In another column will be found a letter

from the Rev. R. J. Dundas, in which our

article of Tuesday last on education is treated to a lengthened criticism. The reverend

gentleman at the outset charges us with as-

sumptions that are not tenable, and with

were not justified in introducing the recent

riots in Belfast as proofs of the mischievous

effects of sectarian education, on the ground

that the London Times had said that the

men engaged in the riots were devoid of any

dices, at work here as in other places.

It would be well no doubt if we could

raise the public mind to an exalted stand-

point from which religion could be viewed

in its more expansive character; but we

must take human nature as it is, with all its

unreasonable demands and its bigoted fol-

lies. We find that in our population we

have three strongly antithetical religious

lements, that are jealous of their peculiar

creeds and exceedingly sensitive on every

particular book introduced into the pub-

lic schools. Looking at the matter on the broad principles of justice, is this fair? Why shall not the Jew and why shall not

the Catholic have their Bibles read also?

They are clearly as much entitled to the

privilege as the Protestant. Their scruples

are surely as much deserving of considera-

tion. Well, since we cannot turn our

we apply the only corrective that comes

not wish the bible to be kept from any one;

there has been no such attempt. We might

not insist that prayer shall be introduced; for

they could with as much reason ask why

their children should be deprived of this re-

ligious exercise. There is, however, no de

clergymen do their duty, that the religious

training of children will be in the slightest degree neglected by the exclusion of the Bible

tion of the public-the sensitiveness which

is exhibited on this very question—is a

ufficient justification for the policy of excluding the Book; and the decision

of the large and respectable public meet-

abundant evidence of the desire which pre-

vails amongst men of nearly all classes of the

community that our school system should have a foundation undis urbed by even the possibility of religious buckerings.

We do not in this argument touch on the

batable ground whether the cursory read-

ing of the Bible is of any earthly use at

public schools; but merely attempt to show that the agitation raised by the clergy is

"You won't bring them one bit nearer the Bible's spirit," says Mr. Dundas, "by depriving them of the letter, and requiring that they

pased supon purely imaginary ground

ADE EASY !!

weakening diseases may y the sufferers themselves, y's Ointment, and closely structions. It should be ighboring parts, when all a removed. A poultice of actimes be applied at bed a most acrupulous cleanli-

ut and Neuralgia. of reducing inflammation ese complaints in the same oling Ointment and purify imultaneously they drive pravities from the system, enlargement of the joints, d. muscles lax and unconays be effected, even under, if the use of these medi

h warm water, the utmost can be readily obtained in the skin and joints, by the Ointment and Pills. But that nearly all skin diseases of the blood and derangestomach; consequently in ried to purify the blood a judicious use of the Pills. Il readily be improved, ally be driven out more freely a should be promoted; personners and the proposed of the pills.

eria, Quinsey, Mumps

t any of these maladies the sbled at least three times a pper part of the chest, so as ands, as sait is forced into tonce remove inflammation orst cases will yield to this the printed directions

Evil, and Swelling be cured by Holloway's

y be cured by Holloways ment, as their double action and strengthening the system is suitable than any other nts of a scroiulous nature, the liver stomach and bowels equire purifying medicine to

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to be no reason why we rely into our own hands." ronometer, Duplex, I ing, Centre, Seconds, e, and Chronograph,

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST. The Riverkly Colonist.

| Cast the Book aside altogether." This is a fair specimen of the arguments of those who wish to see the Bible introduced; but the argument, as we have already shown, is the school of God's Book as the groundwork as the groundwork as the groundwork are the school of God's Book as the groundwork are the groundwork as the groundwork are the groundwor altogether inapplicable. If it had been said that the Bible must not be read anywhere because there is the possibility of dissenbecause there is the possibility of dissensions being created in the common schools, Mr. Dundas' line of reasoning would be pertinent; but there has been no such Deistical expression. The opponents of the introduction of the Scriptures have the true interests of religion as much at heart as the warmest advocates of the Bible, and if they deem it inexpedient to have this Book introduced into the public schools it is because something very like ignoratio elenchi in our troduced into the public schools, it is because experience has taught them that while religion is in no way benefitted by such introarguments. He says, or at least implies, we gion is in no way benefited by such intro-duction, the peace and good feeling of com-munities are seriously jeopardized.

must apolegise for trespassing so much on your space. Meantime, sir, let me say one word in conclusion. Do justice, more than

THE CLERGY AND THE SCHOOL

definite religious principle; but whether the Times was right or not he argues that the fact of party fights existing in Ireland does not justify eliminating from the schools of England, Scotland, and other places all religious teaching and Bible instruction. Now this seems very like the style of argument with which Mr. Dundas charges us. We never intended nor did we imply any such deduction. We pointed out the mischievous effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland between Ro
Orange worshippers of the "glorious, pious and bloodshed, it will be a provided the found of the Belfast riots to deprecate the introduction of the Belfast riots to deprecate t EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST—SIR:—Your ticle this morning does you great credit for you complained a few weeks back, Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic creeds exist to so great an extent. Our argument of course could only apply to countries or communities where these warring elements would interested be well in England, Scottand, and other places, where these factions do not exist, te eliminate from the schools all religious teaching and Bible instruction, as only tending to bring about the terrible mend it seems lately witnessed in Belfast. Clerical selves. flourished. We hear of no religious riots in Tipperary, not because the people of that tend to this record of the mischief of sectarportion of Ireland are any less pugnaciously ianism and the evils that follow the use inclined than those of the north, but because the Scriptures in education. But after all, there is no one to fight with them, the in- it is only an assumption of your own that habitants being nearly all of one religion. In Vancouver Island we have great diversity cate the reverse, when it tells us that the riin religion, and although the people have ofers belonged to a class of the community better sense than to break each other's devoid of any definite religious principle. heads because they cannot agree in their But whether devoters or not, I don't see that in treasure. manner of worship, yet there are the same build upon the assumption. Of course people may read their Bible and only know it parrot-fashion after all. What I contend for is, you want to end matters for them h telling them not to read it at all. You won't bring them one bit nearer its spirit by depriving them of thel etter, and requiring that inst., when he was chosen by acclamation. they cast the Book aside altogether.

"If we are to judge of civilization, it must be District it is impossible yet to predict the by other landmarks than taste in architecture, result with any degree of certainty, further progress in manufactures, extension of comerce, or even genius of invention. The chance of being re elected. Hon. E. H. greet index should be charity and tolera- Sanders called a meeting at Yale on Friday. question that pertains to their formularies.

Each party has its own book of Inspiration, and will not accept the other's. We are tarian bigotry and intolerance" and "un christian elerical influence." What is un christian? To object to the policy of these who in chosing books of moral instruction for our children exclude the inspired books for our children exclude the inspired books beginning with Moses and the prophets an going on to the Evangelists ? I have not so

arned to think, A John Man In the "Recreations of a Country Parson" there is a capital chapter on " the art of putting things." As you put the matter, there can be little differences from your arguschools into Bible classes, nor yet into ment. It is better certainly that "man breeding grounds for religious dissensions, should grow up with no greater standard of goodness than Secrates, than that he should we apply the only corrective that comes be drawing from the waters of the inspired Book, pothing but gall and wormwood for together. But, says Mr. Dundas, "Why is those who do not believe as he." But is my child's Bible to be kept from him ? " " 1 this a fair way of putting it? Because the don't ask that the bible should be forced on A or B or C, I only claim that it should not be refused to D." Now this is just where the plerical petitio principii comes in. We do reading be that they will learn to hate or to despise those who walk not according to its rule? Certainly I wish my children to ing to Yale carries up more or less lamber, "comprehend the greatness of the Creator and we understand that, Phoenix like, a new rule? Certainly I wish my children to

on the same ground charge the clergy with and the littleness of the creature." I depriving their congregations of a knowledge think they will best learn this of mathematics, because Euclid is not ad- Job and Isaiah and Paul; but you mitted into the pulpit. Why do the clergy want to fasten them down to the Phoedrus and the Memorabilla. Certainly I would have them learn that chief law of morality, the law of love. I believe it is best expounded for them in the thirteenth chapter of Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, but you will try and put them off with the feebler utterances of Moni privation; there are the mornings and the tor's third fetter to the Victoria Chronicle. evenings of every day in the week in which the child can peruse the Bible at home, and there is the whole of the first day of the week, devoted exclusively to biblical instruction. There is no fear, therefore, if the in a spirit of large and tolerant compulsion) to forego predilections, which have at feast as much claim to consideration as the predilecdegree neglected by the exclusion of the Bible tions of those who think the Prophets and from the public schools: We have not in Apostles, clever even in their way, but too he is unwilling to force the book on A or B free well-spring of moral principles. I don't make any demand that will interfere with my neighbor's perfect lib-rty to think as he pleases, and believe what he pleases. But I do claim for my gander the same sauce that his goose. I claim that the e claims for respect which is so urgently demanded for

his conscientious objections to the Christian as leader of the orchestra at the theatre intext book of moral instruction be as freely compatible with the proper discharge of his scorded to the conscientious objection former position, has sent in his resignation to hich I have to adopt a Socratic or aven a Monitorial standard when I can find a of the commanding officer. The Amateur Band the Compileral one. While I do not sak to of the corps have made great advances under have the Bible forced on him I'd Mr. Allen's tuition, and the loss of his ser-deny his right to ask that it be vices will therefore be much felt.

The Exploration Committee have received

of the party, Dr. Brown.

V. 1. EXPLORING EXPEDITION. Central Camp, No. 48, ALBERNI, Sept. 26, 1864. * ** On Thursday, the 1st Sept., I left the setlement of Comoucs behind, having failed to persuade any natives to accompany us, the ear of the vengeance of the Scshaats and I have no time for further remarks, and pechesaats being too great and the attractions of the salmon fishery now commencing too strong for them. Accordingly, fearful of such another delay as before, I determined to make an attempt to ascend the Pantledge without their assistance, and in this desire I you have in past days, to those who are advocating what they hold to be great and sacred principles against what might be am glad to say that I met the cordial cooperation of the party as luckily the first portion of the route which I had selected lay on the course of the river—a roaring torrent but up which it is possible to drag a cance. That same evening we arrived at the de-bouchment of Brown's river, after having hauled the cance this far by ropes the party up to their middles in the current, and the next two days were occupied in examining the extensive coal fields which we had previously discovered on its banks. For a full report I must refer you to the journals of the expedition which will be forwarded to you Mr. Reece is fighting with a windmill, by the first safe opportunity. I here made a They don't flourish in Tipperary as we have two days' portage of the cance and stores already said, and Mr. Recee kindly furnishes over the worst lapids of the river Pantledge. us with another peaceful community—that On the 7th Sept. we arrived at a lake eight miles long which we ascended to its head. Here I found a central camp and explored the neighboring country. On the 16th, I struck in a S.E. course through a valley, all hands carrying heavy loads of provisions. That same night we came to a small lake. On the 17th we crossed it on a raft. On the 18th, still travelting in a southerly course, we crossed a range of mountains at the foot of which lay another lake four miles rived yesterday evening from New Westlong. On the 19th, I struck east by south minster, the former with 50 passengers, the through a valley about six miles long, latter with 100, and several thousand dollars arriving that same evening at another lake fed by a large river and surrounded by extensive swamps, at present nearly dry. These lakes and rivers I have dedicated to Messrs. Cruickshanks, Dickson, ELECTION INTELLIGENCE. - In the Douglas-Bell, Ash, &c., &c. Next day we travelled Lillooet District, Mr. Holbrook is carrying due south, and camped on the side of a range one of the most uneducated countries everything before him. A meeting of the of mountains 2000 feet high. On the 20th electors of Donglas was held on the 20th we struck due south through the heavy fog overhanging the mountains. Here I plotted our course, and found that we were distant but a few miles from the central lake, and the greater attention is paid to the system of fog clearing away a little from the height we discovered that dreary expanse of water, 18 miles long-much smaller than previously supposed—stretching about E. by W. On matters, of education, he brings forward, the 22d we reached this long looked for nothing worth our serious attention, and cartion." I grant this, sir, to the full. And when it was agreed that none but British where is charity to be learned? Who is to subjects should vote, but we are informed on which we sailed along the lake in an which we wanted the lake in an wh on which we sailed along the lake in an fact that we are willing to exclude the Bible easterly course for seven miles. We here left it, and struck through the woods in a S. E. from the public schools, because we know and will not accept the other's. We are about to inaugurate a system of public instruction which shall embrace the whole three—the Jaw, the Protestant, and the Catholic—and we are called upon by the clergy of one of the denominations to have course; Indian signs and white men's blazes that it would undoubtedly militate against loads, (now considerably lightened since the day we left the shores of the Strait of Georgia.) in Iront of the Opischesaat Indian village at the Falls of the Sumass. The Indians were all from home, but before long we were surrounded by a party of woodmen who lived in a camp close at hand. They had been expecting us for the last fortnight, and we were no way reluctant to accept their hospitality, as we had been living for some days back on bread and water, game having entirely disappeared from our track. That evening—Saturday, the 24th of September—we discended the Somas river in a canoe, amid the Trisdappiic.—James Gamble, Esq., the local manager of the California State Telegraph, has been the guest of His Excellency Governor Seymour for the past few days. He is here for the purpose of promoting the telegraph scheme, and is hopeful that Governors Seymour and Kennedy will make such representations to the Imperial Government as will indeed a departure from the ment as will induce a departure from the absurd and unjust position taken by the Colonial minister respecting the clause in

cended the Somas river in a cance, amid the congratulations of the Indians on the banks, who recognised me again, and a warm welcome we received that night at Alberni from Capt.
Raymur and Mr. Johnston, J.P. Here I was Victoria and to New Westminster. The work will be pushed forward, and should the weather continue at all favorable Mr. Gamglad to learn of the safe arrival of the party which I had despatched under Mr. Leech, ble hopes to have the line to this place comwhose report will have reached you. pleted within 60 days. The line to Victoria at present absent on an exploring tour, but is expected to return to-morrow evening. All the party are well, but most of us are more will in all probability be six months later in consequence of the loss of the cable off Cape or less snaken with starvation and fatigue, and I am afraid that a journey of such length ENTERPRISE AT YALE. - Every steamer goas the last, exposed to the stormy weather now prevailing over the northern section of the Island, would effectually prostrate more than one of the party. The journey from block is springing up from the ashes of the old. The Yale people bear up under the disaster nobly. Comex sounty to Alberni was a tolerably rough one, and the labor of packing our pro-CUSTOMS RECRIPTS for week ending October 8, 1864 : Duties, £754 10 3; harbor dues, £18 14 2 : headmoney, £17 12 ; tonso under the circumstances of our journey, rendered our travelling difficult and pro-tracted in the extreme. We have carefully examined the whole country for minerals, and though we have found gold in several of the rivers, I regret to say only in such quan-tities as to render any further account of it nage dues, £84 17. Total, £875 13 5. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 89. THE "LILLOORT." - This steamer has been plying on Harrison Lake for, some time, con-necting with the steamer Reliance at the mouth of Harrison river.

THE UNION QUESTION -The resolutions in favor of a federal union of the two colonies. introduced by Mr. DeCosmos, were passed through committee of the whole in the Assembly yesterday, being carried in a House. of eight members without a dissentient woice. Mr. Franklin attempted by a motion that the this matter got to do with D's assertion, that he is unwilling to force the back on A of B enough in etyle for this enlightened age and House should be "called" to postpone the be is unwilling to force the book on A or B or C; but with the feelings with which A or B or C regards D's privilege of having his particular book read. The agitation of the public—the sensitiveness which should it drive away one single child? I House on the previous day but had not availd dont ask that the Bible should be forced on A or B or C. I only claim that it shall not Franklin, Trimble, and Carawell, apparently the hon, gentleman that he had had a full be relused to D, who conscientionsly believes that in Scripture alone his child will find the well-spring of moral principles. I don't the House, not at all bettering their position either in the eyes of the House or the community by so doing.

mend it to them, let them practice it them

1 am, your obedient servant.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The news from Cariboo is unimportant.

The Columbian has the following items:

With respect to the Hope Yale-Lytton

the Bill, according the company a 20 years' protection. Mr. Gamble leaves to-day for

centtle, from whence the line branches off to

The steamers Fideliter and Enterprise ar-

Victoria, Aug. 11th, 1864

R. J. DUNDAS

RESIGNED.-Mr. John Allen the band master of the Rifle Corps flading his duties the commanding officer. The Amateur Band

We give the following extracts from the

visions, &c., "killing" at any time, but doubly useless. We have explored and mapped out a considerable track of the Island, including a new route which can be traveled in three days from Alberni to Comox. The other results of the Expedition I will embody in my official report to His Excellency the Gover-nor. It is a source of disappointment to me that we have not discovered good gold dig-gings, but we cannot expect to find a Leech river every moath, though really the intrin-sic value of the coal discoveries we have made are vastly superior to the gold fields, though not in popular estimation.

I am at present with the means at my disposal for organizing three parties for explora ng purposes, one to the country of the Ouch e-clousets, a second to the country behind Nan-ment Bay, connecting with the first, and he third consisting of myself and two Indians to the mountains round Sproats Lake (not on any map) and Taylor river, during which I will embrace any opportunity o collecting some seeds of forest trees and otherwise fulfilling the objects for which I originally visited this coast, and the opportunity for doing which, is, as you are aware, the only reward I receive for my trouble in connection with this expedition. Hitherto I. have had no opportunity and have lost much by it, and now, at the last hour, am glad to be able to do so without in the slightest degree injuring the the other objects of the ex-

These three parties will be out for about ten days. After this I intended to have pro-ceeded to Nootka Sound and crossed to Fort

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION. Rupert as intimated in my despatch No. 8 and subsequent communications.

Dr. Brown complains rather warmly of letters by the Thames from the commander neglect by the committee not having received the letters regarding supplies or the order to return.

He alludes to the worn out condition of the party and the disturbed state of the coun-

He touches upon the danger of the expedition, but alludes to his intention of going lone, for the British society, which he is agent for, through some of the country which has been left unexplored,

MR. REECE ON EDUCATION.

It is an old saving that " no person is so blind as he who does not wish to see." In shut the eyes. We showed yesterday how irrelevant was Mr. Dundas in his placing England and Scotland in the same sectarian category with Ireland. "Our argument" in connection with the mischievous effects of sectarian teaching, we said "could only apply to countries or communities where the religious warring elements flourished." New where do these warring elements flour-Mr. Reece is fighting with a windmill. has either Mr. Dundas or Mr. Reese shown that what is innocuous in these places or in England and Scotland would be equally harmless in Vancouver Island. This is really the gist of the whole matter, and our reverend correspondents are merely, as we said yesterday, begging the question when they bring up systems which exist in England, and when they protest against the ignering of the Bible altogether. We cannot be guided in so important a matter as education by England. in the civilised world. The instruction of youth in new countries is valued much higher than it is in Great Britain, and much teaching; when therefore Mr. Reece brings forward the customs of the old country in earth and good will towards men."

FROM THE NORTH .- The schooner Gazelle arrived vesterday from the porth, after a fishing and trading voyage of nearly three months. She brings about a ton of splendid cured cod, taken off the northern shores of the Island. The master reports that he did not find fish so plentiful as he anticipated. but thinks be was too early in the season. The cod were reported to be arriving in large quantities in the wake of shoals of berring at Fort Rapert and higher up on the coast as the Gazelle made her way down the west coast. The Nonpareil had landed some Isdians who came through to Koakeemo, and she would probably be on her fishing ground by the first of this month. The Gazelle visited Queen Charlotte Island and proceeded visited Queen Charlotte Island and proceeded to the copper mine in Skidegate Bay; the minera at work there reported having struck a vein of ore about four feet, thick in their shaft. They were down over 100 feet. The Skidegate Indians were very troublesome and exacting. The crew of the Gazelle were net even allowed to cut wood ashore for their own use without payment in tobacco or other ikias. At Koskeemo coal mine, there was only one white man in charge. His life was in great jeopardy at one time, in consequence of the prolonged absence of the two India a before mentioned who had secompanied miners down to Victoria, and were believed by their own tribe at Quateeno, to have been by their own tribe at Q satsceps to have been made away with. The Gazelle passed round Nootka Sound without molestation, but hearing the fate of the Kinglisher, the captain dared not enter Clayoquot Sound. The fast with the Development of th visit of the Devastation, and her departure without striking a blow, had been communicated with exultation from one tribe to another. The result of the second visit of the ships of war had not transpired when the schooner left the coast, but the captain thinks that it would have a most salutary effect with the ill-disposed tribes.

HOME MANUFACTURE,-We were pleased yesterday to observe at the workshop of Messrs, Mason & Gerrow, carriage makers, Government street, a fine omnibus being constructed, the first we believe manufactured on the Island. The principal wood used in its construction is poplar, which from the closeness of its grain and its pliability is peculiarly adapted to the purpose. The vehicle will be handed over to the painters in a few days and ready for local use in the course of a month.

LATEST FROM LEECH RIVER .- Mr. Alfred Barnett, the Leech river expressmap, came n from the mines last night in five and ahalf travelling hours. The news from the diggings is devoid of special interest; the river had fallen very considerably and most of the miners had returned to work. A large number of men were on Wolf creek and were doing well. The news of the strike near the head waters of Leech had not become known on the river when Barnett left.