

English Summary.

The English papers received this mail do not carry us much farther than those which came to hand last week. Parliament is to be dissolved on the 9th of November, the elections for boroughs commence on the 13th, and for counties on the 16th. The general election will be completed before the end of the month and it is expected that the new Parliament will meet on Thursday, the 10th of December. The swearing in of members will occupy that and the two following days. The Queen's speech will be delivered on Monday the 14th, and in all probability the division on the amendment to the address will take place on Friday the 19th of December; if the present Ministry are beaten upon this debate, they will according to established rule and precedent, resign, and in such a case the leader of the opposition is under ordinary circumstances "sent for" by the Sovereign. The followers of Mr Gladstone are very confident that their chief will be Prime Minister before the end of the year. It is rumored already that Mr Bright is to have a seat in the Cabinet, and both the Home Office and Post-office have been spoken of in connection with the name of the illustrious Radical, but we are cautioned to receive these reports with doubt, as Mr Bright is far too independent to compromise himself by allowing any hint of his willingness to accept office, to escape him before the vacancies occur, and before the elections have taken place. In the meantime, the Conservatives are placing their friends so far as possible. The death of Mr Sergeant Goulbourn, Commissioner in Bankruptcy, gives promotion to Mr James Bacon, Q.C., who has accepted the vacant Commissionership rather than run the risk of holding an office of more political importance, but of which the tenure was as uncertain as is the issue of the coming election. It is said that the cry of "the Church in danger" is losing its influence, and the necessity of grappling with the condition of Ireland is being fully recognized throughout the country, and it is generally admitted that Gladstone has a more practical knowledge of it than Disraeli. A feeling of disappointment seems to pervade the country with regard to the class of members likely to find seats in the new Parliament, it was anticipated by some, that practical workingmen, earnest, high-minded, and patriotic, would be chosen by the large constituencies, as a result of the large addition to the franchise granted by the Reform Act of 1867. It is now found, that the impetuosity of the ideal working-man is still an insurmountable obstacle to his obtaining a seat in the House of Commons. Large constituencies are, as a rule, very slow to recognize latent talent, and still slower to assume the responsibility of returning a member free of expense, no matter how great his talent or influence. Agricultural prospects have brightened considerably, owing to the rapid growth of grass, and the great improvement in the root crops, which took place after the refreshing rains which fell in the latter part of August, and the panic which was setting in on account of the high price of food for sheep and cattle, has to a great extent worn off. Hay had been selling at from nine to ten pounds per ton, and was still very high, but some American hay grown in Nebraska was sold in the Liverpool market for five pounds a ton. Dr Goulbourn is spoken of as likely to be elevated to the vacant Bishopric of Peterboro, speaking of Colonial Bishops an English contemporary says: "The Bishopric of New Westminster, which was announced two years ago as in course of formation out of the diocese of British Columbia, and for which Mr. Postlethwaite gave up a good living on the understanding that he was to be consecrated forthwith, seems to have come to nothing, and the Bishop nominate is still only a priest; it is said however, that rather than be left out in the cold, the Reverend gentleman, whose means are ample, has offered to endow the see himself, and has placed a proposition to that effect in the hands of the Colonial Secretary."

Which Party do the Government claim Support?

The position of Mr J Stuart Mill with the electors of Westminster is somewhat analogous at present, to that of the Liberal candidates in our own city. At the last election Mr Mill was elected by a very large majority, and without any expense to himself, his politics have in no one respect changed; he has been the consistent advocate of popular principles, and yet, to the shame of the electors of Westminster be it said, his election is not considered by any means certain this year; the reason for this prospect of defeat of the Liberal party, in this large and reform loving constituency, appears to be, that a section of the extreme Liberal party are not satisfied with Mr Mill's views on the subject of the ballot, and threaten to withhold their votes in consequence. It would be difficult for them to show how their playing into the hands of the Conservative party, would tend to strengthen the cause of secret voting; but electors, when they once allow a bugbear to be set up, are very apt to be blind to their own interests. The ballot is no issue on which to try the strength of parties in England at present, and it is surprising that advanced and well informed Liberals should be found willing to allow themselves to be galled, by those who wish to retard the progress of the country. The same trick seems to have been played with the Westminster Reformers, by the Conservative party, as has been attempted to be put in practice by the anti-progress party in Victoria. Conservative emissaries there, disseminate the insidious poison amongst the Radical party and induce them to abstain from voting for Mr Mill on account of his not supporting the ballot box; here the friends of the Government, the officials who are actually drawing their salaries from the pockets of the electors, run to and fro denouncing the Liberal candidates as men wanting in truth and honesty, who have not the good of the people at heart, and the agents of the Hudson Bay Company join in the cry, but fortunately the well known position of those who are striving against the people's candidates, causes their efforts to recoil upon them. The people are not so easily hoodwinked, and when they see the employe's of Government, actively engaged in canvassing against the popular cause, they are rather apt, if we may be allowed a slang but expressive phrase, "to smell a rat."

Police Court—The Submarine Case.

The protracted case of F S Rolfe, steward of the Spirit of the Age, for smuggling, was brought to a close yesterday. On his honor taking his seat, Mr Bishop, moved in arrest of judgment several points, the principal of which were, that the information was not valid owing to the Commission of Customs not having commenced the prosecution, or delegated his powers to the Collector of Customs, and that the prisoner at the time of the alleged offence was acting under orders which he could not disobey. His Worship overruled Mr Bishop's objections by deciding, that His Excellency the Governor, strictly, was not Commissioner of Customs, he had certain powers by the act of Union, it is true, but they did not reach the prisoner's case, and under the local Ordinance of 1867 he held any information which may not be laid by the Collector of Customs was good; 2nd, that in the case of Attorney General vs Radloff, Baron Parkes held it was a crime and injury to the public in any man to disobey statute revenue law; and therefore under such construction he must regard the case before him as a criminal one. The bench gave an able resume of the evidence in the case and the law bearing upon it and convicted the prisoner, in the full penalty of £100, or in default of payment six months imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER.—The str. John L Stephens left Esquimaux last evening.

She took away, in addition, to two hundred from Portland, some sixty passengers, mostly transients and miners from Cariboo, of whom we shall see a large majority back in the spring. Mr Bull once more bade good bye, and we give him our best wishes for his future success.

ROYAL ROADS SHIPMENT.—Yesterday there were five vessels lying in Royal Roads—the Bolivia, Princes, Bay, Nazarene, Spirit of the Age and Guayaquil; of these, three belong to Liverpool.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.—The supporters of Messrs Helmcken and Drake convene a public meeting to be held at noon at Esquimaux, and at the Theatre in this city in the evening at 7:30 p.m.

THE BOLIVIA.—This vessel was towed up to Janion Rhodes' Quay by the steamer Grappler yesterday. From Capt Skelly, we learn, that she has only been out one hundred and thirty-one days, and but for a detention of thirteen days off Cape Horn, she would have made the passage in one hundred and twenty. Through the English Channel she had eight head winds and calms, from the channel to the Horn the weather was fine; on rounding the Horn the ship was bora to thirteen days, and after a terrific gale she narrowly escaped collision with another vessel and also with numerous icebergs floating about. She spoke the 'A' J Pope bound for the Sandwich Islands, and the American vessel White Swallow, bound for San Francisco, twice; first in 24° south and next, about a fortnight since. The health of the crew has been good during the voyage. The Bolivia is a handsome vessel and a fine sailer, she is handsomely fitted up and ordered, showing that she is in command of a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business.

LEAVING.—Mr George F Wilson, professor of Music, and his pupil, master Frank Riegelhub, will sail shortly from this port in the ship Nazarene for Peru.

In a four years' residence in various parts of the Colony Mr Wilson has gained the friendship of all who knew him; his concert solos delighted the many audiences who were at all times anxious to hear his performances.

ALL SAYS.—The bark Spirit of the Age arrived in Royal Roads on Thursday night. She has not sustained the slightest damage having only touched a sand bank at low tide.

FOR THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning for New Westminster. She took up a few passengers and about sixty tons of freight.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Fideliter left yesterday morning for Port Townsend with the bark Rival in charge.

The Meeting of Thursday Night, the 29th Inst.

A meeting on behalf of the candidates, Messrs Powell and DeCosmos, was held at the Theatre on Thursday night last, in order to give those gentlemen a chance of vindicating their position, and to show wherein the inconsistencies with which they were charged, their opponents, consisted.

Dr Dickson occupied the Chair, and Mr Robert Williams acted as Secretary. There were also on the platform with the candidates, Messrs W S Green, Gowen, Fox, R Wallace, J G McKay, Gibbs, Craig, Hebbard, Walker, Millard, Bunting, Wilby, Carey and others.

Dr Powell was the first to address the meeting, commencing with an allusion to Piper's group, and the Doctor's (Helmcken's) Anti-Confederation pills; that only a year ago the Doctor was himself so badly afflicted in regard to the Government that he made up any number of Confederation pills, and administered them right and left, guaranteeing immediate action if only taken immediately, and concluded to take the largest dose himself. As to Mr Burnaby, he advised that the people should not lay down their arms, but agitate, agitate, until their rights, as became freemen were obtained. Dr Powell had been offered support from his American friends, but for his Confederation principles; he would say, that that question is not imminent, not until the settlement of the N.W. Territory. Were he elected and the question of Confederation to come up in the Council, consequent upon the settlement of the North West, he would return to his constituents for rejection or re-election. He only allowed himself to be brought forward in order to defeat a combination; had another offered he would have gladly given way. [Cheers.] The Doctor concluded with a reference to his independent course while in the Island Legislature.

Mr Sebright Green, candidate for the Districts, followed and was received with applause. He came forward to defeat the unholy alliance. It was well known the H B Co was not in favor of Representative Institutions, and therefore he did not seek their support. Confederation was not the issue with Messrs DeCosmos and Powell; if the people were opposed to selection and despotic Government, they must return those gentlemen. The speaker: Support the person who soved your interests faithfully in both the Legislative Assembly and the Council; this gentleman (Mr D C) went in for retrenchment, not an island member supported him. Dr Helmcken did not, he fell away and left Mr DeCosmos alone. If you want the large staff of officials kept, with nothing for them to do, why send Messrs Helmcken and Drake to the Council, but if not your wish, and you would prefer the revenue spent on the roads and bridges, rather than on extensive billiard and ball rooms, then place the Liberal candidates at the head of the poll.

Mr Chas Gowen was next loudly called for. He said he came to listen, like most present. The present issue is Retrenchment and Responsible Government; if the people be in favor of them they should vote for DeCosmos and Powell. Things are misrepresented; the opposition say, Confederation or

Confederation? It is no such thing, we are in favor of Representative Institutions and Responsible Government. The speaker next dwelt upon the independent manner in which Mr DeCosmos always bore himself. He (Mr Gowen) had failed to see the man in the campaign who could say Mr DeCosmos had done them a wrong. (Applause and hisses.) At this juncture, Mr R Lewis, who was in the body of the theatre, raised an objection to this statement, which caused an interruption to the proceedings for several minutes.

Mr DeCosmos came forward and said: It appears to oppositionists have engaged the services of an undertaker to bury them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Gowen resumed.—If the country had gone ahead, then Mr DeCosmos would be a different man with many of you. He has been accused of breaking up the Douglas administration! Who did break it up? Governor Douglas himself—his time had expired, and he said he would not again accept. Messrs McClure and Malcolm Cameron were sent home, the latter by the mainland inhabitants, and they had to do with the separation of the colonies. Mr Gowen wound up by stating that he would be glad to meet any dozen of the opponents when he would talk them blind on facts.

Mr DeCosmos next came forward, and in an extended speech, tried to extricate himself from the political difficulties charged with. In the course of his remarks he was well supplied with data, had from the Colonial papers, and from which he quoted to prove he was not responsible for the breaking up of the Douglas administration; the separation of the Colonies and unconditional union. [We presume those most interested in the speaker's remarks on these questions were present last evening, and we therefore fail to see a necessity to fill our paper with them.] Mr DeCosmos, on the Unconditional Union question, charged the persons now opposing him and the old free port party, of which Messrs Lenevas, Burnaby, David, Fell, &c., were members, with being responsible therefor, and that Dr Helmcken was the very first who went for Unconditional Union.

Said Dr Helmcken—"it is no doubt the great thing to be aimed at, and Free Trade is the next best policy, &c." Mr DeCosmos stated that the result of the negotiation of the matter was to be attributed to Governor Kennedy; he denied he was responsible for the bankruptcies, for the dilapidated credit given by the banks or for the calamities of injuries which befall the country; he challenged anyone to prove that he was.

Governor Douglas obtained the two Governments for the Colony, and he authorized his Secretary, Mr Porter, to tell him (Mr DeCosmos) so. Mr DeCosmos said, he opposed, in his paper—the meeting which had the effect of sending home Mr McClure to advocate the separation; at that meeting were Messrs Copland, Thorne, Charles, Hicks, Shanks, Layzell and McClure. The speaker in reply to the assertion made use of, that he sought to be the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, stated that the story originated at a dinner-table at New Westminster; it was a joke of Dr Helmcken's; but said Mr DeCosmos at the Meeting of Thursday evening—"I had a notion of the Lieutenant Governorship; it is no discredit to me. I have as much right to aspire to it as anyone else; the foreign vote, Mr Helmcken's and Mr Drake's addresses, the Yale Convention, 'Coccolodé doo' the Hudson Bay Co, the Governor's agents, the perquisites and yacht, reciprocity, were each separately dealt upon, and after returning thanks for the civilities on his behalf, sat down."

Mr M W Gibbs next addressed the meeting, in some very eloquent remarks, we can only find room for the concluding portion of them in the shape of an illustrative story: A gentleman owned a dog called Womba—now Womba was a good, respectable kind of an animal, that stood high in the family esteem. One day Womba saw a squirrel run under the garden wall and commenced barking how, how, wow, and continued to bark high and day to the great annoyance of the family; they thought that if it was possible to convince Womba that the squirrel had actually escaped that he would be quiet. So they led him to the outside of the wall to show him that the hole went quite through; that it was impossible that he could obtain a judgment, but returned to the inside, with 'wow, wow, wow'; they then made the hole larger, that he might look quite through; but he buried his head in the hole with 'wow, wow, wow'; a little way off and in sight of Womba, could be seen rats busily engaged destroying the poultry and eating the corn—they called Womba! Womba! rats! rats! Womba held up his head, looked at the rats and then buried it in the hole—with 'wow, wow, wow, wow, wow, wow'; in the day Womba might be seen stretched in his kennel with his limbs rambling over and around him, with unmistakable signs that the poultry had been 'common plunder'; so when tomorrow you meet one, opponents and you insist that Representative Institutions and Retrenchment are the living issues, and that Confederation has been postponed through no action of the people of this Colony, they will bury their head in the Confederation hole and respond 'wow, wow, wow.' [Cheers and laughter.] Three cheers were given for Belling, three more for the Queen, and the meeting separated shortly before eleven o'clock.

Nanaimo Election.

EDITOR COLONIST.—The free and independent selectors are called upon to 'exercise the franchise' on the 12th November, to nominate and select a candidate to be a member of the Legislative Council of British Columbia for the district of Nanaimo and Comox, subject to the ultimate right of ratification and appointment by the Governor; and it is to be hoped that the people here will, at this selection, see to it that the proper person is chosen. We learn that two gentlemen of Victoria are about to offer us their services—Mr Ring and Mr Bishop. Without any desire to disparage the last named gentleman, who perhaps should be thanked for his kindness and condescension, I would advise him to stay at home and save the expense of a journey hither, unless he wishes to travel for the benefit of his health, in that case his object might be attained, but a seat in the Council he is not likely to get at our hands. Mr Ring, I believe, will be selected; he has represented this constituency before. He served us well and attended to our interests faithfully and efficiently, and by returning him we shall effect some good purpose. We take it for granted that he is sound—that he rings well on the great questions of the day, i.e., Retrenchment, Representative Institutions and a change in the Tariff. Every day's experience tells us that the people are unanimous in a desire for change in the present system of Government, and what we want in the Council are gentlemen with the avowed intention to effect the desired changes as far as they can.

We have had some 'pretty smart fellows' to look after our wants before now, all professing the most devoted attachment to our town and its immediate wants, but the ties which have seemed to bind them to us have been very slender—snapped as soon as our shore has been quitted, and our requirements have hardly been thought of afterwards. It is by such chicanery that dissatisfaction is caused among us and a want of confidence engendered, as much almost in our member as in the Government. As British subjects, however, we are desirous of enjoying all the blessings and benefits which the constitution of Britain affords. The Government of this Colony we look upon as an anomaly which should not exist in this age. The Council is a mere nullity so far as effecting any good is concerned; We can only carry through at the Governor's bidding such measures as he may deem proper, and nothing else can be expected while such a preponderance of officials are permitted to hold seats. Talk of studying economy in the public expenditure, this naturally enough is a branch not studied by officials. Salaries are allowed to absorb the revenue leaving nothing to be devoted to the prosecution of necessary public works which are a profit to the country, and not half enough is provided for educational purposes. It is a standing disgrace to the Government that a place like Nanaimo has not a school-house the property of the Colony. To change this state of things, it is ardently wished that the joint action of the unofficial members will be given. Surely there will be no difference of opinion on this point, nor in the way of carrying it out.

Nanaimo, Oct 26th, 1868. C.A.T.O.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

INSURANCE AGENCY. MARINE, Fire and Life Insurance Company, San Francisco.

The Vote... The real earnest country have work day which they must recollect that for the liberal Government, will for Messrs Helmcken, lending their aid, to do so or not, to extravagant, desp intact. Doubtless led away by the by the supporters cause; different is by the anti-progress each different class to none but those reach of Government influence, has the tr—with them the drawn; and they told that if they the safety of their thereby their maintenance of officials, and for their own good work, then they candidates who together for the King Mr DeCosmos doubt that many clerks, if left to their own discretion the liberal candidate have any interest doing or who have in the service to can be content to year without the interest being disp of their respective work that is being were no change different offices when a change we should not find the different by service, if the Ch obsequer for insta manently, there same opportunit ment for men lik out items of extr lic expenditure, for the considera Mr Childers has last two Liberal now in opposition to a high financ of Mr Gladstone If we had true R ment in this Col less have gentle ing subordinate ment, aspiring naturally they est in pointing were also ready and were likely doing so. Those were ambitious, seats in the Leg thus we should trained recruits some of the chic become vacant out. It then w of the ablest m subordinate offic ment, to vote the most like change in the of the highest ernment will be petition, and wi best efforts in st fortunately un stances few of pluck to show However, the the bone and the men who ar up to the poll it will clearly det tired of the p recording their candidates, will tion to use ev the present o freedom of ele tive Governme