

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, June 8 1870.

The General Orders

Recurring to what we may be permitted to designate as the 'General Orders' just issued for the government of Common Schools, we propose pointing out one or two additional and, perhaps, more practical objections. One cannot very well help being struck with the similarity existing between the attitude of the Inspector General towards the School Teachers of this colony, and that of the taskmasters set over the Hebrew bondmen by Pharaoh, King of Egypt. It will be recollect that when the Hebrews complained of the severity of their treatment, that merciless monarch commanded the taskmasters, saying, 'Ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick, as heretofore: let them go and gather straw for themselves. And the tale of bricks which they did make heretofore ye shall lay upon them; ye shall not diminish aught thereof. Let there more work be laid upon the men, that they may labor therein; and let them not regard vain words.' As a striking counterpart to the treatment thus meted out to the Children of Israel, we find the Government of this colony, instead of ameliorating the certainly very hard lot of the Common School Teachers, 'laying more work upon them,' and leaving them to 'gather straw for themselves.' Under the new regulations the school-hours are lengthened out by half an hour, and in addition to that, the Teachers are liable to be called upon to put in extra hours or two during four days every week, while religious instruction is being imparted to the pupils. Here we have, say, ten additional hours' work a week, equal to two extra days, imposed upon the Teachers. And yet they must 'gather straw for themselves!' It is known that the Government refuses to give more than \$450 this year to the District Common School Education in this District, although the Act provides for twice that sum being given. This \$450, let it be remarked, has to be divided between two School Teachers; and when it is stated that during the past fourteen months all that these Teachers have received for their services, over and above the miserable pittance from the Government, is only fifty dollars apiece, the reader will see that the comparison we have instituted is no great exaggeration. Is this a condition of things under which the Government is entitled to impose additional duties? Beggars cannot be choosers. The colony certainly is not in a position to meet the Common School Teachers with fresh exactions. The School Act has been amended. It was doubtless desirable that an efficient Inspector of Schools should be appointed. Without that the Educational ship—a wretched craft at best, and miserably appointed withal—was at sea without a commander. But was that the only defect which called for remedy? Did not the most felt and prominent defect of the system consist in this, that it did not make effective provision for the financial support of Education? The Teachers were starving; schools had to be closed because ample and effective means for providing the necessary revenue for Educational purposes did not exist. But we do not find the slightest effort being made, or the faintest concern manifested for the amelioration of the truly wretched condition of those upon whom most chiefly depend the success of the best school system. On the contrary, we find an additional demand made upon their already unrequited labors, and a 'General' appointed to lord it over empty stomachs! Turning to smaller details, the vacations come too near each other, and the summer vacation comes too late in the season. In the towns, at any rate, the hottest months, when but few children would attend school. In rural Districts August vacations may, perhaps, be preferable, on account of harvesting operations. Regarding the Text Books, we find, on enquiry, that more than one-half of those included in the list have never yet been introduced into this colony; and some of the others are in altogether too limited supply to permit of that part of the programme being carried into effect. It appears to us that the Inspector General would have acted wisely in examining the books now in use, and conferring with the Teachers as to the most suitable books, and also as to what books were pressable. It is questionable how far the Government would be justified in ordering a sudden and sweeping change in the text-books which are now used in the Common Schools, thereby inflicting considerable expense upon parents, and involving more or less confusion and embarrassment amongst pupils. A few general remarks and we have done: It is simply absurd to expect the Educational institutions of the country to flourish unless the services of good, efficient, zealous Teachers can be secured; and it is idle to expect to command the services of such Teachers

unless there be discriminating selection and proper remuneration. It is not to be expected that good Teachers will come to a colony having such a bad reputation in regard to its Educational institutions, and it is still less to be expected that good Teachers will remain in the colony and submit to such treatment as has been meted out to them in the past. Schools supported from the general revenues of the country must be efficient in order to be justifiable. They ought to be institutions of learning second to none in the land; for if parents find it necessary to seek a good education for their children in other than State Schools, it at once becomes unfair to make these parents contribute their full quota towards the support of State Schools, while they have, at the same time, to pay directly for the education of their children elsewhere. The great object of all denominations meeting together on one common non-sectarian basis is that the people may, in a new country, be enabled to have efficient schools. It is for this object that we hope to see all religious teaching in regard to which the different denominations cannot agree eliminated from our Common Schools. But if, after excluding religious teaching in order that all may come together, the Common Schools of the country are of so low a standard as not to meet the just wants of all, we shall have made what some may regard in the light of a compromise wholly in vain. To be successful the Common Schools must be efficient. To be just they must meet the reasonable wants of all classes.

Friday June 8

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Henry Benny, formerly a member of the Sappers and Miners and lately first cornet-player of the Volunteer Band, shot and dangerously wounded himself at the Miner's Saloon on Johnson street, under the following circumstances: The Queen's Birthday holidays were spent at New Westminster and whilst there he drank to excess. A few days ago he returned to this city and continued drinking until yesterday afternoon when he was left alone in the barroom of the Miner's Saloon for a few moments during the temporary absence of Mr Johnson, the proprietor. Presently the report of a pistol was heard and upon the proprietor rushing in Benny was found lying on the floor of the hall with blood on his forehead and a small Prussian revolver, one barrel of which was discharged, lying by his side. When picked up Benny acknowledged that he had tried to kill himself, and gave directions as to the disposal of his property. Subsequently Drs Powell and Bellamy were called and ascertained that the pistol had been held to the left breast and fired. The ball fortunately struck a rib, glancing around it, and was taken out near the spine. The injury is pronounced dangerous but not necessarily fatal. Since committing the rash act Benny has expressed a desire to live and protests that the shooting was accidental. The revolver belonged to Johnson, and was lying in the till when he left the saloon.

PERILOUS LEAP AND FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—A Marine, secured a bed on the third floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel on Wednesday evening and some time before daylight, while leaning over the railing, he slipped and fell into the street. From the window jump, and try if you'll bump. A hole in the ground or in that kind of case. So the poor fellow, obedient to the mandate precipitated himself from the window to the ground and actually established that his skin is made of harder material than Mother Earth. He escaped with a slight scalp wound, whilst the ground was indented at least two inches. The shock woke him, however, and he returned to bed and slept soundly—departing in the morning as if nothing had happened. A regiment of two or three fellows would make short work of a great army of Fenians.

MORE REASON THAN RHYME.—We thus reverse a common saying fitly to apply it to the following verse, said to have been written by a Minnesota lady, who is opposed to the French suffrage movement. It is by a faithful discharge of maternal duty that woman will best serve her country. It is by the side of the cradle, not the ballot-box, that the mother's influence in the nation will be most potent for good.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Evidence of the satisfaction with which the arrangements of the Regatta Committee are received by the public is found in the fact that scarcely a boat can now be hired for the 30th day from Lechappelle or Levy. All or nearly all have been secured by intending participants. The proposition to change the course from the Arm to the harbor is too absurd to be entertained, as will be understood when we state that out-riggers, a description of boat which will be extensively used on the 30th, sit scarcely an inch above the water, and require a smooth surface before they can be rowed without peril to the crew. The same objection exists with respect to racing gigs. A meeting of the Committee will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Mr. Thompson.

THE MIGHTY.—Few persons now-days give the leaders of the American Fenian organization credit for higher motives than self-aggrandisement. Even the American Press is beginning to be plain upon this subject. The New York Commercial Advertiser expresses the astonishment that the Irish residents of the United States should longer be duped and misled by the Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels and Captains who run the Fenian organization more for the purpose of benefitting themselves than for the cause of Irish independence, and who rather enjoy living on servant girls' wages and the sweat of the daily laborers.

ALABAMA HALL.—The entertainment tomorrow evening for the joint benefit of Messrs Graham and Boston is attracting much attention. Mr Boston is the clever scenic painter whose brush so faithfully delineated the stirring scenes in 'Under the Gaslight,' 'Streets of New York,' 'Willow Copse,' etc. Mr Graham is an actor and impromptu vocalist who played with much success with the Bates Troupe. The bill will be announced tomorrow.

THE WILSON G HOUSE.—This steamer, has been withdrawn from the Puget Sound trade by her owners, and will sail for San Francisco next week. The Wilson G Hunt is an old but staunch boat. In the heyday of 'youth' and new paint, she came around Cape Horn 21 years ago, and has since seen much service on the rivers of the coast. At San Francisco she will be rebuilt and placed in a lucrative trade on San Francisco Bay.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—A commodious building for the accommodation of the pupils in attendance upon Mrs Hayward's select school is in progress on Fort street. The building will contain school and classrooms, lavatories, &c, and is sufficiently commodious to accommodate a large number of scholars.

WEEKLING.—The whaling party from Honolulu with the boats and tackle will sail on Saturday for the West Coast. They will fish in the same waters as those selected by Capt Roy's year ago off Barclay Sound. The expedition is well provided with funds and apparatus and intend to take fish. The Dawson & Co party will start in a few days for Cortez Island in their schooner Kate.

ANNUAL GATHERING.—The Sons of Scotia, united under the name of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, will hold their Annual Gathering on the 4th of July, when they will indulge in the customary games and festive amusements. The place selected for the Gathering is in the beautiful grounds adjoining Jay's Nursery. A very efficient committee has been appointed to arrange matters connected with the Fete and the programme will appear in a few days.

MARRIAGE.—St. Andrew's Church was crowded last evening with ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to witness the nuptials of Oscar T. Millard, Esq, and Miss Margaret Elizabeth Watson. There were three bridesmaids and groomsmen. The bride was dressed in white satin and wore an elegant lace veil and the traditional orange wreath upon her head. The three bridesmaids wore white silk. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. McGregor.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—An important sale of city and other property will be held to-day by J. P. Davies & Co. The terms are easy and much of the property choice for residential purposes.

AUCTION.—We call attention to the trade sale of clothing, dry goods, children's and misses' dresses, pieces goods, hostess' large variety of hats, &c, to be sold at the sales-rooms of Messrs J. P. Davies & Co, on a liberal credit.

The Immigration Commissioners are about to meet and perfect arrangements for the reception of the servant girls who are hourly expected in the Alpha.

The first cargo of Chinamen for Southern plantations has arrived at New Orleans.

KINGSTON won the Derby and the prospect has been issued for a new Commentary on the Bible, which is shortly to be published in London. The work will have some novel features, the main object being to counteract the influence of scientific teachers upon the Biblical cosmogony.

The Liverpool Committee of Enquiry on the subject of the condition of merchant seamen have issued a report in which they make a number of suggestions, remedial and constructive. Remedial:—That seamen being rated A B should obtain a certificate of competency. That advance notes be rendered illegal. That sailors boarding houses should be licensed and under inspection and no such boarding houses be in connection with breweries or public houses. That an alteration be made in our Consular system abroad, whereby Consuls should be prohibited from taking fees on the shipment or discharge of seamen. That our Government be requested to enter into correspondence with foreign Governments with a view to putting down the crimping system abroad. That, under the second head, the Constructive, they suggest:—That in order to obtain efficient supplies of good seamen the Government provide and support training ships in sufficient number at all our large seaports, and that Government should encourage, as much as possible the apprentice system. That a compulsory benefit fund for seamen be established.

The sculptor, Gibson, saw Garibaldi when he entered Rome in the days of the revolution, and he wrote thus about him: 'He is quite young, and I have seldom seen a more beautiful head; his profile is like a statue. All eyes are turned on him, particularly those of the ladies. As he is beautiful, lawless and brave, he is sure to please them.'

THE GEOLOGY OF BRAZIL.—Prof. O. F. Hart, of Cornell University, proposes to make a third trip to Brazil during the summer. Several students will accompany him. He proposes to study especially the Amazonian drift. Doubts have been expressed by several geologists in regard to Prof. Agassiz's theory of a great Amazonian glacier.

False Hair Among the Ancients.—The Greek, Egyptian, Carthaginian and Roman ladies, more than twenty-five centuries ago, made use of extravagant quantities of borrowed hair, and they wound it into large protuberances upon the back of their heads, and to keep it in place used 'hair pins' of precisely the form in use at the present time. The Roman women at the time of Augustus were especially pleased when they could out-do their rivals in piling upon their heads the highest tower of borrowed locks. They also arranged rows of curls formally around the sides of the head, and often the very fashionable damsels would have pendant curls in addition. An extensive commerce was carried on in hair; and after the conquest of Gaul, blonde hair, such as was grown on the heads of German girls became fashionable at Rome, and many a poor child of the forest upon the banks of the Rhine parted with her locks to adorn the wives and daughters of the proud conquerors. The great Caesar, indeed, in the most cruel manner, cut off the hair of the vanquished Gauls and sent it to the Roman market for sale, and the cropped head was regarded in the conquered provinces as a badge of slavery. To such a pitch of absurd extravagance did the Roman ladies at one time carry the business of adorning the hair, that upon the introduction of Christianity, the apostles and fathers of the church, launched severe invectives against the vanity and frivolity of the practice. It must be confessed, the ancient ladies outdid their modern sisters. The artistic professional hair dressers of old Rome were employed at such exorbitant prices to form the hair into fanciful devices, such as harps, diadems, wreaths, emblems of public temples and conquered cities, or to plait it into an incredible number of tresses, which were often lengthened by ribbons so as to reach to the feet, and loaded with pearls and thin clasps of gold.

The Alleged True Route.—Under this head, the Sacramento Union speaks of a report which has been put forth by Gen. Dodge, late Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. In this report he speaks of a line from Green River, at the crossing of the Union Pacific. This route is by way of Ham's Fork (Ganger Station on the Union Pacific), thence along the Bear, Snake and Columbia rivers to Portland, striking the Columbia river at the mouth of the Umatilla. The entire distance from Omaha to Portland by this route, says Gen. Dodge, is 1700 miles; from Omaha to San Francisco, is found to be 2000 miles; and from San Francisco to Portland, is 1900 miles, showing a difference of 200 miles in favor of the Oregon route.

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This Ointment is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Scary Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They can be cured with a salve or more speedily removed than Holloway's Ointment, supplied by the Holloway Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. Holloway's Ointment is sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries. Holloway's Pills are sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries. Holloway's Ointment is sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries. Holloway's Pills are sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

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