit. While they swell and strut like the vain peacock, he serve, we think Mr. Pemberton is equally in error. He states that legislative action on the matter is unnecessary if the Bishop's position is wrong and if it is in acnot doubt that it would be far more agreeable to him to be permitted to make his present tour like a private ordinary citizen, but this is out of the question. There is a universal desire to see, shake hands with and bestow public honors upon the great General who has won the proudest name and fame of all the Northern Generals, and who, in his great place, has borne himself with so much be-

PRESENTATION - Jas. Gamble, Esq., late Superintendent of the California State Telegraph Co., was last week the recipient of a communication is one that we hope merchant these two ports only, a far larger emigration splendid testimonial from the employees of the united States is expected this fall and that company. The testimonial consisted of a solid silver tea set of six pieces, all of Power of Attorney. which were manufactured in San Francisco at a cost of over one thousand dollars.

coming modesty.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

SEPT. 26th, 1865. To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:

I noticed an aghast spectre of impudence in your yesterday's issue, in the form of a letter headed "Mechanics Institute," and signed "Three of Us"-Think me not rash, when I observe that the remarks of said writers, in my opionion, are most untimely, injudicious, and somewhat fallacious; especially so when, as I understand, those "Three Scribes," wish to impress the public mind with the idea that they are the representatives of the wishes, of the whole body of members belonging to the Institute, when it is well known that hitherto, many members have been opposed to the opening of the Reading Room, at 9 o'clock on Sundays, and have often expressed the same "to the Committee of Management," and it is but recently the Committee have learned that it was the wish of a few to visit the rooms so early as 9 o'c on Sundays. "But of course there are some "Genuslocis," in the world, who have a vain idea that the whole earth revolves within the circle of

their own narrow bosoms, and all must of necessity think with them, and be subservient to their wishes. Allow me now sir, to direct the attention of the Public to one or two of the writers' puerile assertiens. First, they suggest "that in order to enable the Comsons are to work a locomotive, and one is to mittee to keep open the Institute, they reprecede it on foot with a red flag, as notice quire Public Support,"-" Of course they of its approach. On a turnpike road or pub- do"-" A blind man might see that"-for it lic highway a locomotive is not to proceed at is not very likely a few individuals, comopen a public institution without public sup-

port. And in order to allay the fears of the "Three disponding Ones"—I would remark that the good, "and always ready to help," citizens of Victoria are at this present extending their support towards this noble Institution," more than they have done hereto-fore and moreover, "we are the favored acme of all public patronage - viz. the patronage of the "Ladies." And I am sensibly impressed, with such guardianship, nothing, that is noble can ever fail-" The triple chord of Scribes" again remark that if "Those officials wish to obtain public support" they must consult — "public convenience, &c., &c., &c." I would again remind these persons that the Commitand in consulting the wishes of various members of the Institute found as many opposed

to the Reading Room being opened on Sab-

same; consequently it was difficult to decide. The writers next assert, that the Committee refused to open the Reading Rooms. I wish, sir, to give an emphatic denial to such an allegation, and I think but little of those persons who concocted the like. Every member of "Three of Us," will testify that the Committee inserted a notice on the bulletin board of the Institute to the effect that in case a drank a pint of gin almost at one draught. reasonable number of members were in favor the died shortly afterwards. of having access to the rooms the whole day Importers and Wholesale Dealers on Sundays "to record their names, and the request would be complied with." Lastly I would ask the popular penman for an explanation of the three or four last monosyllables writers of the like fiction, are fast indeed.

I am Sir On behalf of Mechanics Institute Yours respectfully
Thos. J. WEEKES.

RATHER THIN .- An English manufacturing irm has succeeded, after many years experience, in making a sheet of iron so thin that 4,800 sheets are required to make an inch in thickness, being one-fourth as thick as tissue paper. The experiment was induced by a Pittsburg manufacturer, who wrote to England some time ago on a sheet of his own making of which it took 1,000 piled one on another to make an inch. The Pittsburger's skill has been largely overcome by his British rival, and he must try again.

unites that solid integrity which is oftener found in private station than in the haunts of public life. The South does not yield to the North in respect for and admiration of General Grant.

While the Southern people are far less exscitable and demonstrative than the people of the North, we believe that they look upon Generol Grant with as much interest and real admiration as he excites among them. Richmond fell before him, and with it the government of which it was the capital—but to this day that noble conqueror has never entered its gates. Whether this proceeded from delicacy of feeling, from a generous and

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mage goods a close the two bound pay the acts and ; becomed along fractions

August 15th, 1865.

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References—W. S. S. Green, Esq., and M. W. T. Drake, Esq. sel2