

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, October 3, 1865.

THE POLICY OF THE FUTURE.

The letter of Mr. Pemberton, which appears elsewhere, suggests some very important questions in relation to the future character of our House of Assembly.

With regard to the Home position on the 62, from which it would be better extension of the country such as the interpretation to continue so a contest.

Mr. Pemberton's letter is a mere matter of fact into elements of a time when the revival and a commercial Retrenchment, and

And who can use of the United to the advantage of a gulf to give some of the soil, and at the port of Victoria free? Or who will

United Assembly to deal dispassioning questions above Assembly is? and singleness in required, it is now, drained, but not for lands debarred from

Whether, thwarted at New Westminster and the absence of Vancouver Island exist as a separate

Unionist of Monday, in of fiction, mixed at facts as that, Lord it has been victori-

RD'S ISLAND. suggests that the province and of P. E. to Nova Scotia, and

A large bad of and by those who have seem to be of fine covered at Cowichan, Koksilah river.

questions, for every man who has an interest in the country is vitally concerned in their consummation. If it is possible, therefore, to have harmony on matters of moment to us all let it be tried.

Supreme Court. (BEFORE CAMERON, C. J., IN CHAMBERS) Wednesday, Sept. 27th.

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 deposited with the Bank to secure the amount of an over-draft.

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 a buggy, alleged to have been pledged by the bankrupt two or three days previous to his departure, and taken possession of the day after.

His Honor also directed an issue to be tried by a jury. The Church Reserve question.—An application for the removal of the appearances entered by Mr. H. C. Courtney for the defendants, Harris and Smith, was ordered to be made.

Mr. Bishop for Harris and Smith; Mr. H. C. Courtney respondent. In re Curtis.—His Honor gave his decision in this case, ordering a certificate of discharge at the end of two months, granting protection in the interim.

“DECK SCRAPERS.”—An article upon the iron-clad Dictator, in the Army and Navy Journal, says that “the English congratulate themselves that the Dictator can be taken by boarders. A trifling experience with her three “deck scrapers,” as they are called, would speedily dispel this delusion.

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 to 18,700 emigrants, in fifty-six vessels, against 15,663, in sixty-two ships, in 1864.

PRESENTATION.—Jas. Gamble, Esq., late Superintendent of the California State Telegraph Co., was last week the recipient of a splendid testimonial from the employees of that company.

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

Dates to 29th July. The plate layer, Bengo, whose carelessness caused the terrible tragedy, recently on the South Eastern Railway, has been sentenced to an apparently trivial punishment—nine months' imprisonment.

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 upon them, over the lamps at the station.

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 Margaret Laurie, grandniece and heiress of the late Sir Peter Laurie, formerly Lord Mayor of London.

A medicant well known in the neighborhood of the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, addressed to a friend of ours lately the following irresistible 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 Charity.”

EXECUTION OF A TAEPING 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 in 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 was cut out, and the head was then severed from the lifeless body.

At Folkestone, on the 21st, a man foolishly drank a pint of gin almost at one draught. He died shortly afterwards.

SOUTHERN OPINION OF GEN. GRANT. From the Richmond Times. When Vespasian and Titus, father and son, had their joint triumph at Rome; when Frederick of Prussia returned to his capital in triumph after his long war with a combination of the first powers in Europe, and when Napoleon the Great made his grand entry 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, disdainful to court attention by the trappings of office, he pursues the even tenor of his way like a quiet, private gentleman.

While the Southern people are far less excitable and demonstrative than the people of the North, we believe that they look upon General 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 respectful consideration for the people, or from any other cause, it must always present him in a most favorable light.

During my temporary absence in England, all business will be attended to as usual, by my Partner, Mr. Jackson, who also holds my Power of Attorney.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SEPT. 26th, 1865. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST: SIR, 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.”

“Three of Us”—Think me not rash, when I observe that the remarks of said writers, in my opinion, 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'clock 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 assertions. First, they suggest ‘that in order to enable the Committee to keep open the Institute, they require Public Support.’—“Of course they do!”—A blind man might see that—for it is not very likely a few individuals, comprising the committee, are going to keep open a public institution without public support. 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 heretofore and moreover, “we are the favored recipients of that support,” which is the 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.” I would again remind these persons that the Committee have strictly adhered to the above maxim, and in consulting the wishes of various members of the Institute found as many opposed to the Reading Room being opened on Sabbath morning as they found in favor of the 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 belonging to the Institute, with the exception 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 reasonable number of members were in favor of having access to the rooms the whole day 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 in their strange communication, which suggest that the magistrates or officials require a kick to enable them to move with the “times.” Do they mean, sir, the times of Victoria, if that is their meaning, and, at the same time inter that we are behind these times, I must confess that we are slow indeed, and they the 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 firm 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.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Wounds, Scalds, Burns, and Irritating Sores.—The peculiarly mild, soothing, anti-inflammatory power exerted by this Ointment strongly recommends its use to all persons who have charge of children. Accidents will occur in the nursery in spite of the greatest caution and utmost vigilance. The scorch, the burn, or the scald, treated early with this Ointment, assumes no angry aspect, and never long tortures the little sufferer, whose very cry excites each bystander's compassion and pierces the parents' heart. Every nurse should consider this invaluable Ointment an essential to a well appointed nursery. The Ointment is applicable to any sore, whatever its character. It conducts to health as sure as the compass points to the north.

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NOTICE During my temporary absence in England, all business will be attended to as usual, by my Partner, Mr. Jackson, who also holds my Power of Attorney. M. W. T. DRAKE. August 15th, 1865.

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JOHN GLASSEY, Rents, Debts, &c. J. G. HAVING COMMENCED THE above business, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and trusts that by prompt attention to business, he will secure the same, and give general satisfaction.

Office—Government street, corner of Bastion. References—W. S. S. Green, Esq., and M. W. T. Drake, Esq.