The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, October 18, 1864.

A UNIQUE DEBATE

The debate on Tuesday last in the Legislative Council, on the Barristers' bill, requires something more than a passing notice. The Chief Justice agreed with the bill generally, but was opposed to the clause admitting barristers to practice as attorneys and attorneys as barristers. The reasons, however, given by Judge Cameron for excluding this lause do not appear to be very forcible. He says that previous to the advent of English practitioners, he allowed Americans to fill both positions, but that on the arrival of procasional men from England he found the latter incapable of practising in the two carom this would be that English lawyers, as a general rule, were unsuited to small colonies, and that before they could be admitted to practice, they should be obliged to make themselves conversant with the duties of that branch of the profession which they had hitherto neglected. We have before said that colonies were not made for lawyers. If we have a certain class of barristers and attorneve whose experience has been confined t but one part of the profession, it is scarcely reasonable to make the colony pay double for its law on that account. If the Chief Justice were a law reformer he would turn the tables on the ambitious gentlemen from England, and introduce a clause into the Barristers' bill that would prohibit them or any lawyers from practising who were not conversant with duties appertaining to both barrister and attorney. But Judge Cameron talks too much of the "rights and dignity of the profession " to make any reforms that would ever cheapen law in Vancouver Island.

the general principles of the bill, but he wished a postponement of its consideration on two grounds-first, in order to give the Attorney General time to furbish up his knowledge of legal practice in other colo nies, and second to give the new Chief Justice an opportunity of voting on the measure. Now, what the practice of other colonies has to do in this matter we are entirely at a of wild, half-broken, unmanageable sayooshes
—into good working order, which was a task loss to conceive. If the people of Vancouver Island desire certain laws to meet certain exigencies, what is it to them if the North American Provinces, or Australasia or the British West Indies, adopt a different class of enactments. What the learned Atterney General is going to discover in the ated statutes of other colonies we do not profess to know; but there is someing eminently profound in the idea of saking laws, not to suit the population that and them, but Procrustean like, by cutting es down to the standards of other ountries. The suggestion of the Colonial Secretary to postpone the discussion of the bill until the arrival of a new Chief Justice is about as enlightened as the foregoing. If the people of the colony choose to have a certain law we would like to know what a Chief Justice's opinion, as a legislator, has got to do with the matter, It is generally conceded that judiciat and legislative func-tions should never be sombined; but it would appear, from the remarks of the hon. the Colonial Secretary, that the combination of the two, so far from being prejudicial is absolutely necessary so much so indeed that legislation must wait for some month until the arrival of our new Chief Justice. Verily the people of Vancouver Island are a very ignorant and helpless class of colo-

The Colonial Secretary was in favor of

After the foregoing one would naturally boen thrown into the debate to rethat even Mr. Cary would never have dared The had evidently get to "the length of his objections to the bill; that-however did not make much mate in this vicinity still showed many traces of

ter. He demolished the Lower House. If he only wandered from it a minute he rushed back again with renewed vigor to the defence body, and, like Falstaff with the dead Percy, gave it another stab. His Excel-Percy, gave it another stab. His Excellency Governor Kennedy alluded some time since to the obstacles which had been placed in his way over which he was expected to break his shins. We sincerely believe that no fitter stumbling block for this undignified gubernatorial exercise could be found than some of the official elements in the Upper

THE CHILCOATEN EXPEDITION.

Diary of a Volunteer.

This expensive and unfortunate expedition which has dragged its slow length along for the whole summer, has at length been brought to a termination, and so far as appears at present, with the most barren results. Our New Westminster contemporary briefly sums up the fauits of the undertaking as follows: While every one will regret that the practical results of an undertaking which must have cost considerably over \$100,000 are so meagre, yet it is matter of great thankfullife." The whole conduct of the affair has been thoroughly mismanaged; only a small number of the Indian murderers and their abettors have been captured, and of these rapidly round Nacootloon Lake and got to the the majority seem likely to escape their just rear of the train, where they crouch punishment; and the effect of the expedition will in all probability only be to create a still more hostile feeling among the interior tribes, with a strong leaven of contempt both in them and their Coast allies, for the helplessness of the whites in their futile attempts at retaliation for the many outrages perpetrated on their countrymen.

We have been favored with the perusal o copious diary kept by one of the volunteers of Mr. Brew's party during the progress of the expedition, from which we extract the following information as to the management of the affair, incidents by the way, nature of the country, and the ultimate failure of the

The departure of Mr. Brew's party of twenty-eight volunteers and their arrival at

the head of navigation on Bentinck Arm, have already been fully narrated in our col-

umns. The first few days' travel were chiefly

taken up with getting the pack-train-a lo

of no little difficulty; on the fourth or fifth day out the whole calvacade stampeded, resulting in what the diary humorously describes as "a Bull Run on a small scale; ack-saddles here, ropes there, flour, blankets, bacon, beans, buckets, and a heterogeneous mass of iktas scattered along the trail in the most admired confusion," all caused, as the writer quaintly remarks, " by starting before we were ready and stopping before we wanted to." The pack-horses, instead of about 150 lbs., were loaded down with from 200 to 350. vor to lighten their grievances as well as their loads by lying down and kicking till every thing "Went flying." About this time some Indians were seen on the opposite side of the river, and were said to be Chilcoatens, which aused considerable excitement among the volunteers, whe were just then arrung out along a narrow winding trail. One of the gallant fellows, who occupied a place near the rear of the file, doubtless anxious to have a brush with the redskins, came rushing up carrying his rifle—a Government Lancaster at full cock, and the consequence was a twig caught the trigger, bang went the rifle, and the ball, after passing through the wrist of the man immediately before him, went whizsing close past about twenty more, seme of whom had a very narrow escape. This was the first and only casualty which happened proved, when speken to, to be Ansinies, the tribe who murdered poor Robert McLeod last winter, and a good opportunity was offered to make them give up the murderers, but the matter was not even broached to them. On the 28th June the party arrived at the foot of the Great Slide, which has been held have expected that a little ballast would have up as an insurmountable barrier to travel on the Bentinck Arm route. The diary briefly move its crankness; but so far from this being the case the AttorneyGeneral jumps up and piles on an additional would have offered no serious difficulty to burden to its top weight. With a flippancy mules. A rather startling incident occurred at this point, which probably gave rise to the rumor which reached Victoria shortly after to use, this gentleman proceeds to show what a number of blockheads are the members of tacked at the Great Slide and hurled over the the Lower House, how lost they are even to all sense of propriety. They legislate in not only ignorance, but indifference, and are little better then a real-late remark and in sense of propriety. little better than a reckless, rampant, radi-cal lot of adventurers. Poor Mr. Wood, we shouted Kar mika chake? After glaring on are afraid his recent elevation has been too much for him—otherwise he would have perceived that he was speaking in the most the Siwash on Lieutenant Stawart of H. M. annariamentary language of one of the estates of Government—in the most insulting manner of the people's representatives—and in the most fighty tone of the principles of the stated that he was the chief Ancham's He stated that he was the chief Ancham's the bill. He fastens with almost a Chief brother, and was recognised as one of the Justice's acumen on that glaring absurdity which would have admitted so ignoble a person as Sir Jamestice Lesiath and the stated that he was the chief Ancham's brother, and was recognised as one of the party who demanded powder from Ellis which would have admitted so ignoble a person as Sir Jamestice Lesiath and the stated that he was the chief Ancham's brother, and was recognised as one of the party who demanded powder from Ellis. which would have admitted so ignoble a person as Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy to practice at the Vancouver Island bar. He points ont, with a more than Ciceronian flourish, the ignorance of legislators who would admit a D.C. L. to legal practice. Unhappily, however, for the gentleman's legal reputation, he discovered something that wasn't in the bill soften bridges, and clambering over steep, rocky trails, with such damaging effect to their ill provided pack-train, as to draw from our journalist, who is an experienced woodsthe Committee of the Lower House. Be-yond disclosing this absurdity the learned man, the bitter remark that "the whole Attorney-General did not attempt to go, business is botched from the first from want

were also gone, the fingers of one being found near. On examining the clothes which lay around we found that he had been shot under the left arm, and through the right wrist—the latter shot having been fired so close as to singe the clothes—also through both lega me two hundred yards further on we found the body of Higgins, much eaten by wolves he had also been shot under the arm and through the right wrist, and also in the stomach with buckshot. He had been dragged off the trail by the feet, and his head, the back of which was battered to pieces, lay in a hollow surrounded with hair, as if he had been pounded with axes and muskets.

had been pounded with hars and muskets.

Still further on, we came to some dead herses; next, to a box of candles and a quantity of broken ones strewed round,—and then close to a little poud near the trail we found close to a little poud near the trail we found the body of McDougall, full of bullet holes, and horribly mangled." From the Anaham Indian the party learnt the particulars of the attack, and of the determined, although the of the attack, but McLeod and McDonell hearing of it turned back, so the Indians ran logs till the packers came up, when they com-

to run, but McDonell, saying he wanted to give them all he had first, discharged his double-barreled gun, loaded with ball and heavy shot, right into the crowd of savages, who by this time had sallied from their ambush. McDonell, who was perfectly cool, then stept behind a tree, and resting his six-shooter on a limb, began popping over the red rascals. A tall, brawny savage, between whom and McDonell there existed an old grudge, rushed up with a frightful yell and levelled his musket, but before he could pull the trigger a bullet from McDonell's revolver Worcestershire Sauce. pierced his heart. His revolver discharged McDonell thea seized his gun, but before he PRONOUNCED BY could load it he was surrounded by a crowd of savages, and fell riddled with balls and shot. Grant, seeing his fate, fled, shooting down one of his pursuers and receiving a bal through his own arm. The escape of Barney and applicable to

Johnston was cleverly effected He started off at full speed through the bush, followed by several Indians, firing as they ran. Seeing VERY VARIETY OF small lake ahead, Johnston headed for it, and his pursuers having stopped to load, he himself in the bushes. The Indians soon came up, and seeing the hat floating in the water imagined their victim was drowned and gave up the chase, when Johnston crawled out and made good his escape. The volunteers found the graves of two Indians close to McDouell's body, and a third a little way off. After carefully interring the remains of the unfortunate packers, the party came on to Sitleece, July 2d, over a very good trail. In the words of the diary, "this is the route for comfortable travelling, and no mistake," Some excitement took place here, caused by the discovery of fresh "Indian sign." The

party followed it for some distance, but were treacherously led off to the old trail by the Anaham Indian, whom Mr. Brew, contrary to the advice of the most experienced men of his party, allowed to guide the party. The rascal led them into a big swamp up to the thighs in mud and water, and then said he did not know the trail, and so they were obliged to go back to camp. Next day the

party again went out scouting, leaving the Chilcoaten Indian to take care of the horses, but on returning in the evening found that the wily savage had skedaddled with their best packshorse. Two of the party took up the trail of the renaway, and after a hard chase came up with the horse, but saw no more of their quondam guide. "So much," says the diary," for Mr. Brew's maudlin sympathy for the Indians, and his orders that the

Chilcoaten rascal should not be treated as a (To be continued.)

FROM ALBERNI .- The sloop Eagle, Capt. Knight, arrived yesterday from Alberni with some passengers including the foreman of the works now progressing at Copper Mountain. The miners had run a second tunnel into the mountain a distance of about 70 feet and had struck a vein which presented a most favorable appearance.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS -Marvellous HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS —Marvellous cures of sciatica, stiff, joints, paralvsis of the limbs, and other crippling diseases of the bones, sinews, and muscles, have been accomplished by Holloway's Cintment. It is the only Unguent which produces any impression on these complaints. The pills also work wonders. The Cintment and Pills should be used at the same time, for the action of the one is greatly assisted by that of the other. Why should any human being suffer from the above-mentioned maladies, when Holloway's Cintment and Pills are to be found in every city and town in the world? These noble medicaments are composed of rare belsams, and are as beingn and sate as they are powerful and efficacious.

YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN. CHURCH BANK HOUSE.

Victoria, V. I. PATRONS:

DR. HEI MCKEN, - Speaker House of Assembly ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq., . United States Consul HENRY RHODES, ksq., . . . H. H. M Consul

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES Chlorodyne.

HOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOA CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMA-TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c. LL PAIN. VOMITING AND DISTRES A ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose that wonderful SEDATIVE AND THE AND THE AND THE ASSESSED OF THE PROPERTY OF THE ASSESSED OF T Dr. J Collis Browne M. R.C.S. L., (ex-Army Medical Staf.), the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 38 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it INVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind. soothes the restlessness of lever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or eaving any eithe unpleasant effects of oplum.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M. D., Hon. F. R. C. S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely sured me of Diarrhea."

doses completely cured me of Diarrhoa."

From C. V Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham. "As an astringent in severe Diarrhoa and an antispas modic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

ed in India, China, ac." tracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

Ist Stage of Premonitory—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one doss generally sufficient.

Ind Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, Eaq., late inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medigiones had failed."

Caution—Chlorodyne—In Chancery.

Caution-Chlorodyne--In Chancery. Caution-Chlorodyne-In Chancery.

It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1564. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 28 9d and 48 6d, by J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street. London, W. C., sole manufacturer. Ob erve particularly, none genaine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne' on the Government Stamp.

W. M. SEARBY, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia

SAUCE.---LEA AND PERRIN'S

from a at Madras, To his Brother at VORCESTER, May, 188 s highly esteemed in ndia, and is, in my pinion, the most pa atable, as well as the nost whelese me

Caution. Lea & Perrins ion the public against spurious WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. a P. having discovered that several of the For

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

. Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Pro-letors. Worcester; Messrs: Crosse and Blackwell, sears: Barelay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and Goocers and Oilmen universally. 1101awly Janion. Green & Rhodes.

Agents for VICTORIA, V. I. TARGET 12 FRET SQUARE. Lenrasents average shooting at 500 yards, BEST

ELEY'S ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for

Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances. Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles. Pin Cartridges for "Lejaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 milimetres. Jacob's Rifie Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's Tranter's, Adams' and other Re-

BALL CARTRIDGES For Enfield. Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W. C. Wholesele O. mv21vw

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS CAUTION.

Having received information that certain un-principled persons in the United Bingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanized Iron, or Gal-vanized Tinned Iron of inferior quality, bearing our Names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked, TUPPER & COMPANY " MANUFACTURERS.

" 61a, Moorgate Street, London ; WORKS-LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM: in addition to the Trade Marks heretofore used, to denote the diff rent qualifies of our goods, viz...
Best Best, T. C. Crown, Best Cross daggers, and G.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in any wise in the sale or disposa of Galvanized I fon, or Galvanized I fined I ron with our Marks or Brands, in fraudulent imitation or the goods manufactured by us. will be prosecute
TUPPER & C. MPANY.
61A, Moorgate street London, E. C.
30th December, 1863. ap2

ALL CURES MADE EASY !!

-BY-Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs. Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts!

No description of wound, sore or vicer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst eases readily assume a healthy spearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment. Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation.

Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening disease may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Helloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage: the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their sequaintances whom it may concern they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove-all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in. Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and specdiest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all rein diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases time is required to purify the blood which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven cut more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsey, Mumps and all other Derangements of the

On the appearance of any of these maladies the lintment should be rubled at least three times a lay upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as o penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Fills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scretulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

There is a considerable saving by taking the

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL AP-POINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's reat Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862

PRINCE OF WALES.

1862. pete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands." Times, June 23, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest qualit, which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Illustrated London News, November 8th, 1862

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to guineas each.

CLCCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hail, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Maple, Railway, Postonice, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Gounting House, from 1,000 guineas to £1 is. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE Open Hun-Open Hun-Face ters. Face. Hun-WATCHES. BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH. - A first-class London made

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED,—Silver Cases, at £3 38.

£4 4s. £5 5s., £5 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s each. Benson's Illustrated Watch Pamphlet, Will be sent Post free for Six Stamps: contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which mer-chants and others can select, and have their orders sent safe by post-to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world afe by post-to thats, and world Postoffice Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses, must be made payable, and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON. WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749.

The Weekly C

Tuesday, October 18. MR. DUNDAS AND THE

In another column will be from the Rev. R. J. Dundas. article of Tuesday last on educa to a lengthened criticism. gentleman at the outset chars sumptions that are not ten something very like ignoratio arguments. He says, or at les were not justified in introduci riots in Belfast as proofs of th effects of sectarian education. that the London Times had men engaged in the riots were definite religious principle; bu Times was right or not he a fact of party fights existing in not justify eliminating from England, Scotland, and other pl ious teaching and Bible instru this seems very like the style of a which Mr. Dundas charges u intended nor did we imply any tion. We pointed out the effects of sectarian teaching in Ireland, where diverse and creeds exist to so great an exten ment of course could only apply or communities where these war flourished. We hear of no relie Tipperary, not because the pe portion of Ireland are any less inclined than those of the north. there is no one to fight with t habitants being nearly all of In Vancouver Island we have g in religion, and although the better sense than to break heads because they cannot ag manner of worship, yet there a conscientious scruples, or it m dices, at work here as in other r It would be well no doubt raise the public mind to an ex point from which religion could

in its more expansive charact

must take human nature as it i

unreasonable demands and it

lies. We find that in our po

have three strongly antithetic

elements, that are jealous of th

creeds and exceedingly sensit question that pertains to their Each party has its own book of and will not accept the other about to inaugurate a system of struction which shall embrace three-the Jew, the Protests Catholic-and we are called clergy of one of the denomina its particular book introduced lie schools. Looking at the m proad principles of justice, in Why shall not the Jew and the Catholic have their Bible They are clearly as much en privilege as the Protestant. T are surely as much deserving tion. Well, since we cann schools into Bible classes. breeding grounds for religious we apply the only corrective within our reach,-we exclude t together. But, says Mr. Dune my child's Bible to be kept from don't ask that the bible should A or B or C, I only claim that be refused to D." Now this is i olerical petitio principii come not wish the bible to be kept ! there has been no such attempt on the same ground charge th depriving their congregations of of mathematics, because Eucl cattled into the pulpit. Why not insist that prayer shall be in they could with as much reas their children should be deprive ligious exercise. There is, hor privation; there are the morn evenings of every day in the w the child can peruse the Bible there is the whole of the first week, devoted exclusively to bit tion. There is no fear, there clergymen do their duty, that training of children will be in degree neglected by the exclusion from the public schools. We this matter got to do with D's a he is unwilling to force the bor or C: but with the feelings with B or C regards D's privileg his particular book read. tion of the public-the sensitive exhibited on this very que ufficient justification for th excluding the Book; and of the large and respectable ing which was held some mo abundant evidence of the desire vails amongst men of nearly all community that our school sy have a foundation undis urbed possibility of religious backering. We do not in this argument lebatable ground whether the ng of the Bible is of any e blic schools; but merely atte

that the agitation raised by t

based upon v purely imagine You won't bring them one bi

Bible's spirit," says Mr. Dundas, ing them of the letter, and requi