Tuesday, August 8, 1865.

THE OPENING OF THE PREE pandique out schools. For the first time since the colony of Vanconver Island came into existence the blessing of education has been presented to the poorest as well as to the richest child. No more shall the javenile mind be "an anweeded garden that grows to seed." Poverty has at length ceased to be an excuse for idle and ignorant childhood. The opening of the Central School yesterday the inauguration of the temple of free education-has removed the fearful incubus which has lain so heavily and so long on every parent's heart. Let us hope that what has been commenced so auspiciously, even though it has come at the eleventh bour, will be carried out with success,—that sectional jarring will not interfere with the practical usefulness of the institu-tion, but that every person who has a voice in the management of our public aducation will feel the almost sacred responsibility that devolves upon him. In a young community like ours the education of youth is a subject of even more tender solicitude than it is in older countries. We are forming the minds of those who are not only to become responsible for the material progress of the country, but who are to build up, if not indeed lay the foundation of the social as well as political fabric of British rule on this side of the contin nent. There is a power in the public system of education of creating a national sentiment and inculcating an earnest patriotism almost unknown in the private schools of instruction. With this power, however, comes occasionally a serious injury. In the United States children are taught from the first moment they lisp the alphabet that that portion of the world which lies between Mexico and the British North American Possessions is something like the centre of the solar system. and that round it revolve all the other nations alities as the planets describe their course round the sun. Looking so intently on so brilliant a luminary, it is only natural that the visual organs should be dazed and that all outside the centre should appear a blank; and so beyond the history and geography of the United States the American child however conversant with the more practical, parts of education really learns listo tle of the general condition of the world. America is the Alpha and Omega of its educational course. Its books would seem to be devoted more to instilling into the mind the greatness and glory of its native country, than to the general diffusion of knowledge. An American atlas means a map lov every State in the Union, and the rest of the world dealt with summarily. By this system patriotism gains, but general instruction loses. Much, however, of the intense national feeling cultivated at the public schools in the United States, is due to the necessity which made itself lelt after the Revolution of fostering a genuine American sentiment, and instilling into the rising generation a feeling of reverence for that which had cost their fathers so much to obtain. In carrying out a system of public instruction in Vancouver Island, let us copy the admirable groundwork of our American neighbors, but let us eschew carefully anything that will tend to give our youth a false estimate of themselves and the country. It is, of course, so long as nationalities exist, a naconsity to cultivate a national feeling, and we think the school books which have been heretofore used by many of our schools, have been wanting in this respect, some of them having been, indeed, the very essence of American teaching—but it is not desirable, in a community like our own, to indulge in a system of instruction, whether imparted by the tone of the teacher or the principles of the text-book, that will tend to mark out rigidly and immutably the lines of nationality, and create or maintain those feelings of prejudice, which, whether in religion, race or country, are sure to mar the best efforts to eqitivate the human mind. We are here on he extreme verge of civilization, with all of ature's obstacles before as. The people who are to carry on the work of building up a presperous and probably an influential country, must not be encumbered with the clogs of sectional feeling of any kind. They must be taught, also, the great practical principles of life, and especially of new country life. It too often happens that education, like many other things, is not appropriate, and that while a child's head is filled with a heap of rubbish never to be used throughout its career, the most necessary requirements for the country in which it resides and which is to be its future stage, are altogether neglected. Again, we have old country ideas about the various grades of life-the servility of one class to another sickening enough at all times in the countries from which they draw their sustenance, but, transplanted in the repugnant soil of a new land, actually unbearable. we have these ideas sown deeply in the juvenile mind. We want very different tone imparted to our youth. We want to see them not only fit to cope with the obstacles which nature has placed

in their way, but imbued with a feeling of

manliness that will carry them in after life straightforward and dignified in their inter-

course with their fellows.

In conclusion, and while we are alluding to rinciples which should form the groundwork of a free education system in this colony, we hope that rumor is falsifying when she asserts that the education appropriation will have to be reduced \$2,000, on account of the deficiency expected in the Treasury. If such a rumor is really correct, the injury which will be done to the cause of public instruction can scarcely be overrated; for the thronged condition of the Central School necessitates already some outlay for assistance, which il not obtained, will debar many a child from the privileges offered by the School Act. straight and flowery, the other narrow and Whatever retrenchment His Excellency may broad road, as there was a savage dog at the feel called upon to make -and we know the education of our youth.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Tuesday, at one p.m., the first Free School naugurated under the auspices of the Board of Education, was formally opened in the presence of His Excellency the Gavernor, the Right Rev. Bishop Hills, his Worship the Mayor, Alfred Waddington, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, Henry Wakeford, Esq., Rev. C. T. Woods, Dr. Evans, Rev. Mr. Jamieson of British Columbia, Rev Mr. Somerville, Rev. Mr. Browning, G. E. Alston, Esq. members of the Board of Education, and a number of ladies and gentlemen.

The school room, which has been refitted and painted, was filled with well behaved and cleanly looking boys, who had been placed in their respective classes by Mr. Jessop, the Head Master.

Mr. Waddington opened the proceedings by delivering a most excellent address to the boys, full of instruction, useful hints, and for the boys to remember and profit by.

Governor Kennedy then spoke. He did not come to make a speech, but was led there in good faith from the earnest interest he took in schools for the education of the youth of this city. It must have been a source of constant regret to every thinking mind that so many children were being brought up without a gleam of education. They keep them on board of scows, and bring them together by means of a gong. The last duck was always whipped, and he The people of this city could accomplish a great deal if they made up their minds to it and worked together, but this was the place for truth, and he must say with regret that there had been no earnest effort on the part of the people to promote free education. He was glad, however, that something had been accomplished, and although he would not say that it was the best that could be devised, still he was happy to find a system inaugu-rated that met with public favor and support (hear, hear). His Excellency then alluded to the appointment of the Board of Education and the discontent that had been expressed at the selection. They were now met in a place where politics were excluded, and he wished to observe that he had been blamed that clergymen of the different denominations that clergymen of the different denominations in a disorderly manner, that boy would be marked as having broken his piedge. Mr. a young Mexican merchant named Alfred Sanalose, has been missing and the discontent that had been expressed of those whom he appointed, but he had se-lected men who he believed would faithfully and honestly discharge the duties required of them. It had struck him as very strange that a community that could not support one Mechanics' Institute or one free school could support 85 public houses (hear hear). He was not a tectotaller, and by no means wished to prescribe the limits of public convenience, but no philanthropic agency that could be employed would be able, he conceived, to subdue the evils which these bouses engendered; their multiplicity would counteract all the good effects of education, for what could be expected from a child who on going ome from school found his parent saturated with beer or weltering in alcoholic drinks. Such scenes destroyed all the good done by churches or schools. His Excellency next alluded to the religious training of the pupils, and expressed his belief that the parents and their pasters would find ample opportunities to teach the children their duty to God and their fellow creatures and to make the control of the control of the children their duty to God and their fellow creatures and to make the control of the children their duty to God and their fellow creatures and to make the control of the control to teach the children their daty to God and their fellow creatures, and to make them grow up good and respectable citizens. His Excellency concluded by hoping that the great moral principles of "Duty towards God" and "Good will towards our neighbors" would be inculcated in the minds of the children of the school, and stating that while he should not attempt in any way to interfere with the management of the school or those charged with its conduct, it should ever command his warmest support, and he was happy His Excellency on resuming his seat was neartily cheered by the juveniles and the

Bishop Hills said he conducted in a remark nade by His Excellency that this was a most mportant year in the history of the colony. Seeing that the child is the father of the man, we all know the importance of attending to the education of the young; its advantages could not be over estimated. Scaled before him he saw a number of fine healthy children, full of intellect only waiting for devel-opment. If neglected they would fall into evil habits, hurtful to themselves and injurious to society; and when we reflected that each child had an immortal soul to be saved, who could deny the advantage of attending to his early culture? His lordship frankly admitted that he did not look upon the eystem as the best for the requirements of the country, but we could not always have our own way; and it was perhaps the best that could be expected under the circumstances (hear, hear). We should therefore unite to nelp it forward to the best of our power (hear hear). The Bishop spoke of the religious inafraction, that it was left to the parents of
the children and their pastors to instil into the
young minds, and hoped they would all assist
in carrying out the great and noble purpose.
He then concluded with an excellent admonition and exhoristion to his youthful hearers
to preserve a right appris to de nothing the to preserve a right spirit, to do nothing that they would feel ashamed of ; to be attentive, diligent and obedient, and above all to render themselves fit for the life to come.

The boys cheered the Bishop loudly.

The Rev. T. Summerville theu made a few marks to the pupils, which he illustrated by story containing an obvious moral. A ther once sent his little boy, who could not read, with a letter to a country friend, enjoining his eon not to be long on the way. The boy said he would not, and started off. But first he began che sing butterflies, then pick-ing flowers, and then looking for birds' nests until he forgot to whom the letter was addressed. Seeing a man near by the boy asked him to read the address, and put him in the right direction. The man told him he was to proceed until he came to a place where two roads diverged, one was broad, end that would be sure to bite him. Away reductions will be many—every department in the Government, even up to the Governor's after butterflies, flowers and birds' nests, he managed to take the wrong road, and presently was badly bitten by the dog. Tommy road he had been told not to take. The rev gentleman drew a wholesome lesson from this story, and pointed out to the children the road they should travel.

The boys again applauded.

Mr. Waddington here put in a plea for the girls, and asked if any gentleman present would speak to Mrs. Fisher's pupils,

Mr. Lang then entered the girl's depart-

ment, where a number of nicely dressed orderly healthy looking schollars were seated and addressed them at some length. The worthy gentleman particularly enjoined upon the pretty happy faces before him to take hold of the blessings given them by the colony, and by their conduct to show that hey were proud of being sent to school. To retain carefully what was taught them, and not to rest satisfied there, but to climb step by step up the ladder of knowledge, until they became as learned as their teacher, and he was sure Mrs. Fisher would be quite will-ing to make them know all that she knew herself. Mr. Lang ended by imparting a few hints for the guidance of the girls, and hoped that they would learn the value of the great moral precept-" Duty to God."

The children, led by their teacher, then kind encouragement, which it would do weil' sang "There is a happy land," with much

> Governor Kennedy, returning to the boys' department, received three hearty cheers, after which he said he had a short bit of advice to give them, and to their teacher; and in order to do so he would refer to the manner in The last duck was always whipped, and he recommended Mr. Jessop to whip the last boy who came to school every day. This remark produced great merriment amongst the boys, whose cheers were drowned by the girls singing the national anthem.

> Mr. Jessop then called upon the boys pre-sent to assist him always in maintaining order in the school, and that could easily be done by each boy agreeing to keep him-self in order. He called upon those who pledged themselves to maintain order to hold up their right hand, when every right hand in the school was immediately uplifted. Mr. Jessop said he hoped they would remember of the Board and friends, to drop in as often as they pleased, to see what progress was being made by the school, and the oftener they came the better he should be pleased. He had the great honor and privilege of de-claring that the first free school in Victoria was now open.

Rev. Dr. Evans asked leave to make a few remarks. He said that personally he was in favor of the commingling of religious education with secular among a population sufficently numerous to support denominational schools, but his experience in the colonies convinced him that the system on which this school was based was the best for the wants of the colony. If clergymen did their duty they had abundant opportunities to look after the spiritual interests of their people in the church, the Sabbath school, and by pastoral

NANAIMO STATISTICS--From a valuable statistical table published in the Nanaimo Gazette, we condense the following figures : There are 15 farmers in Nanaimo district, whose farms contain in the aggregate 213 acres under cultivation, 1069 acres cleared and arable, and 510 aeres of pasturage and hay land; 873 acres are fenced in, and 33 farm laborers are employed in all, besides asual labor. The stock on the above farms cattle, 9 horses, 231 pigs, and 55 sheep. The quantity of ground under crop is—oats, 88 acres; potatoes, 18 acres; barley, 17 acres wheat, 22 acres; turnips, 28 acres; peas, 16 acres; mangolds, 10 acres; vegetables, 14 acres. The above statistics are of the greatest value, and we shall be very glad if some of our rural readers will furnish us with similar or even approximate reports from their respective districts.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER MINES-It is reported that Capt. Len White has recently returned to Colville from the Upper Columbia bringing news confirming former reports in regard to the gold discoveries there. Con-fidence was felt in the reports at Pinkney City, and landholders there were watching their lines closely, in expectation of seeing the town speedily assume the proposition of a city in fact. A town has been laid off at Little Dalles, twenty miles above Fort Colville, which is to be the landing point of Captain White's new best Chaptain White's new Chaptain White's new best Chaptain White's new Captain White's new boat - Oregonian.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS The tollowing gentlemen have been appointed Road Commissoners for Comox district : Messrs. James Robb, Patrick Moore, John McCutcheon, Martin Burns and John Bailey. bas awabga

FEARFUL DISASTER

LOSS of the BRO. JONATHAN

From 200 to 300 Lives

ONLY FOURTEEN MEN AND ONE WOMAN AND HER CHILD SAVED!

Later from San Francisco.

Jemmy Jones again!

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31. SALT LAKE, July 31-The operator from Platte Bridge came six miles this side of his station and reports that the Indians have carried off five miles of wire this side of the station; also that on the 26th a body of Indians, estimated at from 1000 to 3000, attacked the station, there was also heavy skirmishing during the atternoon. A number of Indians were killed. Lieutenant Collins, of Company G, 11th Ohio, with two men, were killed. The lieutenant was leading twenty Kansas troops in a charge against about 600 Indians. The Indians divided and have gone South. A reinforcement of one regiment of cavalry is expected to arrive to-night, and they will pursue the Indians. The line will be repaired as soon as wire can be sent to the breakspreasic DIBAMARTS BRT

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31—Ex Speaker Colfax and party arrived from Oregon this morning. He has consented to deliver a lec. ture on "The Life and Services of Abraham Lincoln" before the Odd Fellows Society of Mining Stocks were better to day, Yellow

Jacket having advanced to 1210 and declining again to 1175. Legal Tenders 741@7412, brokers rates.

185 1001) SHIPPING. Arrived-Steamer Sierra Nevada, from

Sailed-Bark Carlotta, for Nanaimo; brig

Brewster, for Victoria. SAN FRANCISCO, August 1-No change in

the condition of the Overland line. E. P. Clark, who was tried for Embracery and acquitted, has brought suit against the Bulletin to recover \$50.000 damages for an

error in the report by which it appeared that the jury returned a verdict of "guilty," whereas the verdict was really "not guilty." Judge Sawyer yesterday denied the appli-cation of James M. Burson for a writ of cerciorari, declaring that the decision in the county court in the suits brought for dam-

Weache, from San Jose, has been missing about a week. He came to this city to buy goods, and when last seen had about \$800 in money, and it is feared he bas been mur-The United States steamer Saginaw ar

rived at San Fedro on Sunday last, and is expected here by the 3d instantionusts

Some weeks ago a detailed account of the adventures of Captain Jimmy Jones was published. It seems that Jones was in fail t Olympia and his vessel in the hands of the U. S. Marshal under a libel for debts which had been contracted on her account, when he broke jail, got on board of his steamer, and put to sea, telling his keepers that they could ship as deck hands with him or go ashore in the small boat, the latter of which propositions they accepted. It seems that he then proceeded to Mexico, and finally sold his teamer in Mazatlan to a Spanish firm for twelve thousand dollars, and with his money ame back to San Francisco on the John L Stephens last week and has since been arrested by Captain Lees and officers Ellis and Ainsborough upon the strength of a published advertisement in a Puget Sound paper offering a reward for his arrest. He takes the matter very philosophically. One of the purchasers of the steamer has also arrived here and finds that the vessel is mortgaged by bottomry bonds for all she is worth, and the chances are that they will lose their money or the boat or both.

The trial of one of the champagne cases esulted in a verdict in favor of the United States, which works a forfeiture of the

W. Brittain & Co. recovered a judgment in the 12th District Court to day against J. S. Barman, of Yuba County, for two thousand four dollars fifty cents for mer-

chandise sold and delivered.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax intends to return to the Atlantic States by the steamer f the 18th.

Legal tenders 74@74½.
Butter has declined. Sales of 300 firkins prime, 341@33.

Sugar—Sales of 300 bbls. Bay Refinery on a basis of 15tc for circle A crushed. Flour sales include 2500 qr. sks. at \$5 50 @\$5 75 for superfine, and \$6 50@6 75 for

Wheat-Sales of 1876 sks. at \$1 75@1 85 # 100 fb. Barley-Sales of 1300 sks. at 95c@\$1 100 fb.

Hay—There was a cargo sold at \$9@12 toncil od T-HEARDEANT CHAIRS

SEATTLE, August 2, 9 a.m.—The following dispatch is just received. Jacksonville, August 1st.—A soldier arrived this evening at 9:30 from Camp Lincoln bringing a di patch for General Drum, which reports the Brother Jonathan with General Wright, staff and family, and between two and three hundred passengers were lost near Crescent City on the thirtieth ultimo. Fourteen men and one woman were saved. well most appor

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Brother Jonathan.

JACKSONVILLE, August 2.—The last seen f General Wright he was standing on board holding a life preserver in his hand. There were two boats awamped before the one that the fourteen men and the woman and child made their escape in. Captain Buckley had men patrolling the beach all night and the next day so as to pick up any bodies that might drift ashore, but there was no drifting bedies came ashore up to 2 o'clock on the bodies came ashore up to 2 o'clock on the 31st ult. The boat fired two guns, but it was thought it was only a signal gun of some upward bound boat. There was nothing known of it until it was made known by those who made their escape in the small boat. She was wrecked by running on a sunken rock off St. George Point near Crescent City.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, July 29-The overland line is still down beyond Salt Lake. The ovation to Gen. Rosecrans will take place this evening Citizens will rendexvous in front of the City Hall at half-past 8 o'clock, whence they will march to the Occiadental; the procession moving at 9 o'clock precisely. The procession of citizens will be preceded by a platoon of policemen, the 9th Infantry band, and the Turner Society. The Irish regiment of this city also proposed to give a serenade to the General this evening, and it has been arranged that they unite with The evation to Gen. Resecrans will take and it has been arranged that they unite wiil the demonstration. This evening W. H. L. Barnes, Esq. will address the General on behalf of the people.

Greenbacks, 733/2074.

Flour—market steady, with good demands; sales 4,000 qr sacks at \$5 50@\$675, for extra, with small parcels choice \$7.

Wheat—in brisk demand; sales, agregate

of 4,000 sacks at \$1 80@\$1 87½, including a small lot inferior, \$1 75 per 100 pounds.

Barley—sales 1,057 sacks at \$1 @ \$1 2½

Oats-1,500 sacks new on private terms. Hay—cargo sales \$11@\$12 per ton.
Bran—300 sacks sold at \$16 per ton.
Potatoes—dull, at \$1@1 12½ per 100 lbs.

PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, July 29-The tug hoat Raboni arrived from San Francisco last evening. She is intended for use between Portland and the mouth of the Columbia. MARKETS.

Flour-Imperial Standard brands, \$10 per bbl. Country brands \$8 50@ 9.

Wheat \$1 20@\$1 25 per bushel for new milling, Oats-55c. @ 65c. Bacon-market more active; sales from

ragons at 12c @24c. Beans-3c. @4c. Bran and shorts-\$20@\$25 per ton. Middlings-\$45 per ton.

SPLENDID SAMPLE OF ISLAND GRAIN-Through the courtesy of A. DeCosmos, Esq., we received last night by the Otter, from Cowichan, a sample of wheat, timothy hay and wild grass, which is worthy of special notice, as showing the fertility of the soil and the favorable climate of that settlement. The sample of wheat was found by Mr. De-Cosmos growing wild on the Indian Reserve between the Clemclemalets and Upper Quamichan rancheries, on Cowichan river; it is from a single root or seed, and is 5 feet 10 inches in height, bearing twenty seven heads of grain ! The stems are very strong and vigorous. The timothy, of which some taller specimens were observed, is about 51/2 feet bigh. The wild grass, which has a head somewhat like wheat or barley, and grows commonly on the Reserve, is six feet in height. The specimens may be seen in our

Comox Land Disputes-Acting Surveyor General Pearse went up to Comox by the Emily Harris yesterday evening, to endeavor to settle the disputes among the settlers in regard to their boundary lines. The road through the settlement has already been laid out by Mr. Pidwell, Soperintendent of Roads, and will be officially recognised by Mr. Pearse. Mr. Mobun, of Farwell & Mohun, Surveyors, &c., also goes up to the settlement on private professional business.

EMANCIPATION DAY-The colored residents of this city, to the number of between 200 and 300, held a grand pienic at Parson's Bridge Hotel yesterday, in commemoration of the 27th anniversary of West India Emancipation. The proceedings, which consisted of an oration by Mr. A. H. Francis, dinner, music and dancing, passed off in the most agreeable and successful manner.

NEW WESTMINSTER-Customs receipts for week ending Saturday, July 29, 1865 : Dues (import) £530 15 3; do (export) £29 0 4; harbor dues, £16 8 2; head money £21 12; tonnage dues, £59 11. Total, £657 15 9. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 108 .- Columbian.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE has again suffered at the hands of the Indians, a body of several thousands having made an attack on the Platte Bridge station, and carried off five miles of the wire. The break will be repaired as soon as possible.

SPEAKER COLFAX -- Our special telegram announces that Hon. S. Colfax and party arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 31st ult. Mr. Colfax goes home by the eamer of the 18th, Ha tasin share say

CONKLIN GUICE The Ericson Company are still taking out gold in large quantities; this week's produce of their claim amounts to 1200 ounces, value for \$18.750 .- Sentinel.

A Bush Fire, apparently of great extent, is at present raging in the direction of Golds

stream.s situtoiV isl of benimistab vissiw reminiscences glide from his memory Weekly

LOCAL IN

CITY PUBLIC S achers of the Cen were in attendance admission to the so mitted was one hu hom one hundred sighty gitls. The s filled beyond its hould be one of the of Education to pro those who will no There is no doubt t cations will be very and we would sugge tablishment of at le for the younger child of the city. We at voted by the Leg purposes has perha other for which ill submit to an or it is for Education. ter of such vital in welfare of the cold JOHN BUTTS WAS

the Police Magistr bond. Mr. Innes him to purchase a from Burrell, which reason to believe stolen. Butts bega witness to establis was interrupted by formed him that the evidence to attach a Butts-Well giv and I'll leave the Sound as sure as G have said so a doz lies, only give me t Mr. Pemberton— nity Butts, but I m cognizances to app Butts-Then sup get the money ? The ex-town crie the recognizance preferring no doubt but saw that his be

quiescence. FROM THE NORT Charlie arrived ye trading voyage alo British Columbia. of the Stekin river she found one of th have been mining two years. He wa plies from the I that they were doi particulars. The Labouchere in Tor The weather duri been fine.

SENTENCED.-W terday on remand with stealing a be accused called Mi that Burrell had a good reputation Magistrate said given into consid prisoner to // thre hoping it would Burrell, who is a expressed regret was placed.

ARRESTED .- A diner, possessed this city, was ye cion of being co money from the a green grocer's Broad street. ner tendered a c once recognised stolen coins.

GAME AT CO men who return visit to Cowich very plentiful in swarm with grou are covered with very numerous; our informants within 100 yard Lake is also fille a good basket w Going Home.

Drake, Alston England by ne gentlemen take In goes home o immediately? M of absence, and will be Acting R

plaints are made very generally inc bottles into the on the shores of the banks of t bathers say that should be declar

RIPLE DRILL out for drill on number of piece the evident satis spectators.

STOTE BROAD H. Gardiner wa