

Friday, Aug. 9th.

Will there be War?

Every day the electric current flashes through the cable to inform us of a dread that pervades the European mind of an impending calamity. Where the bolt that is destined, perhaps, to overwhelm nations by its shock will strike, can only be conjectured now. So numerous are the complications of European politics that powers we least suspect of having clashing interests or hostile intentions may be found tomorrow grasping each other's throats with the fury of giants engaged in a death-struggle. The late London Conference was regarded as the panacea—the cure-all—of the differences between France and Prussia. The Duchy of Luxembourg was declared by the Conference to be neutral territory and France repudiated its offer to purchase the coveted piece of real estate, while Prussia withdrew her garrison from the fortresses of the Duchy, and England guaranteed its integrity—bought a peace—and bought it at the fearful price of an obligation to take part in the next war between Germany and France—a price undefined as to extent, object or alliances. The wisdom of buying a peace at so colossal a figure when the territory in dispute is really of not the smallest importance to Great Britain is questionable—especially when we find that in place of disarming, France and Prussia are increasing their armaments as rapidly as though there had never been a Conference. Certainly, there was a show at reduction; but it was only a subterfuge, after all. The reduction of the French army consequent upon the favorable issue of the Conference does not amount to more than 18,000 men, and the increase in the preceding month was estimated at little less than 80,000. We also learn that 40,000 horses have been lately bought by the French Government, and 3,000 more ordered in Hungary, even after the close of the Conference. The quantity of corn and oats exported to France from Germany and Poland within the last two months is by the *Spener Zeitung* to be far greater than the provisions required from abroad in years of scarcity, and our later despatches say the fear of war does not seem to be much allayed in Paris. Trains are carrying ammunition and other material to Strasburg and Metz, and 6,000 horses have been purchased by Prussia in Hungary, while the Nassau and Hesse Cassel reserves have been embodied. What do these preparations indicate if they do not mean war? The impression is gradually gaining ground that there has been no genuine peace—no amicable settlement of the difficulties between the two great continental rivals. Napoleon gained by the Conference all he expected to gain—all his demands comprehended before the meeting. With the Prussian garrison withdrawn from Luxembourg and the fortress leveled with the ground, a road is opened for French troops to the Rhine through German territory. Napoleon gained by the Conference, without the expenditure of a franc or the loss of a man, the reduction of a fortress that by going to war would have cost him millions of francs and a hecatomb of men. But it will be urged should France seize Luxembourg, Great Britain having guaranteed its integrity will be compelled to interfere to save it. True; but Luxembourg is not the only piece of real estate that England has guaranteed to its present holders. The integrity of Belgium, and we think, Holland, both of which lie between Napoleon and the coveted territory on the Rhine, were guaranteed by her in 1831, so that France incurs no additional risk by the promises of Great Britain at the last Conference. Nor will the guarantee prevent war—indeed, it may serve to hasten the catastrophe, for Prussia, having secured an ally in Great Britain, and impressed with the idea that whether she seeks it or not she must soon measure arms with her French rival, may force a collision upon France. The position of Russia in the present crisis is difficult to determine, but there are many who imagine the Czar has purchased the neutrality of France in case of another invasion of Turkey, by engaging to cast its moral weight in favor of the aggrandizement of the Rhenish Provinces by the latter power. Such a treaty may or may not be in existence; but the impression is now universal, that the Conference, in place of averting a great calamity, has merely delayed it until a "more convenient season."

The U.S. brig *Fauntleroy* is lying in Cadboro Bay preparing for a survey of a portion of the Straits.

The *Fideliter* sailed for Portland, Oregon, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She carried a few passengers and a small freight.

LOST IN THE STREETS OF VICTORIA.—A gentleman from one of the rural districts of Puget Sound, arrived with his family in Victoria on Tuesday morning, by the *New World*, rented a house, moved his furniture into it, and sallied forth, at 11 o'clock, to buy food. Having completed his purchases, he turned his face as he supposed homewards, but found, to his dismay, after walking through several streets, that he had lost his way. He inquired of several persons, but being unable to describe even the appearance of the house, and the agent from whom he had the address, he gave up the search. He was lost in the midst of this great bustling metropolis of ours! At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we saw him on Patrick's corner with the bundles still in his hand, engaging a man at \$2.50 for the remainder of the day to assist him in the search. We suppose he ultimately found his hungry family, as we have not observed an advertisement for a "lost man" in the paper.

IMPROVING.—We are glad to learn that Lanister, the would-be suicide, is improving slowly, and that some hope is now entertained by Dr. Ash of his ultimate recovery, although the course of the ball has not been traced. The letter from home, which unfortunately was directed to Fort Sheppard instead of to Victoria, cannot reach this place before the lapse of a couple of months, and persons who had purposed subscribing to his relief should not hold back, as he requires immediate comforts which cannot be procured except for cash. Subscriptions left at this office will be duly acknowledged.

FROM LEACH RIVER.—A gentleman who left Leach River on Wednesday informs us that the water was turned into the ditch and several companies are engaged in working sluices to work the banks. Nine men, at the North Fork, are making from \$25 to \$40 per week to the hand. There are 30 miners on the stream. There is a call at the diggings for a police officer, who could act as *quasi* Gold Commissioner. The trail between Goldstream and Leach River is obstructed by fallen trees, which offer serious impediments to travel.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—Although the Paris journals speak so well of the Prince Imperial's health, there is reason to believe that he will never live to succeed his father. They say that the little fellow's health is such as to leave no hope of his recovery. The poor child is a victim to scrofula of the most determined character, and the bones have already been removed and replaced by plates of gold in a recent operation. It is stated positively as the opinion of M. Nelaton that he cannot survive a second operation.

THE NANAIMO ASSAULT CASE.—Williams, who assaulted Bolton brutally at Nanaimo, was fined by Mr. Spaulding \$25 for the assault, \$10 as compensation to his victim for injuries inflicted upon him, and \$9 costs of court. The penalty is a light one compared with the magnitude of the offence; but, light as it is, we believe a magistrate has no power to exceed \$25, which sum must include compensation and costs. We may be wrong, but it is our impression that cases calling for the infliction of a heavier penalty go to a higher court.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—By the arrival of the schooner *Shark* from Comox we hear of the drowning of two men on Sunday last by the capsizing of a canoe off Point Leech. There were three men in the canoe at the time, one of whom saved himself by clinging to the frail craft. A search for the bodies by the survivor proved unsuccessful. The names of none of the parties reached our informant.

FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST.—The schooner *Shark* came in yesterday morning from a trading trip to the Northwest Coast, bringing furs and oil. The U.S. steamer *Comox* was seen at Rupert on Friday last. She lay one night in the harbor and then continued her course towards Sitka. The *Kylian* Indians are reported to be again at war with a neighboring tribe.

THE THEATRE was crowded last evening by an appreciative audience, most of whom were ladies. The drama and farce were most successfully produced. Miss Jenny Arnot and the Marshes, assisted by the Zealous Amateur Troupe, were frequently applauded. The musical interlude also gave great satisfaction, most of the pieces being encored.

PROMPT RESTITUTION.—We understand that through the exertions of Messrs. Griffin and Thomas the twenty-one extra days' licence which the liquor dealers of this city had paid on two occasions has been refunded by the Government, and that it will be paid by Thomas, at the Beehive, on application, amounting to \$11.50 each—a sum worth looking after these times.

GOLDSTREAM BRIDGE DESTROYED.—We are sorry to learn of the destruction of this bridge by fire on Wednesday. Two men, bound for Leach River, made a fire against the tree, some eight feet from the bridge, to boil some coffee, and the flames caught the structure and burned the greater portion of it. Mr. Pearce, we learn, will go out to-day to direct repairs.

THE BORE.—Messrs. Hunter & Dick have the contract for putting down the new bore on Chase River Plains, and will commence operations forthwith. It is conjectured that the coal will be struck at a depth of thirty fathoms or thereabouts. *Nanaimo Tribune.*

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer *Sir James Douglas* arrived from Nanaimo last evening with a few passengers and four head of live stock. The surveying steamer *Beaver* was coaling and will sail to-day to resume her surveying duties.

The Chinaman who assaulted an Indian, and the Indian who assaulted a Chinaman on Sunday last, were disposed of in a summary manner by the magistrate yesterday, who inflicted fines on each.

Prussia.

[London Times Correspondent.]

BERLIN, May 31.

Yesterday afternoon the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Vladimir arrived at Potsdam, in company with the King, who had joined them at the Berlin terminus. The Royal travelers were ceremoniously received by the Princes of the blood, the generals of the garrison, and the great dignitaries of State. This afternoon His Russian Majesty, whose suite includes the best known names of the Empire, such as Adlerberg, Schuvaloff and Dolgoroukoff, will continue his journey to Paris. That he is also attended by Prince Gortschakoff and Privy Councillor von Hammerstein, the Secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is, perhaps, the most significant feature of the trip. Baron Talleyrand and Count Reventer, respectively the French and Austrian Ambassadors at St. Petersburg, passed through Berlin two days ago on route for Paris and Vienna.

King William, too, has made up his mind to visit Paris after all, and will set out on the 4th proximo. To recognize the wish of being there at the same time as the Czar and the desire expressed by the Emperor Napoleon to receive the two important guests separately, the King will arrive a few days after, and it seems, leave a day or two before the Czar. But this latter intention is not unalterably fixed. The King will be accompanied by Generals von Moltke and Treskow, Count Goltz, Adjutant Count Lehndorf, Prince Anton, Radziwill, and last, not least, Count Bismark and two of his confidential agents in the Foreign Office. Count Bismark was at first rather unwilling to be of the party, and determined to go only in consequence of the King's request. When his presence at the triple interview had been decided upon, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, not, I suppose, without taking counsel of the higher spheres, published a few violent lines against the visit of the Czar, designating him as one who had mystified France. That the *Kreuz Zeitung* averred—his policy had tended to benefit his own country rather than foreign States, and was more highly praised by his compatriots than by the French, was a circumstance not likely to be blamed in any civilized part of the world. The *Pays* having further observed that if the Count were inconsiderate enough to come, he would be treated with respectful courtesy, the *Kreuz Zeitung* also took occasion to retort that respect on the part of the *Pays* would be more desirable to him than familiarity. Count Bismark, the angry reply concluded, was in the happy position of one who could afford to be treated with the affection of the *Pays*, while he had the grateful acknowledgments of Germany. A strange interplay of the two Ministerial papers. But the uncertain relations between Prussia and France are reflected in more than one Government organ. It has excited no little attention here, for instance, that the *Journal de l'Empire* was ordered and the *Presse* suffered to insult the Crown Prince during his few days' sojourn in Paris. The first-mentioned paper went so far as to say that his Royal Highness had been obliged to postpone his excursion, having had "to preside at domiciliary visits in Hanover," previous to his departure. It would really appear that more is required than the evacuation of Luxembourg to restore cordiality between Buonaparte and Hohenzollern. This also peeps out in a chance hit of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which repeats the rumor that Napoleon will visit Berlin and finish his, however, off with the addition,—"Scarcely matured as yet." No, not as yet. The result of the Paris interview must be awaited before even the intention can have birth. Too worst is that though Russia is sure to support Prussia to the extent of preventing Austria from recruiting her strength at the expense of Germany, still she cannot be expected to spare the feelings of this Government in matters comparatively small, but in themselves important enough. Russia does not favor the absorption of the Southern States by Austria, but is equally hostile to their political reunion with the North. In a German war with France she would have no wish to see Denmark ranked among the enemies of this rising nation, but at the same time is not a little irritated by the delay which has taken place in the cessation of Northern Schleswig. In a word, Russia neither wishes Prussia to succumb nor to grow from all which we may gather, Count Bismark will not be spared the unpleasantness of yielding a point or two, if at the impending Conference he wishes to remain on an intimate footing with Russia, and reestablish peaceable relations with France.

Speaking of North Schleswig, Count Bismark, at a time when a peaceable solution of the Luxembourg controversy could not be foreseen with any certainty, thought it as well to sound the Danish Cabinet on this ugly point. Among other inquiries he begged to ascertain whether the Danish Cabinet were prepared to assume the responsibility of a certain amount of the Schleswig debt, and also to give guarantees that the national rights of the German inhabitants of Northern Schleswig would not be invaded after the return of that district to Denmark. To these uncertain questions the Danish Government made no distinct reply, but preferred consulting the Powers before committing itself to any definite course. This is the aspect of things at the present moment, one which, in diplomatic language, is styled "pending negotiations."

France.

[From the London Times Correspondent.]

PARIS, June 6.

The Emperor of Russia's sojourn in this capital is not passing off with that complete serenity which he and his Imperial host would desire. Wherever he goes, the name of Poland, like the ghost of Banquo at Macbeth's banquet, starts up when least expected. He went on Tuesday, with his sons, to visit the Museum of Cluny, and, as he approached, groups of young men, students of the schools in that learned neighborhood, stood in front of the railing and greeted him with cries of "Vive la Pologne!" When he had done

with the Museum he repaired to the Palace of Justice, and as he alighted from his carriage he was saluted by the same unwelcome cry, somewhat more energetic, from another group, in which were some barristers—or, at all events, persons wearing the gowns, bands and caps of barristers. If his intention was, as is most probable, to visit the halls of the Palace where the Judges sit, he did not persist in it, for the flight of steps and the Salle des Pas Perdue were thronged, and there, too, it is probable that the same sounds would have reached his ear. He did not give them the opportunity, for he did not ascend the flight of steps but went straight on to the Sainte Chapelle, and here, too, the name of Poland was heard. He entered the sacred edifice, but his stay in it was of the shortest. He just looked at it, and then left without visiting, as he intended, the interior of the Palace of Justice.

He went on Tuesday night to the Grand Opera in the Rue Lepelletier, where magnificent preparations had been made to receive him. From an early hour in the evening the Boulevard des Italiens was thronged to the corners of the streets on both sides of the great thoroughfare, from the Rue de la Paix to the Rue Vivienne, or, patrolled along it, and unusually strong detachments of police moved about or were placed in the front of the crowds. At the entrance of the Rue Lepelletier on the Italian Boulevards they were most numerous, as there the pressure of the crowd was greatest. The street had been well cleaned and sanded over; the cafes and restaurants adjoining displayed the French and Russian flags and were brilliantly lighted up. The Court tailor at the corner maintained his old reputation as *l'homme le plus éclairé de Paris*. The space in front was strewn with flowers and the facade splendidly illuminated. A considerable number of the boxes and seats had been previously taken for the occasion in order that the audience should be for the greater part composed of persons likely to give expression to unreservedly manifested sentiments. The house was completely filled before half-past eight. At 8½ the Czar, the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress, and the Princes of Russia, Prussia and the rest of the Imperial family of France. At this moment the crowd on the sidewalks of the Boulevard swayed to and fro; there was much confusion caused by people pressing forward to get a sight of the cortege, and some very demonstrative persons were taken into custody. The first carriage that passed was believed to contain the Czar and his sons, and here, too, the cry was heard of "Pologne!" The others followed, attended by strong escorts, and were greeted occasionally with "Vive l'Empereur!" When the Imperial party entered, the audience, of course, rose to welcome them, but without any manifestation. The front rows were occupied by Ministers, Ambassadors, and almost all the high functionaries of State, military and civil, uniformed, embroidered, bearded and beardless, to the utmost, the ladies radiant with diamonds. The entertainment consisted of the overture of "Guillaume Tell," an act of the "Africaine," and an act of "Giselle." The interior was magnificently decorated and lit up. The night was beautifully cool, and the crowds remained on the Boulevard till the last moment. It was midnight when the performance was ended; the cortege returned, still with dense crowds on both sides, by the same way it came, and attended by the same escort. As the carriages rolled along there were cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" with several times "Oh! oh!" meant, perhaps, for groans. There were also vivats for the Empress, which her Majesty graciously acknowledged. The Emperor Napoleon and his party returned to the Tuileries; the Czar and his friends to the Elisee—the Elisee once called Bonaparte, then National, and now Bonaparte or Napoleon—and the streets once more became silent.

This, I believe, is the third time that King William of Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon have seen and conferred with each other; but it is the first time in Paris. The first time was six or seven months before the accession of the former to the throne, when the Emperor had the famous interview at which the leading Princess of Germany assisted. The second was in October, 1861, when the King visited the Emperor at Compiegne, when he did not make his appearance in Paris. He arrived yesterday at Compiegne, with M. de Bismark, where he was met by the Prince and Princess Royal, who left Paris at a very early hour. They visited the Palace of Compiegne, and the Chateau of Pierrefonds, made a short excursion in the forest, and returned at half-past 2 to Compiegne, where they were joined at Jeumont by General de Failly, aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, an orderly officer and a Chamberlain, who had left the Tuileries the evening before to receive the King. The Prussian Ambassador, his first secretary of Embassy, and a military attaché were also in attendance at the same place. For their reception at the Northern Railroad terminus the same preparations were made as for the Emperor of Russia; the same high functionaries went to meet him, and the same troops to escort him. There was not, however, the same curiosity among the public as on the former occasion. There were a good many people on the Boulevard de Strasbourg, but not one fourth of those that thronged it when the Czar passed the same way on Saturday. Two fates of the kind coming so close on each other are, perhaps, too much for the Parisians. The Royal party arrived at the terminus at a few minutes past 4, the Emperor having gone to meet it by the Rue Lafayette. After a short delay the King got into the Imperial carriage, preceded by outriders in State liveries, and by a strong escort composed of Lancers and the squadron of the Cent Gardes, and followed by a number of carriages occupied by Prussian and French officers and the other attendants on the Sovereign, descended at a slow pace the Boulevard Strasbourg. There was a good deal of noise but I could not make out any cries of "Vive le Roi." "Vive le Roi" is a cry which the Parisians have not for a long time uttered or heard. The cortege did not take the same route as that on Saturday. They went straight along the Boulevard Sebastopol, which the Czar did not pass through, for the same reason, perhaps, that his Prussian Majesty may not enter the prohibition by the Pont de Jena, and then on

the Rue de Rivoli to the Tuileries. The pectators did not catch a good sight of the Russian King, for he was, contrary to expectation, in a close carriage; and M. Bismark did not seem over-anxious to show himself. There were some cries of "Vive l'Empereur," and applause bestowed on two or three French Generals; but, on the whole, so far as I could observe, the affair passed off coldly enough. The King of Prussia bowed several times, perhaps to win rather than to acknowledge acclamations. Soon after his arrival at the Tuileries the King took up his quarters in the Pavillon Marais; and his famous Minister sought the hospitality of the Prussian Embassy in the Rue de Lille.

The Sultan's Magnificent Preparations—Splendid Present for Eugenie.

[From the Levant Herald, May 29, 1867.]

The great subject of conversation in the Turkish capital is the approaching visit of the Sultan to Western Europe. The preparations for the voyage have been vigorously pushed on. The Sultanah has been redecorated, and a large throne, or chair of state, erected in her chief saloon—for what particular purpose we have not heard. Telegraphic orders have also been sent to the provinces recalling twenty picked members of the *sittah shouran* (noble guard), who are to form his Majesty's personal guard.

The flotilla in attendance on the Imperial yacht will consist of the iron-clad frigate Sultan Mahmoud and a screw line of battle ship, under the command of Rassis Pasha. Outside the Dardanelles the Sultanah will be met by the French squadron of the Levant, which will escort his Majesty to Toulon. It is probable that Lord Clarence Paget and the Mediterranean fleet will also join in this compliment.

It has, we learn, been intimated to Fud Pacha that his Majesty will in Paris receive an autograph invitation from the Queen to visit London. The precise time of his Majesty's departure has not yet been announced—both day and hour, indeed, will depend upon the fiat of the chief astrologer—but Porte rumor fixes it for the 10th proximo. Though M. Bouree, the French Minister, intimated that as his Majesty is to be the personal guest of the Emperor no present of any kind will be accepted at the Tuileries, the Sultan is reported to have answered that "*Allah Osman devlet saltanatı kadim*" (the magnificent grandeur of the Ottoman government is perpetual); and accordingly a solid gold model of the imperial kiosk at the Sweet Waters of Ennorie, with the surrounding trees in green enamel, and the river flowing past in brilliant, is being prepared as a *cadeau* for the Empress. The value of the river and of the *tour*, which is to surmount the entrance to the little building in rubies, will, it is stated, be £60,000.

THE END OF JULIEN.—In 1857 his cornet-piston player, Karij, died insane at Paris. The loss of one with whom he had been so long associated had a serious effect on Julien, and from this period his energies seemed to fail; he was most anxious to return to France. His last concert in London took place at the Lyceum in 1858. His last appearance in public was at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, in the early part of February, 1859. After this he left England, broken in health and spirits. He went to Paris, where he was arrested for debt at Cligny. He was arrested as an Englishman, at the suit of an Englishman. This greatly increased his mental excitement, which had been for some time apparent. On being liberated, he arranged to give some concerts on a grand scale at the Cirque Imperial, in the Champs Elysees. The first was to have taken place on March 12th, 1866, but it was found necessary to put him under restraint some three weeks before that time. He was sitting at the piano forte one morning, when he suddenly rose with a knife in his hand, and, addressing a young lady who was on a visit in the house, told her he had an inspiration from heaven to kill her. With wonderful presence of mind, she declared she was ready to die, but asked him to grant her one favor before fulfilling his mission. "What is it?" he replied; "I have power to agree to what you may demand." She begged that he would let her hear him play some of his own compositions on the piccolo. He consented, and went into an adjoining room to fetch the instrument. She turned the key upon him and rang for assistance. He was taken to Dr. Pine's Maison de Sante, known as La Folie St. James, where he died raving mad, on March 14th, 1866.

ABOUT THE DISCOVERER OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—A California letter states that Marshall, who discovered gold in California, has recently found a rich silver mine on almost identically the same spot where he first discovered gold in 1846. After an interval of eighteen years he resumes his pick and shovel at the very point where the precious metal first met his vision, and which discovery has peopled this coast and built this great city. Marshall is a half-hermit, misanthropic, wild and erratic character. He lives alone in a little house in the suburbs of the village of Coloma, where he has for some years past cultivated a little garden, raised grapes, and made wine in a small way, from the sale of which he has managed to live. He is a tall, sinewy man, with grizzly hair and beard and wild eyes. For years he has lived in great poverty, but was too proud to receive assistance.

Free Education in D.

It is time the friends of Education in this Colony formed that the system which their proud boast for several stands to-day in great being destroyed by the m of a few men high in that the Board of Education and unwilling to in possibility of ordering the be reopened without a cl standing as to where the quired to defray the expe come from. The system of here on the Island is Free sectarian. The expense of on our Schools during 1866-67. In March last, the Council voted \$10,000 (one cent, on the amount vote ment) to defray the carrying on all the Schools the Colony for the year 18 pay off the arrears due the for past services. Out of \$10,000 the Governor ap \$6000 to the uses of t and reserved \$4000 to be on the mainland. With for the Island the Boar cation were informed that discharge past liabilities an for carrying on the Schools remainder of the year." The of the Governmental "mus case will be seen when that the unpaid liabilities of up to the 31st of March \$5100, and that after pay liabilities they will have t cent sum of \$900 left to me expenses for the remain year. Since the appointm New Board, various econo been effected in the expendi Superintendent and teacher self-denying body of men whom have adopted the more from a desire to in mental calibre of the youn effect their own pecuniary ment—have cheerfully acq these reductions; and we position now to state the cient system of Free Edu be maintained during the months of the year for siderable sum of \$2984 78 amount the Board are \$2084 78. The amount of ties of the Board up to t December last was \$3500. \$10,000 voted by the Co \$3500 had to be paid, lea \$6500 for Educational purpo whole Colony during the cur Of this \$6500 Governor Sey serves \$4000 for the main leaves only \$2500 for the on the Island. The number attending the Island Free S the 1st of July last was thr and seventy-seven. The n pupils attending Schools on land is under eighty. No institutions of learning on land are public or "self-relia are denominational or assiste That is, parents pay from 50 \$1 each for every child school, and Government cont yearly sum to assist each estab Now, placing the number of on the mainland at the outst of eighty, we have in addit fee contributed by paren erment donating fifty dollars per annum towards advancin while it gives the Island which charge no fee to pare \$2500, or about six and a ha per annum for each child. Why, we are constrained this vast difference made in of the public monies for th tion of the young? It c that the children of the are duller of comprehension they require a larger sum to bring their mental cultu the Island standard? No be that they are likely better citizens or more loya than the progeny of the I Certainly not. The solutio favoritism shown to one sect expense of the other lies in that Governor Seymour is an avowed enemy of Free Educa favors in its stead the introd a denominational or fee syst as that in force on the mainla it has worked (we are cred formed) badly, for the res many parents are prevented, a want of means, from their children to the Schoo Governors a just proportion of proporation is endeavoring them into surrendering and ing the noble idea of a unite for all classes, all co colors in the Colony—perhaps and only hope we have of opinion and feeling and recoo ferences among the people, a ing them to regard each oth feelings to mutual charity, in